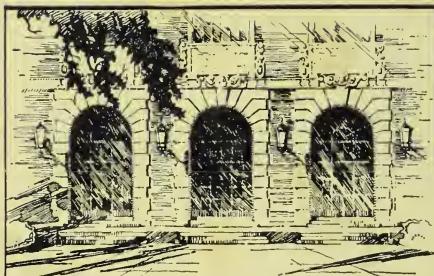


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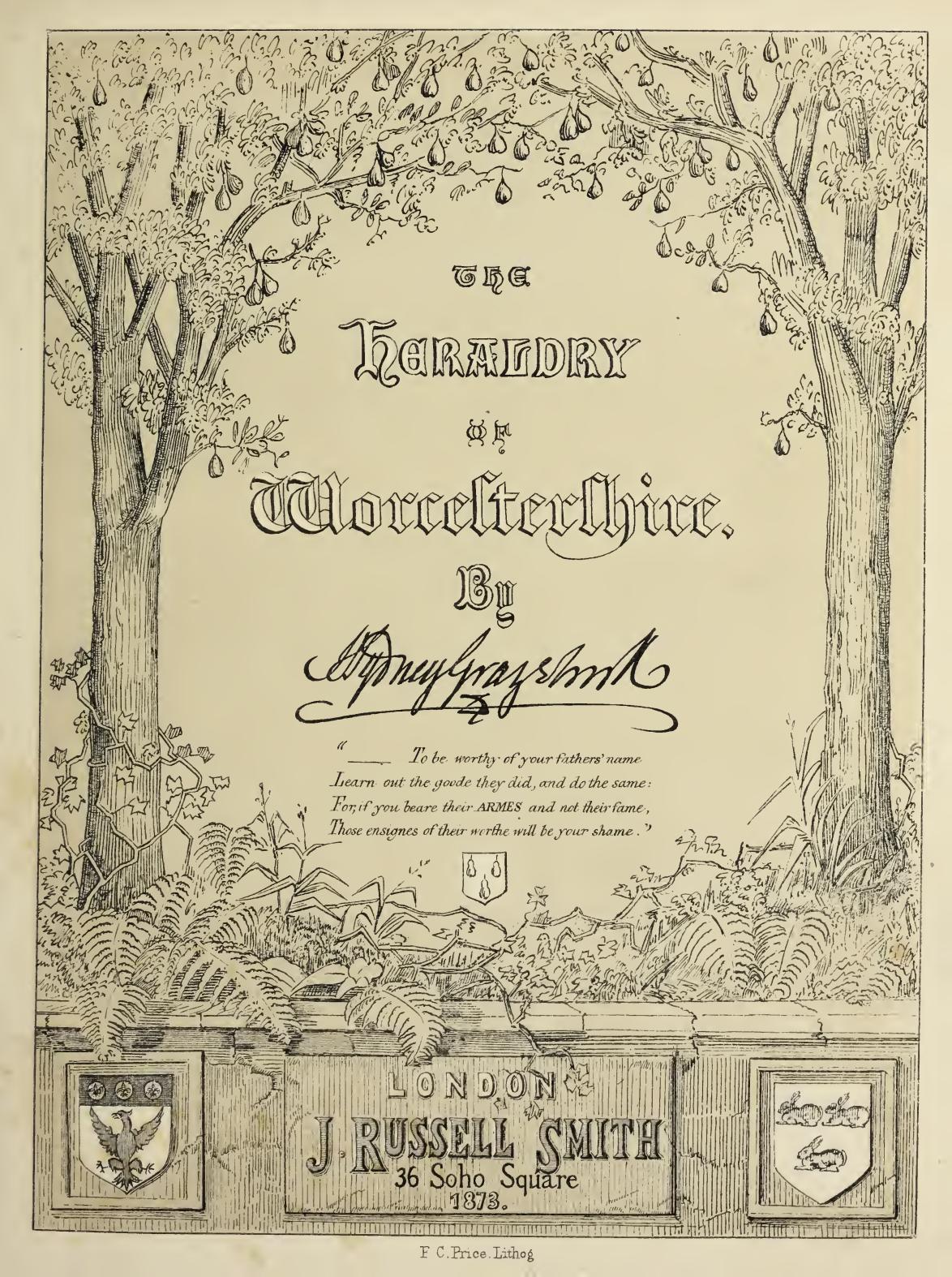
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THE HERALDRY OF WORCESTERSHIRE.

“ In this country, in the absence of hereditary rank, coat-armour is the only distinctive mark of birth and high blood.”

QUARTERLY REVIEW.



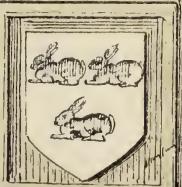
THE
HERALDRY
OF
WORCESTERSHIRE.

By
Davy Grashaw

" — To be worthy of your fathers' name
Learn out the gode they did, and do the same:
For, if you bear their ARMES and not their name,
Those ensignes of their worth will be your shame."



LONDON
J. RUSSELL SMITH
36 Soho Square
1873.



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THE
HERALDRY
OF
WORCESTERSHIRE;
BEING
A ROLL OF THE ARMS
BORNE BY THE SEVERAL
NOBLE, KNIGHTLY, AND GENTLE FAMILIES,
WHICH HAVE HAD PROPERTY OR RESIDENCE IN THAT COUNTY, FROM
THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME;

With Genealogical Notes.

COLLECTED FROM THE HERALDS' VISITATIONS, ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS,
HERALDIC DICTIONARIES, CHURCH MONUMENTS, PERSONAL
SEALS, AND OTHER TRUSTWORTHY SOURCES.

BY H. SYDNEY GRAZEBROOK, Esq.,
Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Author of the "Heraldry of Smith,"
&c., &c., &c.

VOL. I. A—L.

LONDON:
JOHN RUSSELL SMITH, 36, SOHO SQUARE.
1873.



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A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

THE author begs respectfully to remind those who may consult this work, that he does not profess to have compiled a complete and exhaustive Heraldic Dictionary of *all* the past and present armigerous families of Worcestershire; for, to use the language of one of his predecessors,* “there are doubtless many others in the said county that are of ancestry, the which are not yet come to his knowledge and acquaintance.”

For these his sins of omission he must crave the reader’s indulgence; but he thinks it right to state that some few of them have been occasioned by the silence of those to whom, after exhausting every available source of information, he addressed letters of enquiry. And not being armed with the potent authority enjoyed by the Heralds of old, he could only ask as a *favour* what those officers demanded as a right.

There is another matter which seems to require a few words of explanation.

Inasmuch as the Author has not confined his attention exclusively to the *seated* families,—the owners of estates in

* “J. H.,” the author of the *Winnington Manuscript*.

the county—it may be asked what in his opinion constitutes a *Worcestershire family*?

To answer this question fully would be a matter of some difficulty; but he has in a great measure followed the plan adopted by the Heralds in their periodical visitations of their provinces; and there will consequently be found in this work heraldic notices of several families and persons who, though not indigenous in Worcestershire, have either by residence, or by filling some important public office, identified themselves with the interests of the county and thereby established a local claim.

The Author avails himself of this conspicuous place to return his warmest thanks to the many kind friends who have encouraged and assisted him in this undertaking. More especially does he desire to record his many obligations to the late Sir Thomas Edward Winnington, bart., who took the kindest interest in his labours, and afforded him on several occasions the most valuable assistance and advice. He is also greatly indebted to the late Thomas William King, York Herald, to Sir Albert W. Woods, Garter King of Arms, to Richard Woof, F.S.A., of Worcester, and to the Rev. T. P. Wadley, M.A., of Bidford, Warwickshire.

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ERRATUM.

Page 72, last line, *for "Wyatt" read "Cliffe."*

INTRODUCTION.

“THE fashion of armorial bearings” (says a writer in the *Quarterly Review**“ is one which some may be surprised to find still maintaining itself, in spite of the Utilitarians. It would seem, at first view, a task of difficulty to account for its resistance to that ‘reforming spirit of the age,’ which announces such a philosophical scorn for hereditary honours of all kinds. For in truth, besides its *apparent* ‘inutility,’ the noble science of blazon, with its quaint language and strange symbols—the chiefs, pales, bends, fesses, chevrons, saltires, and so forth—is such an unknown tongue to the million, nay even to the thousands who inscribe these hieroglyphs on their equipages, that it is really almost a matter of marvel how so antiquated, and, with our present habits, incongruous a practice, should not long since have gone out of use, with the jousts and tournaments of the age of chivalry, to which it appropriately belonged ; whereas on the contrary, it has not, that we are aware of, been in the least degree relaxed.

* Vol. lvi., p. 1.

" It is a strong example of the tenacity of associations once generally adopted. And so enduring is a notion which has once rooted itself in the mind of a people, that even now, though centuries have elapsed since the armour of chivalry was consigned to the museums of the curious, no one who lays claim to gentility, would like to be supposed deficient in his due attributes of crest, shield, and motto."

In these matter-of-fact days men occupy themselves in matters of more vital importance, and though few really despise Heraldry, many are apt to look upon it as trivial and fanciful ; and are disposed to regard as childish pageantry what is in fact the distinctive mark of gentle birth. To those, however, who, with a veneration for the actions and events of a by-gone age, devote themselves to historical research, and consume their midnight oil in poring over the records of the past, Heraldry has ever been a fascinating study ; and a knowledge of Armory has been considered by many eminent authors a most efficient aid to the study of our national antiquities. And not only have many historic writers derived material assistance from Heraldry, but instances are not wanting in which families have recovered estates by virtue of preserving the armorial escutcheons of their ancestors.

Heraldry is daily becoming more popular. It is no longer regarded as the "science of fools," still it does not hold the same honourable place in men's estimation as formerly, when a knowledge of it was deemed (according to Peacham), an

essential part of a gentleman's education ; and when, as Die Vernon says, "even my uncle sometimes reads *Gwillim* of a winter's night," and the armorial shields of county families were as familiar to their brother 'squires as their very surnames.

We do not here propose to enter upon the vexed question as to the date of the introduction into European society of hereditary family devices. The old armorists referred them to the most remote period. Gerard Legh, an Elizabethan writer, blazons you the arms of "Duke" Joshua, Hector of Troy, Alexander the Great, &c., &c. Fréron maintains that a *fig leaf* was borne for arms by Adam after the fall ; and Sylvanus Morgan assures us that to this was added, *Argent. an apple vert*, in right of Eve, because *she was an heiress* ; whilst a still more daring writer affirms that "Criste was a gentylman," and duly entitled to bear arms ! On the other hand, modern writers, with some few exceptions, deny the existence of Armory until late in the 12th century ; although it is generally allowed that its origin is to be found in the symbols depicted on the bucklers, and placed on the casques of the warriors of antiquity. *Non nostrum tantas componere lites*, but it is not difficult to conceive how such symbols ultimately became hereditary, for a son would very naturally adopt that familiar and cherished cognizance which had on the paternal helm or scutcheon carried terror and devastation into the ranks of the foe, and so proclaim himself the worthy son of a valiant father.

In the infancy of Heraldry, armorial ensigns were assumable

at will, the only condition being that the bearer should be of gentle degree, and that the insignia so assumed should not be identical with those borne by any other person or family. So recently as the 15th century Dame Juliana Berners boldly declares that “Armys bi a manny’s auctoritie taken (if an other man have not borne theym afore), be of strength enoch.”* There exists a most interesting record of a cause which took place in the year 1385, from which much valuable information on this point may be derived.

This cause, which was brought in the Court of Honour, or Earl Marshal’s Court, was concerning the right to bear *Azure, a bend or*; the plaintiff being Sir Richard Scrope, and the defendant Sir Robert Grosvenor. We gather from the recorded proceedings, that arms had then long been considered hereditary, indeed one of the witnesses, the Abbot of Vale Royal, asserted that Grosvenor’s ancestor accompanied the Conqueror to England, “armed in these arms,” whilst numerous witnesses on the part of the plaintiff spoke to the fact of Scrope’s ancestors having also used the coat several generations back. But no evidence was on either side adduced as to the right of the first bearer to assume the arms; no grant from any properly constituted authority was cited; but it seems to have been tacitly agreed that the assumption in the first instance was perfectly legal, and the only ground of complaint was that the same were used by two distinct

* The “Boke of St. Albans,” printed in 1486.

families ; and the question was which had, from length of usage, the better right to bear them. The decision was adverse to Grosvenor, and he then took for his bearing the golden garb,* which still adorns the escutcheon of his noble descendant, the Marquis of Westminster ; though, as has been remarked by a recent writer, the forbidden bend shines frequently and conspicuously in the storied panes of Eaton Hall.

Not only were arms in these early days thus assumable at will, but when once assumed, they were looked upon as free-hold property, and might be devised by will, or alienated by deed. This manner of granting arms was frequent. Burton, the Leicestershire Antiquary, mentions several examples,† as that of Thomas Grendall, of Fenton, in Huntingdonshire, who, in the 15th of Richard II., gave unto Sir William Moigne, knt., his “whole arms,” to hold to him and his heirs for ever ; Thomas de Heronville, by deed dated at Westbromwich, in Staffordshire, the 41st of Edward III., granted his escutcheon of arms to Robert de Wyrley ; and John Domville, of Cheshire, granted in a similar manner his arms to Thomas de Holes, in the 6th of Richard II. The modern custom of devising an estate to a son-in-law, a collateral relation, or an alien in blood, provided that the surname and arms of the testator be assumed

* Derived from the shield of the Earls of Chester, it having been admitted at the trial that Grosvenor was descended from a nephew of Hugh Lupus, Earl Palatine of that county.

† See Nichols's *Leicestershire*, iv., 963*.

by the devisee, seems to be a relic of this practice, though of course it is now necessary that such arms should be confirmed or exemplified to the person so assuming them by the Kings of Arms.

The first check to the voluntary assumption of arms seems to have been a proclamation of King Henry V., dated June 2nd, 1417, to the effect that no man, of what estate, degree, or condition soever, should assume arms unless he held them by right of inheritance, or by the donation of some person who had sufficient power to give them; and that all persons should make it appear to officers, to be appointed by the said king for that purpose, by whose gift they enjoyed such arms as they respectively bore, excepting those who had borne arms with the king at the Battle of Agincourt.*

This exception has been construed by some as authorising the assumption of Armorial bearings by any person who had participated in that decisive victory. Shakespeare adopts this view of the subject, for he makes Henry exclaim :

“ He to-day that sheds his blood with me
Shall be my brother : be he ne'er so vile
This day shall gentle his condition.”

But the simple meaning of the exception is that those knights,

* “ Exceptis illis qui nobiscum apud bellum de Agincourt arma portabant.” A copy of the writ, extracted from the Close Roll of the 5th of Henry V., m. 5. is printed in Grimaldi’s *Origines Genealogicae*, p. 84. See also Edmondson, *Introduction*, p. 158, and Nicolas’s *Battle of Agincourt*, 3rd edit., p. 170.

esquires, and gentlemen who had used emblazoned surcoats, shields, or banners, at Agincourt, were, in consideration of their eminent services on that occasion, exempted from *proving* their respective rights thereto; thus making the circumstance of their having then used them, a sufficient title for their being continued.

This proclamation did not entirely check the assumption against which it was aimed, and it was not until the establishment of the College of Arms, by King Richard III., nearly seventy years later (a^o 1485), that armorial affairs were properly regulated.

The Heralds were then invested with full powers of summoning offenders to the Earl Marshal's Court, and they were also empowered to grant armorial bearings to persons of newly acquired consequence. This latter privilege, says Dallaway,* was exercised with discrimination; and we find arms, which had hitherto been considered *war-like* symbols, now looked upon as the distinguishing marks of gentility, and the ambition to be heraldically distinguished, descended eventually to all who had any pretensions to gentle blood. For as the great influx of wealth through commerce elevated men of mean birth into the ranks of gentility, it was necessary that they should bear arms to support their pretensions.

The first notice of the exercise of this power to grant arms is by James Hedingley, Guyen King of Arms,

* *Inquiries into the origin and progress of Heraldry in England*, by the Rev. James Dallaway, A.M., 4to., 1793.

in a grant to Peter Dadge, gent., dated as early as 1306, more than a century and a half before the establishment of the Heralds' College ; but this grant, which is given *in extenso* by Dallaway, is generally believed to be spurious. Dallaway adds that he has “transcribed it as a curiosity, rather than deciding upon its authenticity as an imposture.”*

It is, I presume, needless to add that the practice of granting arms is still in vogue ; indeed it is by this means alone that a new family can legitimately acquire a coat of arms. The *modus operandi* is thus set forth by Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms. “The applicant for a grant of arms may employ any member he pleases of the College of Arms, and through him present a memorial to the Earl Marshal, setting forth that he, the memorialist, is not entitled to arms, or cannot *prove* his right to such ; and praying that his Grace will issue his warrant to the Kings of Arms, authorising them to grant and confirm to him due and proper armorial ensigns, to be borne according to the laws of Heraldry by him and his descendants (or the descendants of his father, &c., &c.). This memorial is presented, and a warrant is issued by the Earl Marshal, under which a patent is made out, exhibiting in the corner a painting of the armorial ensigns granted, and describing in official terms the proceedings that have taken

* Dallaway, p. 89. Some further observations upon this alleged grant will be found in the *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. i., p. 515. Another early grant to one Alan Trowte, dated 1376, is given in the Appendix to Lower's *Curiosities of Heraldry*. See also the name *Andrews* in the present work.

place, and a correct blazon of the arms. This patent is registered in the books of the Heralds' College, and receives the signatures of the Garter, and one of the provincial Kings of Arms.”*

Coke in commenting upon Sec. 31 of Littleton, in which the latter lays down the law requiring the words of procreation to make an estate tail, says, “This rule extendeth but to lands or tenements, and not to the inheritance which noblemen and gentlemen have in their armories or arms.” A grant of arms is made to a man and his heirs male; this gives him a fee simple of that particular species which is peculiar to arms, that is to say to him and his heirs male equally and altogether, and to his female descendants in a qualified manner, *i.e.*, for life, to bear the arms in a lozenge, or impaled with their husbands’ arms, or if they be heiresses or co-heiresses, on an escutcheon of pretence upon their husbands’ shield; and in this last case their descendants *inherit* such maternal arms, but only as a quartering.

It therefore follows that to be properly entitled to armorial bearings, a person must be descended in the male line from the first grantee, or from some person to whom and to whose issue such arms may have been limited in the instrument by which they were granted. And no person can legally use the coat armour of his maternal ancestor, even though he be the

* Contributed to Mr. Timbs’s *Things not Generally Known*. The fees on a Grant in England amount to £76 10s. In Ireland a Grant costs £30, and a Confirmation £10.

sole representative of such ancestor ; but he may quarter such arms with his paternal coat if he be an armiger.

When, however, a person can prove a male descent from some family or individual to whom arms have been allowed at a Visitation (of which anon), such person is duly entitled to bear such arms.

The royal proclamation, before noticed, and the establishment of the Heralds' College having been alike ineffectual to prevent the abuses and irregularities which had crept into all matters appertaining to descents and arms, it was determined to take vigorous measures to reform them. Circuits of the Heralds, called *Visitations*, were accordingly instituted, and a commission under the great seal of England was issued in the 20th of Henry VIII. (1528-9) to Thomas Benolte, *Clarenceux* King of Arms, empowering him to visit* his province as often as he should deem it necessary, and to convene and call before him, or his deputy, at such time and place as he should appoint, "all persons that do or pretend to bear arms, or are styled *esquires* or *gentlemen*," and to require them to "produce and shew forth by what authority they do challenge and claim the same."

Power was also given him to enter all houses, castles, and

* The counties visited by Benolte under this commission were Gloucestershire, *Worcestershire*, Oxfordshire, Wiltshire, and Staffordshire. The pedigrees recorded on this occasion are all contained in one volume, marked *H. 20*, in the College of Arms; and in consequence of the descents being thus intermingled, it is in some instances difficult to assign a *county* to a particular family.

churches, and to peruse and survey all arms and other devices of all persons within his province authorised to bear any such arms ; and he was enjoined to enter on record notes of their descents, marriages, and issues, in a register book. The unlawful assumption of arms was treated with extreme rigour. Full power was conferred upon the Heralds to pull down or deface all such arms, “whether in plate, jewels, paper, parchment, windows, tombs, or monuments,” and to “make infamous by proclamation,” to be made at the Assizes or general Sessions, or elsewhere, all offenders.

In pursuance of such commission, the King of Arms issued a warrant directed to the High Constable of the Hundred, or to the Mayor or chief officer of the place where he intended to hold his Visitation, commanding him to warn the several knights, esquires, and gentlemen within his jurisdiction to appear before him at the house and on the day specified in the warrant, and to bring with them their escutcheons and pedigrees, with such evidences and writings as might justify the same, in order to their being registered. If the parties summoned neglected to appear, such neglect was deemed a contempt of the commission, and they were cited before the Earl Marshal to answer for the same. Such persons as had usurped titles or dignities, or had used arms which did not belong to them, were obliged under their own hands to disclaim all pretence thereto,* and for their presumption in

* Lists of the disclaimers at the two Worcestershire Visitations taken in

having publicly used such titles or arms without any right, were degraded by proclamation made by the common crier in the market town nearest to their usual places of abode.*

If any person summoned on these occasions was not legally entitled to arms, the visiting heralds granted a coat, if desired, and received fees proportioned to the rank of the grantee.† Thus a Bishop paid £10; a Dean £6 13s. 4d.; a gentleman of 100 marks per annum in land, £6 13s. 4d.; and a gentleman of inferior revenue, £6.

It frequently happened, says Berry,‡ that persons who deemed themselves *esquires* or *gentlemen*, were, from removal, unable to have their escutcheons or attested pedigrees ready to produce to the provincial king, at the time of the Visitation of the particular place in which they were then resident; in which case such persons were permitted to enter themselves, and as many generations upwards as they could clear, together with such arms as they then used; which done, a note was entered of the admittance of their claim, or title being *respited*, till proofs should be brought; and they were enjoined to pro-

1634 and 1682-3, are given in the Appendix. There is no such list in the Visitation Book of 1569. It is to be observed, with regard to these lists, that it does not necessarily follow that all the persons whose names appear therein were required to disclaim. Some persons who were summoned to appear, though of gentle *position*, were "ignobles" by *birth*, and therefore, using no arms, had no alternative but to disclaim. Others objected to the expense.

* Edmondson, i. 160, et seq.

† Lower, p. 277.

‡ *Encyclopaedia Heraldica*, sub "Visitation."

duce at the Visitation next ensuing, the necessary vouchers, or copies of such of them as were entered in the registry of a former Visitation of the county from which they removed, authenticated upon oath made before a Master in Chancery.

These Visitations were usually held once in every forty years or thereabouts ; on which occasions the provincial Kings of Arms, or their deputies, were attended throughout their circuits by a registrar, a draughtsman, and other officers and assistants. The register books kept during these progresses contain the pedigrees and arms of the nobility and gentry, signed by the heads of the respective families, and are of the highest value to the herald and genealogist. The original Visitation books are allowed to be good evidence of pedigree in a court of justice,* and the principal hereditary arms of the kingdom are borne under their authority.

The Heralds' Visitations continued in full force for upwards of 150 years,† but when the powers of the Earl Marshal's Court ceased, and the officers of arms could no longer enforce their commands, or punish delinquents, they fell into disuse, and these valuable sources of information were thereby removed.

It is not pertinent to this work to enquire how far the

* See Blackstone's *Commentaries*, iii., 97.

† The last commission of Visitation (for the city of London), was issued to Sir Henry St. George, Clarenceux King of Arms in 1686. Some of the pedigrees registered under it are dated as late as 1704. See K. 9, in Coll. Arm.

evidence afforded by these records is trustworthy—as has been already observed, they are admitted as evidence in a court of justice—or whether in all cases the arms allowed to families were unquestionably theirs, for I apprehend that when once officially allowed at a Visitation, whether upon insufficient grounds or otherwise, a coat of arms became the lawful property of the family to which it was so allowed ; but with regard to those who disclaimed arms from indifference, or from inability to produce upon a particular occasion the necessary proof, the doctrine that such renunciation of all right to arms is binding on their posterity, though upheld by the Heralds' College, appears to me unnecessarily harsh : for, as Dallaway very justly observes, it is very doubtful whether the single act of one representative of a family, which from time to time had borne arms, could virtually deprive all his descendants of that right.

The Court of Chivalry, or Earl Marshal's Court, (before which tribunal offenders against heraldic law were summoned to appear), had from abuses become a public grievance, and “as obnoxious (says Dallaway) as the Star Chamber.” Its dissolution was proposed in Parliament by the Earl of Clarendon as early as 1640. He asserted, however, only its present abuse, and motives of a personal nature are assigned for his resentment.* “As it cannot imprison (says Blackstone), and as by the resolutions of the superior courts it is now confined

* His near relative had been branded as a usurper of armorial distinctions by the Heralds in their Visitation in 1623.—*Dallaway*.

to so narrow and restricted a jurisdiction, it has fallen into contempt and disuse." It nevertheless lingered on till about the year 1737, when an action was brought against Sir John Blunt, of *South Sea* notoriety, for usurping the arms of the distinguished family of Blount, of Sodington. But the whole business was imprudently begun, and unskilfully conducted; the lawyers who were consulted laughed at it; and although the court proceeded so far as to fine some of the parties, it was unable too carry its decision into effect;* and so the Blunt family carry to this day with impunity the time-honoured bearings of the Blounts, of Sodington.

As late as the year 1749, or thereabouts, an attempt was made by the College of Arms to assert its authority. John Warburton, Somerset Herald, who had published a map of London and Middlesex, in the margin of which the armorial bearings of the principal families of that city and county were engraved, was required by the then Deputy Earl Marshal to "desist from taking in any subscriptions for arms, and from advertising or disposing of any maps, until the right of each person respectively to such arms was first proved to the satisfaction of one of the Kings of Arms."† Forty years previously (a° 1709), we find the members of the College complaining,

* Lower (quoting Noble) p. 241.

† Warburton thought proper, he tells us, to submit his proofs rather to the "impartial publick," than to "the determination of a person so notoriously remarkable for knowing nothing at all about the matter." His little book (*London and Middlesex Illustrated*) containing these proofs, was published in 1749.

in a petition to the Earl Marshal, that “a set of illiterate mechanics” had usurped their functions ; and that by the “erroneous practices” of these persons, and their “doings in arms-painting,” these marks and distinctions of honour were “prostituted to the use of mechanics and all sorts of plebeians that would give money for them, and brought into such disesteem, that they were looked upon as things of little value,” and it was submitted to his grace “whether it might not be proper to revive an order of Henry, late Duke of Norfolk, and Earl Marshal, dated 21st June, 1684, requiring each of the Kings of Arms within their respective provinces, to pull down and deface all such achievements, escutcheons, &c., as were or should be set up for any person or persons not having a right to the same.”

The next and last effort made by the officers of arms, towards obtaining relief from the grievances under which they laboured was in 1737, when they petitioned the crown for a new charter. This petition is given *in extenso* by Edmondson, together with several affidavits of herald-painters in opposition ; for the officers of arms not only asked for a restitution of their ancient powers of punishing offenders, but also claimed the exclusive right of painting, engraving, &c., all arms and achievements ; and as this right would bring them considerable emoluments, it was obstinately insisted upon, and as strenuously opposed ; for had it been conceded to them, those only whom they chose to employ could have pursued their callings as herald-painters and engravers, and thus a consider-

able number of artisans would have been deprived of the profits of their own skill.

From these affidavits, the object of which was to shew that herald-painters had for a considerable time exercised their callings without molestation, or that if interfered with, any proceedings taken against them by the officers of arms had failed, we learn some curious particulars concerning the existence in those days of what are now ambitiously designated “Heraldic Offices.” William Shiers, a painter-stainer, deposes that he and one Stephen Peters, an arms-painter, were summoned before Sir Philip Yorke, the then Attorney General, to shew cause why an information should not be filed against them for establishing an office called “The Old Office of Arms Painting,” and for taking upon themselves to perform several matters relating to Arms and Heraldry, without lawful authority; but, it is added, “the prosecution dropped.” It further appears that Shiers had formerly kept an office for painting arms in Dean’s Court, St. Paul’s Churchyard, “which said office hath been an office for painting of arms almost fifty years, and was first erected by Thomas Penson, Arms-painter, and afterwards kept by one James Coates, Arms-painter, and is now (1738) kept by one George Strong,” none of which persons had ever been interrupted or disturbed by the College of Arms, or by any person or persons whatsoever.* To the petition of the College a deliberate negative was given, and

* Several documents relating to disputes between the College of Arms and the Painter-stainers, will be found in the Harl. MS. 1099.

since then no further attempt has been made by the officers to obtain a restitution of their lost authority.

In the second volume of the *Herald and Genealogist*, there is a learned article on “The Laws of Inheritance as applied to Arms,” in which it is suggested that the Court of Chancery might interfere by injunction to restrain a wrongful usurpation of arms, in the same way as it interdicts the invasion of a trade mark, &c. : for that court appears to have exercised a sort of superintendence over the Court of Chivalry in its latter days. But the fact that no precedent of such a decree could be produced, might prove a serious obstacle in the way of obtaining relief. Since that article was published, the Court of Chancery by the mouth of Vice-Chancellor Wood (now Lord Hatherley) has affirmed, in direct opposition to the recognized laws of arms, that armorial devices used for a certain period, however acquired in the first instance, are the *bonâ fide* property of the bearer, and the Vice-Chancellor emphatically declared that *nine tenths* of the armigeri of this country could show no better title! While to mark his sense of the frivolity of the plaintiff's plea—that “he had searched the records of the College of Arms, and failed to find any such device recorded to the defendant's name”—although he granted the injunction prayed for, he disallowed the plaintiff the costs of his first affidavit, which asserted this charge of fraud as to the use of a certain crest by the defendant. The case was one in which the defendant had used the trade mark of the plaintiff (an eagle), and alleged in his defence that he was justly entitled to mark

his goods with that device (notwithstanding that it was also the plaintiff's trade mark), because it was *his family crest*.

In Scotland, the Lyon King of Arms still has power to restrain armorial usurpations, and has recently exercised it.* In Ireland, too, before the Union, some such power was possessed by the Ulster King of Arms, for we read that on the 6th of February, 1758, "it was ordered by the Lords spiritual and temporal in the Parliament of Ireland assembled, that the King of Arms attended by his proper officers, do blot out and deface all ensigns of honour borne by such persons as have no legal title thereto, upon their carriages, plate, and furniture, and to make regular returns of these proceedings to the clerk of Parliament."†

* In Blackwood's Magazine for June, 1865, are some very amusing lines, "How to make a Pedigree," from which we extract the following :—

"But I'll give you here a hint,
Your ambitious views to stint,
There's a limit that a wise man will not pass ;
You may safely vaunt and vapour
While its only done on paper,
But you'd better keep from panel and from glass.
For if there you lay a brush,
It may put you to the blush,
Should the Lyon at your 'scutcheon make a dash ;
If your arms so well devised,
Are not 'duly authorised,'
All your quarters may some morning get a smash."

The remonstrance of the Lord Lyon caused a number of fictitious coats to be removed, which had appeared in the windows erected in Glasgow cathedral.

† *Annual Register* for 1758, p. 82.

Warburton, in the preface to his *London and Middlesex Illustrated*, strongly advocates the revival of the Heralds' Visitations. "It is no wonder (he says) that so many at this time are necessitated to apply for grants of new arms, as the difficulty in joining themselves to their old family stock, through the want of Visitations, often proves more expensive to them."* "I mention this the more particularly (he continues), to show the absolute necessity there now is for a revival of Visitations of counties by the Heralds, as of old, an affair indeed worthy of the legislature's regard, as the rights of inheritance to all estates are more or less affected by it. And this want is at present so great in many counties, that notwithstanding a person's right may be ever so good to the coat-armour of his ancestors, it is not possible to make the same appear to the satisfaction of any law or other judicial court by the register books in the Heralds' Office. In a few years more, if some speedy expedient is not found out to prevent it, time will terminate all proofs to family arms and pedigrees, and also bury in oblivion the births, marriages, issues, and deaths of all distinguished families in the kingdom."

Of course the revival of an "Institution" so incongruous with modern notions and habits, is not to be seriously entertained ; and so long as *Peerages*, *Baronetages*, *Landed Gentries*,

* Warburton informs us that the expense of a grant of new, or a confirmation of old arms was then £30. "For (he says) no less than two signers and sealers will serve their (the Kings of Arms) turn ; though heretofore one was allowed to be sufficient, and his fee but £5, and sometimes less."

County Families, &c., &c., continue to be periodically published, there is little chance of the old herald's fears being realized. Still there is much that is true in his remarks, and although the College of Arms still receives and registers genealogies, comparatively few persons avail themselves of the privilege. Those genealogies, however, which are thus registered, are *thoroughly trustworthy*, for it is in all cases necessary to prove every descent before the College will enter a pedigree on its books. It is much to be regretted that there is not even a compulsory official record of the genealogies of *titled* families. Several baronetcies are very *doubtful*, for as there is no tribunal at which claims to this dignity may be sifted, a person whose name is identical with that of some one upon whom a baronetcy has been conferred, may almost dub himself "Sir" with impunity.

From 1767 until the commencement of the present century, there existed an official record of the descents of Peers. The Garter King of Arms was required to attend the House officially upon the admission of every Peer, whether by creation or descent, and deliver a pedigree of the family of such Peer "fairly described on vellum," and such pedigree, after having been examined by the Committee for Privileges, and verified with the proofs, was filed by the clerk and kept (together with the proofs), among the records of the House, and an authentic copy thereof registered in the College of Arms. Lord Thurlow procured the rescinding of this very useful order, with the intention (it is said) of proposing a new

one, which was never accomplished. The last entry in these noble registers is the blazon of the arms of Lord Redesdale, who was created a Peer in 1802.* There is now no record of the families of Peers save in the fleeting *Peerages* of the day, and as the editors of such works admit pedigrees on the *ipse dixit* of the contributor, without demanding any kind of proof, some of them are by no means trustworthy.†

With more especial reference to Warburton's remark touching the difficulty of *proving* a right to a coat of arms, it is to be observed that now-a-days this difficulty is increased tenfold. Numerous families bear arms to which they can shew no title save length of possession ; and though, as Warburton says, their right may be "ever so good," it is scarcely possible "to make the same appear." Many are indifferent to such matters ; they display the arms used by their fathers

* Grimaldi, *Origines Genealogicae*, p. 259 ; Sims, *Genealogist's Manual*, p. 177.

† The pedigree of Lord Brougham, for example, will not bear a very close examination. "Doubtful Pedigrees" indeed abound in several modern genealogical publications. The extraordinary pretensions to extreme antiquity of the family of Coulthart have been fearlessly exposed in a little book published in 1865, at Edinburgh, called "Popular Genealogists, or the Art of Pedigree Making." The author of that book declares that the immense majority of the pedigrees in Burke's *Landed Gentry* cannot be characterized as otherwise than utterly worthless. "Families (he says) of notoriously obscure origin, have their veins filled with the blood of generations of royal personages of the ancient and mythical world. There are not a few minute circumstantial genealogies, of *soi-disant* old and distinguished families, with high-sounding titles, which families can be proved by documentary evidence never to have had a corporeal existence."

or grandfathers, and are unable to give any further account of them ; and whether they were in the first instance officially granted, or whether they were assumed without authority, they neither know nor care.* The authorities, however, acknowledge no prescription ; length of possession is deemed of no account ; but male descent from a grantee or from a family whose right to arms has been recognized at some Visitation, is the only title to an hereditary shield accepted.

It is no wonder, then, that at the present day the right of a family to a coat of arms should be so difficult to establish, especially when it is considered how recklessly armorial bearings have been usurped during the last hundred years. And this unlawful assumption is now so much in vogue, that few persons whom commercial success has elevated into the ranks of gentry, think it worth while to “ sue out their liveries at the Heralds’ Office,” when for the small sum of “ three-and-sixpence in postage stamps,” they can have their “ own proper shields ” supplied in “ heraldic colours,” by sending “ name and county,” to one of the numerous advertising arms-finders. Such persons would seem to believe that a coat of arms belongs to a *name*, and not to a *family*, and the recipients

* “ It is curious to observe,” remarks Dallaway, “ that many who are entirely ignorant of Heraldry, can produce their coat of arms preserved either upon furniture or seals, without being able to give any account by whom, or at what time, they were first invented. Such being well satisfied with the arms they bear, as being beyond their memory, and serving all purposes of distinction, are inclined to disparage the legal grant, and to contend against its exclusive sanction,” (p. 319).

of these “scutcheons of *pretence*” are in some instances actually ignorant of the fact that they are usurping the property of others, and accept the “sketch” transmitted to them, which in their innocence they imagine to be the result of some elaborate “search,” as the genuine and undeniable hereditary bearings of their family. If the name is one that occurs in an Heraldic Dictionary, the arms-finder has no difficulty; he simply extracts from it the coat he finds attributed to the name, or to some similar or nearly similar name; but if not, I presume he *invents* some device, which is duly transmitted to the applicant, and figures in due course upon his plate and equipages. The honest cypher is erased from his father’s seal, and an imperial eagle or a royal falcon soars majestically in its place.

“Every person,” said a late eminent herald, “who thus usurps arms invades the prerogative and frequently the property of another. It is not only dishonourable but *dishonest*, and an indelible mark of a base mind, as well as of low extraction; at the same time, by this instance of low pride, he publishes his own dishonour, and injures his posterity; and to see men of the first rank in all professions using false or fictitious arms, is an offence to the public, and a disgrace to the nation.”

It is pleasing to turn from the contemplation of these *three-and-sixpenny* armigeri to the records of the College of Arms, for from the registers of that establishment we find that *all* new families do not have recourse to illegitimate sources

for their Heraldry. During the thirteen years from 1850 to 1862, four hundred and thirty grants of arms were conceded on voluntary applications; one hundred and seventy grants were made in consequence of royal licenses; twenty-six grants were made to wives and spinsters; and during the same period eighteen grants of quarterings, and three of crests, were issued.*

ALTHOUGH the County of WORCESTER has been four times officially visited by the Heralds, not only have none of its Visitations been published, but no work on its Heraldry or Family History, has yet been issued; and the only source of information on these matters, accessible to the general public, is Nash's *History*,—a ponderous and expensive work, and not always trustworthy.

The two adjoining counties of Gloucester and Hereford, have been more fortunate, an Armorial of each having been issued to the public. That relating to the former county was published in 1792,† anonymously, but the Introduction is said to have been written by Dallaway, and the arms collected

* These particulars are derived from the return made by the College of Arms to the House of Commons at the instance of Mr. Roebuck, *apropos* of the assumption by Mr. Jones of the surname of Herbert.

† "A Collection of Coats of Arms borne by the Nobility and Gentry of the County of Gloucester;" 4to., London, 1792.

by Nayler, afterwards Garter King of Arms.* It it unfinished, but contains the arms of three hundred and seventy-two families, engraved on sixty-two plates. We learn from the Introduction that the work was intended to comprise first the arms mentioned in Atkyns's History of Gloucestershire, next those mentioned in Rudder's History, and lastly the bearings of those who had 'generously encouraged that attempt.' The portion published contains the first division, and fifty-four coats of the second division. It is simply a series of engraved shields, without crests, and unaccompanied by descriptive letter-press, so that had the work been completed, it would have been by no means exhaustive.

"The Heraldry of Herefordshire," by George Strong, M.D. (royal 4to., 1848), is a more pretentious undertaking, and contains some important and trustworthy heraldic information concerning some four hundred and seventy-five Herefordshire families.†

Warwickshire has also been cared for; its Heraldry and Family History being now in process of elucidation in the

* See the *Gentleman's Magazine* for September, 1834, p. 319. In a memoir of Sir George Nayler, in the *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. vii., p. 77, it is stated that the first portion of this collection was issued by Ames, an engraver at Bristol, in 1786. "It does not appear (it is added) that Nayler had anything to do with it, than as one of the public."

† The recently published work by the Rev. C. J. Robinson, "The Mansions and Manors of Herefordshire," contains nearly fifty carefully compiled pedigrees of Herefordshire families. "The Castles of Herefordshire," by the same author also contains much valuable genealogical information.

Warwickshire Antiquarian Magazine, a periodical devoted to the illustration of the antiquities of that county, and containing, with other interesting matter, a series of pedigrees selected from the two Visitations of 1619, and 1682; as well as extracts from several heraldic MSS. relating to the county, preserved in the Harleian collection.

In addition to these works, the Rev. F. W. Kittermaster has published a small book on the Heraldry of Warwickshire (8vo., pp. 103, xii., s.d.), and a similar volume on that of Shropshire (12mo., pp. 74, xxxv., 1869), which purport to contain the "Arms and Lineages" of the families seated in those counties prior to 1650.*

The present attempt to catalogue the armigerous families of Worcestershire, was suggested by, and in some measure formed upon the model of Dr. Strong's work. But desiring to produce less an *ouvrage de luxe* than one of authority, the brilliantly illuminated shields which form so conspicuous a portion of that work, are here omitted,—accuracy having been studied rather than ornament, the useful rather than the agreeable.

Dr. Nash's *History of Worcestershire* was first published

* Two singular blunders occur in these works. To a certain Mr. *Lawrence*, whom he calls "Sheriff of Rugby," Mr. Kittermaster has ascribed the arms borne by *Lawrence Sheriff*, the founder of Rugby school; and to "Justice, of Coventry," he attributes the coat granted in 1602, to Thomas *Coventry*, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; in the one case mistaking the name for the office, and in the other the office for the name.

in two folio volumes, in the years 1781 and 1782, and was succeeded by a thin volume of additions and corrections. It does not of course fall within my province to criticise this work as a whole, but as I am indebted to it for a large proportion of the information contained in the following pages, I am constrained, even while acknowledging my great obligations to Dr. Nash, to assert my opinion that as an heraldic authority he is not to be implicitly trusted. Several of his pedigrees are very inaccurate, and the blazon he gives of the arms of families (adopted in many instances *verbatim et literatim* from the MSS. of Habingdon and Thomas), is often faulty, and sometimes wholly wrong. In several cases, too, the arms which he blazons are attributed to the wrong families. I need not point out a more flagrant example of the latter defect than the coat which, on Habingdon's authority, he attributes to *Smith*, and which has been copied into such works as Berry's *Encyclopædia*, and Burke's *Armory*, and there, to make confusion worse confounded, ascribed to "Smith, of *Worcestershire*;" whereas it is really the coat of Sir Thomas *Kitson*, of Hengrave, co. Suffolk, who never had a local habitation in the county, but whose daughter happened to marry a Worcestershire gentleman,—Sir Thomas Pakington, of Westwood.

Towards the end of his second volume (*Appendix*, p. lxxxiii.), Nash has printed a list of what he entitles "the arms of Worcestershire families, and of persons mentioned in this work;" preceded by a short account of the four Visita-

tions of the county. This list (although he leaves his readers in entire ignorance of the fact) was compiled by Dr. William Thomas, rector of St. Nicholas's, Worcester, the industrious editor of Dugdale's *Warwickshire* (1730), and the author of *A Survey of the Cathedral Church of Worcester* (1736); who made considerable additions to the MS. collections of Habingdon, and had visited every church in the county of Worcester, for the purpose of "perusing" and taking notes of the several arms and monuments existing therein. From the memoranda thus obtained, he appears to have compiled the list in question; but it must be obvious that such a list, derived almost exclusively from church gatherings, can by no means be considered a complete catalogue of the arms borne by the families of Worcestershire, inasmuch as a large proportion of the coats he has accumulated are impalements and quarterings, while the arms of many influential county families are omitted. It is, in fact, little more than a list of the arms then existing in the several Worcestershire churches, and *as such*, is of course of considerable value.

It is to be regretted that Dr. Nash should have shirked the very necessary duty of *editing* this list. He might have added the residences—so often omitted—of the families whose arms are given, and the churches or other public buildings in which the several coats occur; and have augmented the list by inserting many coats described in his own pages. But what Nash left undone that assiduous and painstaking antiquary, the late Dr. Prattinton, endeavoured to accomplish; and among

the valuable collections for Worcestershire bequeathed by him to the Society of Antiquaries, is a small 4to., containing a revised and annotated copy of this list, entitled “Coats of arms borne *or quartered* by Worcestershire families, compiled by Dr. Thomas, rector of St. Nicholas's, Worcester; with additions by P[eter]. P[rattinton]., 1825.” To this MS. I am under great obligations; but it is, perhaps, worth mentioning, that I had undertaken and accomplished a similar task before I had seen Dr. Prattinton’s collections. A comparison of my own annotated list with that of the doctor, has therefore enabled me to detect some of his errors, and to correct my own. For like his predecessor—and I fear I must add his successor—Dr. Prattinton is not infallible; and many of his additions being derived from Nash’s text, he has been occasionally sorely misled.*

Dr. Thomas’s list, as printed in Nash, forms the *text* of the present work. I have even deemed it necessary to retain all the coats included therein, whether those of Worcestershire families or otherwise,† but have striven to rectify its

* To *Spilsbury*, for example, he ascribes the arms of *Hanbury*, and states that the coat occurs in Kidderminster church. This would appear so from Nash, but the coat really belongs to the monument or memorial stone of Capel Hanbury, in the same church. In like manner he has been led to attribute to *Clarke* the arms of *Dowdeswell*, occurring in St. Helen’s church, Worcester; and those of *Lacy*, occurring at Feckenham, to *Houghton*.

† Many of the coats in this list have been copied into Berry’s work, and there ascribed to such a family of “Worcestershire.” Among others are those of *Albany*, *Alton*, *Bosom* (the coat of *Olney*), *Burkley*, *Camville*, *Bur-*

errors, and to identify the families to which the several coats belong. To the coats derived from this source the letter *N.* (*i.e.*, Nash) is attached, and for them Dr. Thomas must be held responsible; though in numerous instances their blazon has been corrected, and their authenticity ascertained, from other sources.

I may here appropriately introduce the substance of a paper on *Worcestershire Families*, read by Mr. Stephen Tucker at the congress of the Archæological Institute at Worcester, in 1862. It is derived from Nash's Introduction and other accessible sources, but it comprises in a few words a very just review of the subject.

"At the time of the compilation of Domesday (he says), there were only fifteen* lay holders *in capite* in this county, a very large proportion of the county being held by the King and various religious establishments. None of the names of these Norman grantees now exist in the county, a fact which Dr. Nash accounts for by their dispersion and ruin, from siding with the losing cause in the various revolutions and struggles for sovereignty which occurred between the Con-

nell, *Portwell*, *Pincepole*, and *Smith*, none of which are really Worcestershire families; and some of them are *blunders*, as will be seen on referring to the names in this work.

* These were Comes Rogerus (*i.e.*, Roger de Montgomery), Ralph de Todeni, Ralph de Mortimer, Robert de Stadford, Roger de Laci, Osbern FitzRichard, Gislebert FitzTurold, Drogo FitzPons, Herald. fil' Radulphi, William FitzAnsulf, William FitzCorbucion, William Goizenboded, Urso de Abbetot, Hugo Lasne, and Eddeve, a female (*quædam fœmina*).

quest and the establishment of the first Plantagenet on his throne.

“At the dissolution of the monasteries, Worcestershire probably underwent a greater change than any other county, for the land was parcelled out among a great many new names. The fifteen chief owners at the time of Domesday had multiplied to some three hundred during the Heralds’ Visitations, at which the pedigrees of some two hundred and forty* are recorded. The fool-hardy attempt of Essex involved the forfeiture of several of his followers, and amongst these were several Worcestershire properties. In the next reign the Gunpowder Plot had the supposed support of some great Worcestershire families, who suffered deprivation in consequence; and in the wars between Charles and his Parliament, the gentlemen of Worcestershire probably played a more conspicuous part than those of any other county, either on the one side or the other.

“The Worcestershire men ranged under Charles’s banner were Talbot, Windsor, Lyttelton, Sandys, Russell, Berkeley, Winford, Barrett (of Droitwich), Clare, Ingram,† Bromley, Hornyold, Wylde, Cocks, Acton, Townshend, Sheldon, Walsh,

* Exactly 240 pedigrees are entered in the two Visitation Books of 1634 and 1682-3; the total number of pedigrees recorded at the four Visitations is upwards of 300; but many families, of course, entered their descents at more than one Visitation.

† Henry Ingram, of Earl’s Court, was Sheriff of the county when the city of Worcester was surrendered to the Parliament in 1646.

Habingdon, Pennel, Langston, Herbert, and Pryor.* Among those who fought for the Protector are recorded Rouse, Lechmere, Dobyns, Lygon, Salwey, Cookes, Pytts, Dineley, Egioke, Milward (of Alvechurch), More, Smith, Collins (of Kingsnorton), Young, Fownes, Giles, and Symonds."

The earliest heraldic document in which the families of Worcestershire are specially noticed, is a Roll† of the Arms of the Peers and Bannerets of England, compiled between the years 1308 and 1314. In this roll the arms of the several knights are given under their respective counties. It was published by the late eminent antiquary, Sir N. H. Nicolas, in 1829. The then Worcestershire knights were Sir William de Suleye, Sir William de Tracy, Sir John Giffard, Sir John Byset, Sir Thomas de Bermyngham, Sir William Dabotoot, Sir John de Assheborne, Sir John de Vaus, Sir Alexander de Freville, Sir Baldwin de Freville, and Sir Bartholomew de Suleye.

* Col. Herbert Prior, of Pedmore. See Nash, *Appendix*, cv. I have not elsewhere met with this name. Mr. Tucker has extracted these names from Nash.

† Several similar *Rolls of Arms*, (which are of the highest value as authorities), are referred to in the text. Many are extant in the libraries of the British Museum, the College of Arms, and the Universities; and several of them have been printed. Camden (*Remaines*) says, referring to these ancient Rolls, "At every expedition, such as were gentlemen of bloud, would repaire to the Earle Marshall, and by his authoritie take coates of armes, which being registered alwaires by officers of Armes made at everie service, whereof manie yet remaine, as that of the Siege of Caerlaveroc, the Battaile of Sterling, the Siege of Calice, and divers Tournaments."

The latest published work on English Family History, in which the several families are arranged in counties, is Mr. E. P. Shirley's *Noble and Gentle Men of England*, of which three editions have been issued.

Mr. Shirley has admitted into his work only those families now existing who were regularly established as landowners of knightly or gentle degree before the commencement of the sixteenth century. He has omitted those who may have assumed the name and arms of their ancestors in the female line, and has also excluded those who, though otherwise qualified, no longer possess a landed estate. As a matter of course, under conditions so strict, a very scanty number of our present county families find a place in his work.

In this county Mr. Shirley finds six *knightly* families :

Acton, of Wolverton.	Hanford, of Wollashall.
Lyttelton, of Frankley.	Winnington, of Stanford.
Talbot, of Grafton.	Noel, of Bell Hall.

And four *gentle* :

Hornyold, of Blackmore Park.	Sebright, of Besford.
Lechmere, of Hanley.	Boughton, of Rouse Lench.

Two of these (Hanford and Hornyold) are since extinct.

The absence from this list of the historic name of Blount, of Sodington, will be noticed ; but Mr. Shirley has duly recorded its honours under Oxfordshire, where the elder branch (now called Croke) resides. The Sheldons, once "of Beo-

ley," are also noticed, but are here classed as one of the gentle families of Warwickshire, and designated "of Brailes," in that county; for it is one of Mr. Shirley's conditions, that when families have sold their ancient estates, they should be noticed under those counties in which they are at present seated.

The first Visitation of the county of Worcester (and, indeed, the first Visitation ever made by the Heralds proceeding from royal authority), was taken in 1530-3, by Thomas Benolte, *Clarenceux*, King of Arms, under the commission mentioned, *ante*, p. xviii.; and the second in 1569,* by Robert Cooke, *Clarenceux*. Of those who recorded their descents on these two occasions, only three† have now property or residence in this county: the Talbots, of Grafton; the Lytteltons, of Frankley; and the Blounts, of Sodington; none of whom now actually *reside* in the mansions they then occupied.

* In the Add. MS. (British Museum), No. 19,816, is what purports to be "The Visitacion for Worcestershire, taken by Richard Lee, gent., Portcullis, Marshall to Clarenceulx, Anno Dom. 1574;" but no official Visitation of the county was made by Lee, or any other Herald, in that year. The Elizabethan Heralds, and especially Lee, occasionally apply the term *Visitation* to some of their books, which are not strictly entitled to that designation. This so-called Visitation contains the arms of Worcestershire families, taken chiefly from the genuine Visitation of 1569, but no pedigrees.

† The Sheldons (who entered their descent in both Visitations) are still extant, but have removed into Warwickshire. The pedigrees of the families of Lygon, Sandys, Hornyold, and Pakington, were also entered in 1569, but all are extinct in the male line; Lygon is paternally *Pyndar*; Sandys, *Hill*; Hornyold, *Gandolfi*; and Pakington, *Russell*.

The third was held in 1634, by George Owen, *York* Herald, and Henry Lilly, *Rouge Croix* Pursuivant, as Marshals and Deputies to Sir Richard St. George, *Clarenceux*, and Sir John Borough, *Norroy*, who visited jointly by agreement. Among those who then entered their descents, were the following extant families : Lyttelton, Lechmere, Blount, Vernon, Nash, Sebright, Cooke, and Berkeley.

The fourth Visitation was commenced in 1682, by Thomas May, *Chester* Herald, and Gregory King, *Rouge Dragon* Pursuivant, and finished in 1683,* by Henry Dethicke (Mr. May having "fallen ill of an ague," which "held him a long season"), and the said Gregory King, by virtue of several deputations from Sir Henry St. George, *Clarenceux*.

On this the last occasion on which the county was visited, the Heralds registered the pedigrees of one hundred and nine families, and they appear to have summoned every beneficed clergyman in the county. We learn from the *Life of King*† that St. George devoted the profits of this, and certain other Visitations, to the re-building certain portions of the College,

* Nash, sub *Alvechurch*, vol. i., p. 26 (or more probably Bishop Lyttelton, from whose MSS. that article was compiled), mentions "Dethicke's Visitation of Worcestershire, made in 1583," and states that two families named *Heth* and *Highley*, then resident at Alvechurch, were "entered as having right to arms and gentility." He refers for his authority, to the "original," in the College of Arms ; but Dethicke visited only with King in 1683—a hundred years later—and no family of either of these names then entered a pedigree. From what MS. he procured this information, I cannot discover.

† Printed by Dallaway in the Appendix to his *Heraldic Inquiries*.

and that Mr. King, “out of his zeal for the public, pressed on these Visitations somewhat earnestly.” The proceeds, in all, were £530, which built up the west and south-west corner of the College, from Garter’s staircase. King was therefore anxious to make these Visitations as lucrative as possible ; and this may account for the numerous “disclaimers,” among whom we find nearly thirty clergymen, many of whom doubtless objected to the expense which registration would entail upon them. The arms of twenty-nine of those whose pedigrees were registered, were either “disallowed,” or “respited for proof,” and a few descents were entered without arms.

It is not quite apparent why those whose arms were disallowed, were admitted to registration without being also required to *disclaim*, seeing that in some cases the arms they claimed were most clearly usurpations. Mr. Hollington, of Alvechurch, for example, exhibited for his coat armorial, the bearings of the *Haringtons*, of Exton, from whom he could not have been paternally descended ; but although the coat was very properly disallowed, his name does not appear in the list of disclaimers.

Among those who entered pedigrees without arms, were the families of Hastings of Daylesford, and Tyas of Worcester. For what possible reason the former, who were of ancient and knightly descent, should have omitted to exhibit the arms they had borne without let or hindrance for centuries, and which had been allowed to them more than a century previously, at an Oxfordshire Visitation, it is difficult to say ;

but Alderman John Tyas, of Worcester, who, in the year 1678 had placed upon his father's monument, in Powick Church, the arms of the extinct Baronial house of Tyes, discreetly left his "scutcheon of pretence" behind him.

Of those whose arms were disallowed, but descents entered, the Chetles, of Wall-house (now represented by Sir John Pakington, bart.) ; the Oldnalls, of Worcester ; the Byrds, of Evesham ; the Cookseys, of Whiteladies ; the Wilmots, of Kidderminster, and others, continued to use the arms they claimed, and placed them upon their monuments and seals, in spite of the Heralds' prohibition.

The nature of the proof required by the visiting Heralds has never been exactly ascertained. The arms claimed by the Byrds are those of a Cumberland and Lincolnshire family of that name, from which they probably failed to prove a descent ; those exhibited by Chetle were the arms of the Cheadles, of Cheadle, co. Chester, a family which had then long since merged in that of Bulkeley ; the Cookseys claimed the undifferenced coat of the (presumed to be) extinct family of Cooksey, of Cooksey and Kidderminster ; and the Wilmots exhibited the bearings of the Earls of Rochester, with whose family they claimed alliance. In all these cases it is obvious that a descent from a previous bearer would have to be established by evidence, and therefore, we can easily understand why the several coats were disallowed. But no family of a similar name had, so far as can be ascertained, ever borne the coat claimed by the Oldnalls ; no grant of any such coat

appears to be on record ; and strange to say, that exhibited at the Visitation differed slightly (human skulls being substituted for leopard's faces on the fesse) from that which had previously been placed on their monuments in St. Andrew's Church, Worcester. We are therefore forced to the presumption that the coat had been *invented* by some member of the family.

It has been frequently remarked that families of established gentility did not *always* respond to the Heralds' summons,* and one reason that has been assigned for this indifference to heraldic distinction is, that heavy fees were demanded. But I think too much stress has been laid upon this. The fees were by no means exorbitant ; but the expense of procuring such proof as would satisfy the Heralds, was probably in some instances considerable ; and it is perhaps for this reason that we find the name of John Tristram, of Belbroughton, in the list of disclaimers, although he was acknowledged to be of "antient descent," and to have "a right to bear arms."

The fees payable on these occasions are set forth in a MS. advertised for sale some few years back by a London bookseller :

A *Gentleman* paid £1 7s. 6d. ; an *Esquire*, £1 17s. 6d. ; a *Knight*, £2 7s. 6d. ; and a *Baronet*, £2 17s. 6d. I have

* The Brownes of Herefordshire, for example, though seated at Little Frome, in that county, for nearly four centuries did not appear at any of the Visitations.

now lying before me a copy of the receipt, dated August 22nd, 1682, signed by "Tho. May, *Chester*," and "Gre^y King, *Rouge Dragon*," for the sum of "seven and twenty shillings and sixpence," paid by "Mr. James Wilmot, in behalf of his brother John Wilmot, and of his nephew Mr. Pinson Wilmot, of Kidderminster Foreign in Com. Worc.," for registering the pedigree of their family "in the present Visitation Book of Worcestershire, made in pursuance of His Ma^{ties} commission, under the Great Seal of England."

Mr. Wilmot, it will be perceived, was only a *gentleman*. As an esquire paid a heavier fee for registration, it was of course requisite that the visiting Heralds should be in a position to decide the question of *Who is an Esquire?* Accordingly, Clarenceux issued to May and King, his Deputies, the following instructions,* which are interesting as showing who then were accounted esquires :—

" In the allowance of titles, you shall enter the persons whose descents you take, with no other titles but such as they may justly and lawfully bear according to the Law of Arms. And you shall allow the title of *Esqr.* to these and no other :—

- " 1. The heir male of the younger sons of Noblemen.
- " 2. The heir male of a Knight.
- " 3. Officiary Esq^rs., viz., such who are so made by the King by putting on a collar of SS., or such who are

* From the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1834, i., p. 51.

so *virtute officii*, without that ceremony, as the High Sheriff of a County, and a Justice of the Peace, during their being in office or commission ; with this caution, that you always enter the said office or qualification in speciall terms.

“ As for Sergeants at Law, Doctors in Divinity, and dignified Prebends, you shall register them by those titles or qualifications only, but you shall accept them in quality as an *Esq’.*”

“ Barristers at law* you shall enter by that title, but you shall accept them as gentlemen only unless otherwise qualified to bear the title of *Esq’.*”

In these days every one not actually a shop-keeper, or the like, is dubbed *esquire*; but it will be seen that in 1682, it was a well-defined title, and no one, having the fear of the Heralds’ College before his eyes, would have ventured to assume it without being properly qualified.

It now becomes my duty to point out the sources from which the information contained in this work has been derived. I have already mentioned that its nucleus was the

* Barristers are now always accounted *esquires*, their right thereto being sufficiently attested by the fact that the Court of Common Pleas refused to hear an affidavit, because a barrister named therein was not called *esquire*; and now all the Courts invariably require counsel to be so styled.—See Burke’s *Patrician*, v., 114, and Bythewood’s *Conveyancing* ii., 386, where the question of “Who is an Esquire?” is discussed at length.

list of Arms compiled by Dr. Thomas, and that I have availed myself of Dr. Prattinton's annotated copy of that list. I presume too that it is scarcely necessary to repeat, that I am largely indebted to Nash and to the original Visitation Books preserved in the College of Arms.

The other authorities consulted are chiefly manuscript. Among them I must specially mention that very valuable MS., No. 1566, of the Harleian Collection, which contains one hundred and eighty six shields of the arms of Worcestershire families (many with a large number of quarterings), and about two hundred pedigrees, taken principally from the Visitations of 1569 and 1634. It also contains a collection of Worcestershire Arms "hastily tricked in printed escutcheons," by Munday, a herald-painter of the period, and some few coats (says the Harleian catalogue) "tricked by another hand." Munday was assisted in this work by Messrs. Dale and Latton. Other MSS. consulted are the Additional MS. (British Museum), 19816 (which contains a copy of the Visitation of 1634; the Arms of Worcestershire families collected by Lee, in 1574, and other useful matter); the Harl. MSS., 615, 1043, 1057, 1077, 1422, 1439, 2113, 6128, &c., &c.; as well as many collections of grants, and copies of Visitations of the adjoining counties of Gloucester, Hereford, Salop, Warwick, and Stafford. I take this opportunity of acknowledging the very great assistance I have derived from the invaluable *Index* of Mr. Sims, without which, indeed, the majority of the Worcestershire Heraldic collections in the British Museum would have been unknown to me.

One of the most curious and interesting of my manuscript authorities, is a small volume in my own possession, cited in the text as the “Penn MS.” This MS., which contains about four hundred and thirty coats of arms of Worcestershire families, is fully described in the Appendix.

A further authority, cited as “Win. MS.,” is a somewhat similar volume, the composition of one “J. H.,” a° 1676, belonging to Sir Thomas E. Winnington, bart., and containing the arms of Worcestershire and Shropshire families. A description of this manuscript, and a copy of its Heraldry, will be found in *Notes and Queries*, 2nd S. xii., 261.*

Of printed works, the several Heraldic Dictionaries of Edmondson—“the common sun, whereat our modern writers have all lighted their torches”—and his successors, cited as “Her. Dic.” have furnished a great number of the coats; indeed, the whole of the arms ascribed in these works to families “of Worcestershire,” have been transferred to my pages.

Besides these indispensable works of reference, much information has been gleaned from the useful little publications of Mr. Noake, of Worcester; whilst the arms of the several Prelates, who have at various periods filled the See of Wor-

* It is a small folio, of about 270 pages, entitled “The Antiquitie of Gentry, Noblenes, and Coat-Armour-bearinge, demonstrating that ther have been Distinctions, Degrees, and Qualities of men from the beginninge of the World. With severall directions for the Blazoning of Coats. And Explaininge of the intricate termes in Herauldry. 1676.” Preface signed J. H.

cester, have been extracted from Mr. Bedford's *Blazon of Episcopacy*.

Dr. Thomas's *Survey of the Cathedral Church of Worcester*, Mr. Green's *History and Antiquities of Worcester*, and most of the County Histories, especially those of Dugdale, Erdeswick, Rudder, and Duncumb, have been consulted; the *Commoners* and *Landed Gentry* of Burke, the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, the *Topographer and Genealogist*, the *Herald and Genealogist*, and, indeed, every heraldic, topographical, or genealogical work that has fallen in my way (not forgetting the veteran *Gentleman's Magazine*, to which all antiquarian writers are more or less indebted), have been laid under contribution; but as the several authorities are for the most part cited in the text, it is not necessary to enumerate them here. I must not omit, however, to acknowledge my great obligations to that useful and important, but, I regret to add, as yet unfinished work, the late Mr. Papworth's *Ordinary of British Armorials*, by the aid of which I have been enabled to correct several errors of my predecessors, and to identify many coats, the bearers of which I could not otherwise have ascertained.

The object of this work being rather to supply the enquirer with an accurate blazon of the *arms*, than to furnish a *genealogical* account of the several families, the memoirs of such families here given are designedly brief; but as in most instances an authority is cited, the reader is thereby furnished with the sources from which further information may be ob-

tained. It may be objected that I have given many details of family history which are easily accessible in the pages of Nash, or in the various Peerages, Baronetages, and kindred publications ; but I have thought it advisable to add such particulars, acting on the dictum of Hume—certainly no mean authority—who in excusing himself from the charge of repeating the observations of others, declares that “every book should be as complete as possible within itself, and never refer for anything material to other books.”

I can, of course, claim no particular merit on the score of originality, for it is sufficiently obvious that a work of this nature must needs be a compilation ; but, as an old writer quaintly says, such a work should “not be performed on one leg, but should smell of oil if duly handled.”

I venture then to hope, that on the completion of a work which has absorbed much of my attention for several years, I may be permitted to entertain the belief that my labours will be duly appreciated by the gentlemen of the county whose armorial honours this work is designed to illustrate ; and although I cannot presume to hope that my pages are free from error, I can at least claim to have used my best endeavours to render the work accurate and trustworthy.

H. SYDNEY GRAZEBROOK.

April, 1873.

ABBREVIATIONS, &c.

ADD. MS.—The *Additional* Manuscripts in the British Museum Library.

HARL. MS.—The *Harleian* Manuscripts in the British Museum Library.

B. M.—British Museum Library.

BEDFORD.—The Blazon of Episcopacy, by the Rev. W. K. R. Bedford, 1858.

COLL. ARM.—College of Arms.

COLLINS.—The Peerage of England, by Arthur Collins (various editions).

COURTHOPE.—The Historic Peerage, by W. Courthope, esq., Somerset Herald,
(a revised edition of Sir N. Harris Nicolas's "Synopsis of the
Peerage.")

HER. DIC.—The Heraldic Dictionaries of Edmondson, Berry, Robson and
Burke.

PENN MS.—The Manuscript Armorial of Worcestershire, by Penn, described
in the Appendix.

WIN. MS.—Winnington Manuscript, an heraldic MS., by "J. H.," belonging
to the late Sir T. E. Winnington, bart.

DINGLEY.—The "History from Marble, by Thomas Dingley, gent.", published
in *fac simile* by the Camden Society, from the original MS. *penes*
Sir. T. E. Winnington, bart.

SYMONDS.—The Heraldic Diary of Capt. Richard Symonds during the Civil
Wars, published by the Camden Society.

N. (*i.e. Nash.*)—Coats to which this letter is attached are extracted from the List
of Arms compiled by Dr. Thomas, and printed in Nash's History
of Worcestershire.

NASH.—Collections for the History of Worcestershire, by Dr. Nash.

THOMAS'S SURVEY.—A Survey of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, by Dr.
Thomas, 1736.

PRATTINTON MSS.—The Manuscript Collections for Worcestershire formed by the late Peter Prattinton, M.D., in the library of the Society of Antiquaries.

STRONG.—The Heraldry of Herefordshire, by George Strong, M.D., 1848.

HARWOOD'S ERDESWICK.—A Survey of Staffordshire, by Sampson Erdeswick, written *circa* 1593. Edited by Dr. Harwood. (2nd edition, 1844.)

KIMBER AND JOHNSON.—The Baronetage of England, by Messrs. Kimber and Johnson, 3 vols. 8vo., 1771.

BETHAM.—The Baronetage of England, by the Rev. William Betham, 5 vols. 4to., 1801-5.

SHIRLEY.—The Noble and Gentle Men of England, by E. P. Shirley, esq., 1859.

GENT. MAG.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

COL. TOP. ET GEN.—The Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, 1834-1843, 8 vols.

TOP. & GEN.—The Topographer and Genealogist, 1846-1858, 3 vols., edited by J. G. Nichols, F.S.A.

H. & G.—The Herald and Genealogist, edited by J. G. Nichols, F.S.A.

MIS. GEN. ET HER.—The Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, edited by J. Jackson Howard, LL.D.

N. & Q.—Notes and Queries.

GLOVER'S ROLL.—Roll of Arms of the reign of Henry III., from Glover's MS.

CHARLES ROLL.—A similar Roll of the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I., from a copy in the handwriting of Nicholas Charles, Lancaster Herald, a^o. 1607.

NICOLAS ROLL.—A Roll of the Arms of the Barons and Knights of England *circa* 1308-1314, edited by Sir N. H. Nicolas, 1829.

M. I.—Monumental Inscription.

S.P.—Sine prole, *i.e.*, without issue.

V.P.—Vitâ patris, *i.e.*, in the lifetime of his or her father.

V.M.—Vitâ matris—in the lifetime of his or her mother.

JURE UXORIS.—In right of his wife.

JURE MATRIS.—In right of his or her mother.

The Heraldry of Worcestershire.

ABBETOT, *of Elmley Castle*.—Urso D'Abbetot, one of the companions of the Conqueror, (said by some to have been a son of Almericus,* Lord of Abtot, in the arrondissement of Havre, and by others of Thurstan le Dispencer,†) obtained large grants of land in this and other counties, and was constituted hereditary Sheriff of Worcestershire. He married a lady named Adeliza, by whom he had issue a son, Roger, and a daughter, Emmeline, married to Walter de Beauchamp. The son, Roger, (as William of Malmesbury relates,) was banished by King Henry I., for having, in a fit of ungovernable rage, commanded one of that King's officers to be slain ; and all his vast possessions were granted to his brother-in-law, Walter de Beauchamp, into whose family the hereditary shrievalty also passed. Whether Roger died without issue does not appear to be *positively* ascertained, but the name of Abbetot did not become extinct in the county until long after. In the reign of Edward I., Geoffrey D'Abbetot

* Nash, vol. i. p. 8. In his observations on Domesday, Nash says that Urso was a brother of Hugh, Earl of Montgomery.

† Blore's *Rutland*. See SPENCER.

held seven hides in Ridmarley of William de Beauchamp, Urso's heir; and at the beginning of the succeeding reign the name of William D'Abbetot occurs among the knights of Worcestershire. (*See D'ABBETOT.*) Per pale or and gules, three roundles counterchanged. (N.)

Urso's badge was a couchant bear; it is carved in stone on every corner of the steeple of Naunton church, which was probably built by him. *See Nash*, ii. 184.

ABENHALL, *of Abenhall, co. Gloucester, as quartered by Talbot.*
Or, a fesse gules. (*Rudder's Gloucestershire*, p. 210.)

This coat was borne temp. Edward II., by Sir — Abbevale, of co. Gloucester. (Roll of the date.)

ABERBURY, *of Aberbury or Adderbury, co. Oxford, as quartered by Throckmorton.*—Or, a fesse embattled sable. (N.)

ABINGDON. *See HABINGDON.*

ABROL, or ABORIL, *of Worcestershire.*—Per pale or and gules, three roundles counterchanged. Crest: A lion's head vomiting flames proper. (*Her. Dic.*)

These are the arms of Abbetot.

ACTON, *of Acton Hall, Ombersley;* a family which, according to Habingdon, existed in Worcestershire at a period anterior to the Norman Conquest. The various families of Acton formerly resident in this county, are presumed to be all derived from Elias Acton, of Acton, living in the reign of Henry III.* It is stated in Burke's *Commoners*, iv. 687, that the male line of the Actons of Acton, expired with Walter Acton, who died without male issue, leaving his estates to his two daughters and co-heiresses, Joice and Elizabeth,† the one married to Thomas Barneby, and the

* Shirley's *Noble and Gentle Men.*

† On her tomb at Astley she is called Isabel. She died in 1562.

other first to [Thomas] Broughton [of Longdon, co. Stafford], and secondly to Walter Blount, of Astley. But it appears from a pedigree of the family in the Harl. MS., 1566, that this Walter had a younger brother, William Acton, whose son Thomas was of Elmley Lovett, and had issue three sons, Charles, Anthony, and John. John, who was a goldsmith in London, was thrice married, and had three sons, John, Thomas, and Edward, of whom John, the eldest, was married, and had four children. The said Walter and William Acton were sons of William Acton, of Acton, with whom the pedigree commences.—Gules, a chevron between three cinquefoils argent (as quartered by Barneby at the Visitation of 1569; but in the Visitation Book of 1634 the chevron is *or*).

Other variations are Argent, a chevron between three cinquefoils gules; and Gules, a chevron engrailed between three cinquefoils argent. The ancient coat of the family was Barry wavy or and gules; and they are also said to have anciently borne, Or, two bars vaire. (*MS. penes E. P. Shirley, esq.; Penn MS.; Nash; &c.*)

ACTON, of Sutton Park, Tenbury, and of Ribbesford and Elmley Lovett.—The manuscript pedigrees of this family commence with John Acton, whose son, Sir Roger Acton, of Sutton, knt., was father of Richard Acton, of Sutton, who married Alice, daughter of Richard Acton, of Acton, and had issue three sons, William, Roger, and Richard. William Acton, the eldest son, had issue Richard Acton, of Sutton, who by Isolda his wife, daughter of Humphrey Salwey, of Stanford, had a numerous family, of whom Thomas of Sutton, and Robert of Ribbesford, are alone recorded to have had issue. Joyce, only surviving child of the former, carried the Sutton estate in marriage to

Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, knt., (the supposed "Justice Shallow" of Shakespeare,) and died in 1595, aged 63. Robert Acton, of Ribbesford, the younger son, was father of two sons, Henry of Ribbesford, who was married and had issue ; and Charles of Elmley Lovett, who had, with other issue, a son, Sir John Acton, of Elmley. Sir John married a daughter of Francis Clare, of Caldwell, by whom he was father of four daughters and co-heiresses. Penelope, married to John Lench, of Shelve ; Elizabeth, married to Robert Townshend, from whom came the Townshends, of Elmley ; Anne, married to William Colles ; and Helen, married to Sir Thomas Thorneburgh, of Elmley Lovett, knt.—Gules, a fesse ermine within a bordure engrailed of the last. Crest : An arm embowed in armour, holding a sword enfiled with a boar's head. (*D. 12, Coll. Arm. fo. 19; Harl. MSS. 1043 and 1566, &c.*)

ACTON, *of Bockleton*.—Derived from Sir Roger Acton, knt., (a younger son of Richard Acton, of Sutton,) who acquired the Bockleton estate in marriage with Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Nicholas Fawkes, son of John Fawkes, by Katherine, daughter and heiress of Philip, son of John Bockleton, of Bockleton. His great grandson, Thomas Acton, was of Bockleton at the Visitation of 1569, and then had one son, Nicholas, and five daughters. The pedigree was also entered in 1634, by Thomas Acton, of Bockleton. The last male heir of this branch of the Actons, was Nicholas Acton, who married Mary, sister and co-heiress of Edwin Skrymshire, of Aqualate, co. Stafford, by whom he had an only daughter and

heiress, Elizabeth, married to Charles Baldwyn,* of Elsich, co. Salop, Chancellor of the Diocese of Hereford, whose descendants were afterwards of Aqualate, and owned the Manor of Bockleton in Nash's time. The present representative of the Baldwyn family is Mr. Childe, of Kinlet, Salop.—Arms, &c., as Acton, of Sutton, with a mullet for difference; quartering Gules, three pheons argent, for Bockleton; and Sable, on a chevron engrailed between three snakes with their tails in their mouths. . . . an ermine spot. (*C. 30, Coll. Arm.* fo. 81; and *Harl. MSS.*, 615 and 1043.)

ACTON, of Burton and Wolverton.—Richard Acton, youngest son of Richard Acton, of Sutton, was the founder of this branch of the Actons. He married Margery, daughter and heiress of John Mabe, alias Dore, a descendant of the great house of Mortimer, and with her acquired the Manor of Burton. They had issue John Acton, of Burton, who recorded his descent and arms at the Visitation of 1569, being then aged 84 years. Humphrey Acton, his son and successor, married Alice, sister of William Cooksey, of Wolverton, and died in 1590, having had issue a son, John, who became possessed of Wolverton, and was the direct ancestor of the existing Actons of that place.†—Arms, &c., as Acton of Sutton, with a

* Mr. Baldwyn died in 1706, and was buried at Bockleton, where is a handsome monument to his memory; at the foot are the arms of Acton quartering Bockleton; and Gules, a lion rampant or within a bordure vaire, for Skrymshire.

† Mr. Shirley, in his *Noble and Gentle Men*, says (following Nash) that the Actons of Wolverton are descended from "a younger son of Sir Roger Acton, of Sutton, and the heiress of Cooksey," but this does not agree with the pedigrees of the Acton family, in the Harl. MSS., 1043 and 1566.

mullet for difference ; quartering Mabe alias Dore, and Mortimer. (*D. 12, Coll. Arm.* fo. 19 ; and *Harl. MSS.*, 1043 and 1566.)

The crest now borne by the Actons of Wolverton is thus described by Burke :—An arm in armour embowed proper, in the hand a sword argent hilt or, thereon a boar's head couped sable distilling blood. Their motto is “*Vaillance avance le homme.*”*

ACTON, granted by Sir Christopher Barker, Garter King of Arms, to Sir Robert Acton, of Worcestershire, knt., and to his nephew, Robert, “ who att y^e siege of Bulleyn toke Mons. Honingcourt prisoner ; carefully copied out of an olde booke of y^e s^d. Garter's.”—Gules, a fesse and bordure engrailed ermine, on a canton or a tree eradicated of the first. Crest : An arm embowed in armour sable garnished or, in the gauntlet a sword, thereon impaled a boar's head erased of the first, armed of the second. (*Harl. MS.*, 1422.)

ACTON, *of Worcestershire*.—Gules, a fesse and bordure both engrailed ermine, in chief a chaplet vert. (*Her. Dic.*)

ADDEHAN, YEDFEN, or EDEFYN, *of Yedfen, alias Edvin Loach.*
... a fesse. ... between three fleurs de lis.

On the monument of Sir Ralph de Addehan, at Edvin Loach.
See NASH, ii., 484.

ADDENBROOKE, *of Wollaston Hall, Stourbridge*, as granted on 29th April, 1795, to John Addenbrooke Addenbrooke, of Wollaston, High Sheriff of Worcestershire in 1798, the son of John Homfray, of Wollaston, by Mary, daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Addenbrooke. On 21st February, 1792, he and his issue were authorised by royal license to

* This crest and motto occur, with the arms of Acton, in a window of Sutton chapel. *See NASH*, ii. 419.

assume the surname and arms of Addenbrooke; he having "represented that Edward Addenbrooke, of Over Sapey, esquire, by will dated 17th December, 1784, had devised to him and the heirs male of his body, certain real estates."* Mr. Addenbrooke married in 1780, Elizabeth, daughter of Michael and Sarah Grazebrook, of Audnam, in the parish of Kingswinford, Staffordshire, by whom he had issue, the late Edward Addenbrooke Addenbrooke, of Kingswinford, who married Emma, daughter of John Pidcock, of the "Platts," Stourbridge, and died in 1855, leaving issue; John Addenbrooke Addenbrooke of Rockingham Hall, Hagley, who died unmarried; and Henry Addenbrooke, who married Louisa, fifth daughter of the said John Pidcock. The family of Addenbrooke is of considerable antiquity, in Worcestershire, Herefordshire, and Staffordshire; its most notable members were John Addenbrooke,† M.A., M.D., of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, founder of "Addenbrooke's Hospital," and the Ven. John Addenbrooke, D.D., Dean of Lichfield, (brother of the above-named Jeremiah,) who married Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of the last John Wedgwood, of Harracles, co. Stafford, but died, without issue, in 1776, aged 64.—Quarterly azure and argent, a fesse

* Viz. "The Lea," in the parish of Over Sapey, co. Hereford, which had been long in the family. See Duncumb's *Herefordshire*, ii., 160.

† John Addenbrooke was a Fellow of Catherine Hall, Cambridge. He proceeded B.A. in 1701, M.A. in 1705, and in 1706 was admitted an extra licentiate of the College of Physicians. He graduated M.D. at Cambridge, in 1712, but of his professional career little is known. He died 7th June, 1719, aged 39, and by his will bequeathed about £4000 "to erect and maintain a small physic hospital" at Cambridge, now known as "Addenbrooke's Hospital." There is an inscription to his memory in the chapel of Catherine Hall. See Monk's *Roll of the College of Physicians*.

wavy or, between three crescents counterchanged. Crest: On the banks of a river, an otter passant per pale argent and sable, charged with two crescents counterchanged. Mottoes : "Vincit qui patitur" and "Esse quam videri." (*E Coll. Arm.*)

These arms (but without colours) appear in Over Sapey church, co. Hereford on the tomb of the Rev. Francis Addenbrooke, many years rector of that parish, who died in 1724, aged 72 ; but at the Visitation of 1682-3 Nicholas Addenbrooke, of Stourbridge,* and Edward Addenbrooke, Vicar of Sapey, co. Worcester, disclaimed all right to arms.

ADDYES, of Droitwich.—Argent, a chevron between three crosses pattée gules.

This family resided at Durance, "a large old mansion-house," near Droitwich. (Nash, i., 346.) A William Addyes was M.P. for the city of Worcester in the reign of Queen Mary. Thomas Addyes, of Powick, disclaimed arms at the Visitation of 1634.

AGGE, of Overbury.—Argent, a fesse engrailed sable between three fleurs de lis gules. (*Dr. Prattinton.*)

ALBANEY.—Azure, a chevron ermine between three fleurs de lis argent. (*N.*)

This coat is not given in any of the Heraldic Dictionaries, except in that of Berry, where it is inserted evidently on Nash's authority alone. It is probably a quartering or impalement of some Worcestershire family.

ALBINI, Earl of Arundel.—Gules, a lion rampant, or. (*N.*)

One of the Berkeley quarterings in Spetchley church. The same coat was borne by the Fitzalans, Earls of Arundel, who acquired that title as heirs to the Albini's, and by virtue of their tenure of Arundel Castle. Some authorities tincture the lion of Albini *argent*.

* Nicholas Addenbrooke, gent., was one of the original Feoffees of Foley's Hospital at Oldswinford, appointed by the founder in 1670. His daughter Mary married William Cardale, of Dudley.

ALCOCK, as borne by John Alcock, Bishop, first of Worcester, and afterwards of Ely, and President of the Marches of Wales. He died in 1500, and was buried in Ely Cathedral.—Argent, on a fesse between three cock's heads erased sable, a mitre or. Crest : On a coronet ... a cock. (*Bedford and Berry*).

The mitre is sometimes omitted;* and in some examples the arms are surrounded with a bordure gules charged with eight crowns or.

ALDERFORD, *of Knightwick, and of Priors' Salford, co. Warwick*.—Nash says this family obtained their estate at Knightwick by the marriage of Walter Alderford with Joan, daughter of Thomas Brook, of that place. Their pedigree and arms were recorded at the Visitation of this county, taken in 1569, and at that of Warwickshire taken in 1619.—Quarterly, 1st, Argent, on a saltire azure a tiger's head erased or, for *Alderford*; 2nd, Or, a chevron vert between three lion's heads erased sable, for *Everard* of Luckton; 3rd, *Sheldon*;† and 4th *Ruding*. (*D. 12, Coll. Arm. fo. 48; Harl. MSS., 1563, and 1566; and Penn MS.*)

ALLEN.—Per fesse sable and or, a pale engrailed counter-changed, and three talbots passant two and one of the second. (*Penn MS.*)

ALLEN, *of Drake's Place, the Rhydd*; as borne by the late John Henry Allen of that place, and by his son the Rev. Charles Allen, Vicar of Bushley.—Per bend sinister or

* It occurs without the mitre in glass at Malvern.

† See Sheldon. John Alderford of Knightwick, married Lettice, daughter and heiress of John Sheldon, of Pershore, by the daughter of Hickford. (*Harl. MSS.; 1100, 1167.*)

and sable, six martlets counterchanged. Crest : A martlet. (Burke's *Landed Gentry*).

ALLSOPP of *Hindlip Hall*; as borne by Henry Allsopp of that place, J.P., and D.L., son of the late Samuel Allsopp, of Burton upon Trent, co. Stafford, grandson of James Allsopp, of Derby, and great-grandson of Thomas Allsopp, who was the son of Samuel Allsopp of Worcester, by Bridget, daughter of Thomas Bearcroft, also of Worcester; claiming descent from an ancient family seated for many generations at Alsop-in-le-Dale, co. Derby.—Sable, three plovers rising argent beaked and legged gules. Crest : A plover wings expanded or, beaked and legged gules, in the beak an ear of wheat gold. (Glover's *Derbyshire*, ii., 20; and Burke's *Landed Gentry*.)

ALPORT. *See FLETCHER.*

ALTON.—Barry of six or and azure, on a canton gules a cross flory argent. (*N.*)

This should be *Aton*; it is one of the quarterings of Conyers on the monument of Judge Berkeley, at Spetchley. Berry, misled by Nash, attributes it to "Alton of Worcestershire."

ALYE, originally of *Northfield*, afterwards of *Powick*, *Tewkesbury*, and *Hereford*. The Pedigrees of this family in the *Harl. MS.* 1041, and in the Visitation of Gloucestershire A° 1623, commence with John Alye of Northfield, father of William Alye, whose son, Edward, sold his lands in Northfield, and settled at Tewkesbury. Edward Alye, who died in 1660,* grandson of this Edward, had issue a son, John Alye, of Worcester, apothecary, living in

* He was buried at Powick. *See* Nash, ii. 266.

1683, at the Visitation of Herefordshire, taken in that year. Theophilus Alye, mayor of Worcester in 1653,* was a member of this family.—Azure, a lion salient argent. Crest: A leopard's face or, between two wings displayed sable.† (*Penn MS.*; and *Harl. MS.*, 1041.)

The late Jabez Allies, F.S.A., the learned author of the “Antiquities and Folk-lore of Worcestershire,” claimed descent from this family.

AMONDEVILLE.—Argent, a cross moline [gules?] (N.)

This coat is evidently misnamed. It appears to be that of the family of Uvedale who quartered for Amondeville Azure, a fret or, which coat was borne, temp. Edward II., by Richard de Mondeville of Warwickshire. Dugdale mentions that Roger de Amondeville held lands in Cotheridge in the 6th of John; and Richard de Mundeville of Berkswell, co. Warwick, had £51 per annum granted to him out of Beoley and Yardley by one of the earls of Warwick, in the 25th of Edward I.

AMORY or D'AMORY, of Codrington, co. Gloucester; recorded at the Worcestershire Visitation of 1634.—Barry nebulée of six argent and gules, over all a bend engrailed azure. Crest: Out of a mural coronet or a talbot's head azure eared of the first. (*C. 30, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 49.)

These arms were confirmed, and the crest granted, to Giles D'Amorie, of Codrington, by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux, in 1592. (*See Collins' Peerage*, ed. 1779, viii. 213.) They are now borne, with the motto, “Tu ne cede malis,” by John Amery, J.P., D.L., of Eckington (late of Stourbridge) who claims to be seventh in descent from Richard D'Amorie, of Codrington, living in 1610. (*See Burke's Landed Gentry.*) The same arms, crest, and motto were borne by the Damers, earls of Dorchester.

* His name is misprinted *Assye* in Nash's List of the Mayors of Worcester.

† These bearings were confirmed on 27th November, 1679, to Richard Alye, a merchant of London, on his adducing proof of his descent from the above family. See *The Herald and Genealogist*, vi. 223.

AMPHLETT, *of Hadsor and Clent*, anciently of Salwarpe ; descended immediately from William Amphlett,* Lord of the manor of Hadsor, who died in 1662, aged 74. Members of this family have six times served the office of High Sheriff of Worcestershire, viz., in 1718, 1721, 1746, 1759, 1780, and 1805. The senior line, that of Hadsor, is now represented by Richard Paul Amphlett, Q.C., of Wychbold Hall, Droitwich, M.P. for the eastern division of this county, the son of the late Rev. Richard Holmden Amphlett, of Hadsor, and grandson of Richard Amphlett, also of Hadsor, High Sheriff in 1780, by Lydia, his wife, daughter and co-heiress of John Holmden, of Crowle. The Clent branch is represented by John Amphlett, only son of the late John Amphlett, of Clent, who died in 1868, and grandson of John Amphlett, of Clent, by Eliza, daughter and co-heiress of Benjamin Benyon, of Haughton, co. Salop, which last-named John Amphlett was the grandson of John Amphlett, of Clent, by Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Hopwood, of Droitwich, and great-great-grandson of Joseph Amphlett (third son of Richard Amphlett,† of Hadsor), by Anne, daughter of Sir Charles Lyttelton, of Frankley, Bart. Another branch of this family formerly seated at the "Four Ashes," Enville, Staffordshire, was lately represented by James Amphlett Grove, who, dying unmarried, devised his pro-

* He married Frances, daughter of John Sparry, of Clent, and not *Sparrow*, as in Nash's pedigree ; and the wife of his grandson William was Anne Janns, not *James*.

† Richard Amphlett's wife was Anne, daughter of Edward Cookes, of Bentley, and sister of Sir William Cookes, the first baronet of Norgrove. This marriage makes the Amphletts founder's kin at Worcester College, Oxford.

perty to the Rev. Charles Dunne, who has assumed, by royal license, the surname and arms of Amphlett only. Argent, a fesse between three lozenges azure, in chief a cinquefoil sable, (the cinquefoil is sometimes placed on the fesse and tinctured or*). Crest : A dromedary proper. (*N. &c.*)

Mr. Amphlett, of Wychbold, quarters Holmden of Crowle ; and the Amphletts of Clent, are entitled to quarter Hopwood, (Or, a pile azure) and Benyon, (Vaire argent and sable, on a chief of the first three mullets of the second).

ANDREW, of Beoley, Redditch, Evesham, Offenham, and London.

—Gules, a saltire or surmounted by another vert.

Allowed at the Visitation of this county in 1634, and “resisted for further proof” at the London Visitation, taken in the same year. The pedigree in the latter Visitation commences with Thomas Andrew, of Redditch, who, by his wife Elizabeth Cowdall, was father of William Andrew, of Evesham. (See *Harl. MS.*, 1476 ; and *C. 30, Coll. Arm.* fo. 49b.)

ANDREWS, of Barnes Hall, St. Peter's; a family, says Nash, originally from Carlisle, and for several generations merchants of London, a branch of which came and settled about Alcester, Beoley, and Redditch, at which last place Thomas Andrews, who purchased Barnes Hall in 9th James I., resided before he came to Worcester. The pedigree was recorded at the Visitation of 1682-3. —Arms, as the preceding. Crest : A Moor's head in profile couped at the shoulders and wreathed about the temples, all proper. (*K. 4, Coll. Arm.* fo. 158.)

The crest is said, in the *Harl. MS.*, 1069, to have been granted to Thomas Andrewes, and his brethren, Ralph, Richard, William,

* The arms are thus represented on the monument of John Amphlett (who was born in 1656, and died in 1705) in Clent church.

James, and Andrew,* by Guyen, King of Arms, in the year 1334; and both arms and crest to have been confirmed, in 1476, to Thomas Andrewe, son and heir of Richard Andrewe, of co. Warwick. In the *Penn. MS.* the same arms are ascribed to Andrews of "The Hill, near Worcester;" they were also borne by Theophilus Andrewes, Recorder of Evesham, who died in 1670, æt. 47.

ANDREWS, of Longdon, and of Elderton, co. Warwick; as borne by Sir John Andrews, of Longdon and Elderton, living 1618, son of Thomas Andrews, by Jane, daughter of Richard Casey, of Whitfield, co. Gloucester, and grandson of Sir Thomas Andrews, or Andrew, of Charwelton, in Northamptonshire, who died in 1564, by his second wife, Mary, daughter of John Heneage, of Towse, co. Lincoln. Sir John was ancestor of the Andrews of Creton and Harleston, co. Northampton.—Arms and crest, as Andrews, of Barnes Hall. (*Harl. MS.*, 1566, fo. 154b; and Baker's *Northamptonshire*, i. 167.)

ANDREWS, of Leigh-Sinton; granted 27th March, 1529, 20th Henry VIII., by Thomas Wriothesley, Garter King of Arms, to Richard Andrews, "de Synton en la Comté de Worcester, gentilhome."—Argent, on a chevron engrailed gules between three mullets sable, as many quatrefoils or, pierced azure. Crest: A greyhound's head couped per pale or and sable, on the neck a saltire counterchanged between a pellet and a bezant. (*Harl. MS.*, 1507.)

ANDREWS, of Hanbury, and of Meriden, co. Warwick.—Argent, on a bend cottised sable three mullets of the field; quartering *Stafford* (Or, on a chevron gules five plates), *Jennetts*, *Wybbe*, and *Grendon*; in right of the

* See the pedigree of Andrew, of Charwelton, in Baker's *Northamptonshire*, i. 295.

marriage of Richard Andrews, of Hanbury, with Agnes, daughter and heiress of John Stafford, by Matilda his wife, daughter and heiress of Thomas Jennetts, and Alice his wife, eldest sister and co-heiress of Henry Wybbe, of Hanbury. Crest: A stag's head erased argent. (*Penn. MS.*; *Harl. MSS.*, 615, 1566; and *Add. MS.*, 19816.)

Attached to these bearings in the *Add. MS.*, 19816, is the following,—“Memorandum: That I, Humphrey Andrewes, of Hanbury, in the Countie of Worcester, gent., doe bynde myselfe to make proofe vnto Mr. Clarencieulx, Kinge of Armes, for the bearinge of these Armes herein depicted, at the feast of St. Michaell the Archangell next followinge after the date hereof, or after. In witnes whereof I have sett hervnto my hand the Tweluth day of June, in Anno Domini 1569. By me, Humphrey Andrewes.”

ANNESLEY, of Arley Castle; as borne by Arthur Lyttelton Annesley, son of Major-General Norman McLeod, and nephew and heir of George Annesley, last Earl of Mountmorris, whose surname and arms he assumed on succeeding to the Arley and other estates.—Paly of six argent and azure, a bend gules. Crest: A Moor's head in profile proper, wreathed about the temples argent and azure. Motto: “Virtutis amore.”

APLETREE, of Egioke.—Or, on a fesse gules three lozenges vaire. (*M.I.* in St. Martin's Church, Worcester, to Savage, son of John Apletree of Egioke, who died in 1713.)

The same arms also occur at Inkberrow, impaling Savage.

APPLETREE.—Sable, a lion rampant or. (N.)

This coat Nash ascribes to 'John Appletree, of Hanbury, High Sheriff in the 9th of William III.

APPURLEY, of Feckenham (?).—Argent, a chevron between

three pine apples gules. (Seal of ... de Appirle, 1395.
Dr. Prattinton.)

ARCHBOLD, *of Worcester*.—Argent, a lion rampant between six fleurs de lis sable, a crescent for difference. Crest: A dove rising argent.

These arms were allowed at the Visitation of London, in 1634, to Richard Archbold, of the Middle Temple, third son of Edward Archbold, "of the College of Worcester." They likewise occur on the monument of Nicholas Archbold, at St. Michael's, Bedwardine. The pedigree of Archbold of Sherridge and Bedwardine, was entered at the Visitation of 1634, but no arms were exhibited. In the *Add. MS.*, 19,816, however, the family is stated to bear Argent, a lion rampant between three fleurs de lis sable.

ARCHER, *of Welland*; a branch of the Archers of Tanworth and Umberslade, co. Warwick, founded by John, second son of Humphrey Archer, of Tanworth, who married Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Richard Frewen, of Hanley, and had issue Edward, and seven other sons. John Archer died 29th May, 1640, and was buried at Welland. The pedigree was recorded at the two Visitations of 1634 and 1682-3.—Azure, three arrows, points downwards, two and one or. Crest: Out of a mural coronet or, a dragon's head argent. (*C. 30, Coll. Arm.* fo. 87, and *K. 4, fo. 160.*)

These bearings were confirmed in 1597 by Lee, Clarencieux, to Andrew Archer, of Tanworth (brother of the above John of Welland), ancestor of the Lords Archer of Umberslade; but the mural coronet is tinctured *gules* in the *Harl. MS.*, 1069, and it appears to have been so borne by the Lords Archer.

ARDEN, *of Park Hall, co. Warwick*. The Ardens of Park Hall were Lords of Pedmore, in this county, a manor which they acquired through the marriage of Robert Arden, of Park Hall, with Elizabeth, daughter and

heiress of Richard Clodshale, of Saltley.—Ermine, a fesse counter-componée or and azure. (*In glass in Pedmore church.*)

In the *Harl. MS.*, 1563, Arden quarters Clodshale, Bishopesdon, Golafer, and Fyfield.*

ARDERNE.—Gules, three crosses crosslet fitchée or, a chief of the last. (*Win. MS.*)

This is the coat of the Ardernes or Ardens, of Alvanley, co. Chester, as allowed in the successive Visitations of that county. Sir John de Arderne, son of Eustace de Watford, alias de Arderne, had a grant of the lands of Geoffrey de Sautemareis, by writ, to the Sheriff of Worcestershire, in 1216. He sealed with three garbs, the arms of his suzerain Ranulph, Earl of Chester; but his grandfather, Peter de Arderne, sealed with the above arms in 1288. (*See The Topographer and Genealogist*, i. 215.)

ARLE. See HANFORD.

ARUNDELL.—Sable, six swallows in pile argent, three, two, and one. (*Win. MS.*)

This coat was borne by Renefred Arundel, of Cornwall, Deputy Sheriff of this County in the 4th of Edward IV. The family was connected with that of Nanfan, and their arms are in Birtsmorton church. (*See further in Nash*, i., 86.)

ASGIL.—Azure, three ass's heads erased argent. (*Penn MS.*)

Edward Asguile occurs in Penn's list of those who were to find horse during the Civil Wars.

ASHBORNE, as borne temp. Edward II., by Sir John de Assheborne,† of Worcestershire.—Gules, a fesse between six martlets argent. (*Roll of the date.*)

Burke (*General Armory*) ascribes this coat to "Ashborne, or Ashbury, of Worcestershire." The Crest is, A lion's gamb holding a flag argent charged with an eagle displayed sable. The same writer also attributes to "Ashbury, of Worcestershire," Gules, a fesse between three mullets argent.

* Fyfield bore Ermine, on a bend engrailed azure three cinquefoils or.

† Perhaps intended for Washborne.

ASHBY, of Worcester. “He was Mayor of this Cittie, now deceased, who came of a very good family of the Ashbies of Leicestershire.”—Azure, a chevron ermine between three leopard’s faces or. (*Penn MS.*)

These arms are those of the ancient family of Ashby, of Quenby, co. Leicester. Edward Ashby was Mayor of Worcester in 1659, and died during his year of office; another Edward Ashby was also Mayor in 1673. The family appeared at the Visitation of 1682–3, when the above arms were disallowed, but they appear (with the Crest, On a mural crown, a leopard’s face or,) on the family monument in St. Swithen’s Church, Worcester.

ASHE, as quartered by Sebright.—Or, a saltire gules debruised by a fesse sable. (*Harl. MS., 1463.*)

Nash attributes this coat to Cowper. See **SEBRIGHT**.

ASHWIN, of Bretforton Manor; as borne by W. H. Ashwin of Bretforton, son of the late James Ashwin, by Jane, *née* Collins, his wife, and grandson of James Ashwin, by Rebecca his wife, who was the daughter of John Hall, and Sarah his wife, daughter of Thomas Keyte, of the Ebrington family.—Azure, a chevron between three kite’s heads erased or. Crest: A Moor’s head in profile proper. Motto: “*Audax vincendo.*” (*Communicated.*)

The arms are those of Keyte, which have been adopted by this family, but are not registered at the College of Arms.

ASKAM.—Gules, a fesse between three dolphins argent. (*N.*)
On the tomb of Penelope Walwyn, in Great Malvern Church.

ASTLEY.—Gules, a lion passant guardant between two crosses crosslet or. (*N.*)

The field should probably be semée of crosses crosslet. See the *Heraldic Dictionaries*.

ASTLEY, as borne by the Rev. John Astley, who died in 1783, æt. 64.—Azure, a cinquefoil ermine. (*M.I. at Fladbury.*)

ASTON, *Lord Aston, of Forfar*; as borne by the late Rev. Lord Aston, Vicar of Tardebigge. On the death without male issue, of James, fifth Lord Aston of Forfar, in the Peerage of Scotland, that title was claimed and assumed by Philip Aston, stated to be a grandson of Edward Aston, third son of Edward Aston, who was a grandson of William Aston, of Milwich, uncle of the first Lord Aston, in remainder to whose posterity the original patent was framed. This Philip Lord Aston died unmarried, in 1755, and was succeeded by his brother Walter, who dying likewise issueless, the dignity is stated to have passed to his cousin, Walter Aston, the son of Edward Aston, his father's younger brother. This last named Walter married, in 1766, Anne, daughter of Peter Hutchinson, and, dying in 1805, was succeeded by his only surviving son, the late Walter Hutchinson Aston, Vicar of Tardebigge. One of these peers was a *cook* in the employ of Sir Mordaunt, bart., and another was a *watchmaker*. The Vicar of Tardebigge, who always assumed and bore the title of Lord Aston, and was so designated in the Roll of Justices of the Peace for the County of Worcester, presented a petition in 1819, praying that he might be officially declared Baron Aston, of Forfar, but no decision was come to on the subject. He died unmarried on 21st January, 1845, and the title has since remained unclaimed.—Argent, a fesse sable, in chief three lozenges of the last. Crest: A bull's head couped sable. Supporters: Two Roman knights completely armed, faces, heads, and knees bare, with shields in their exterior hands. Motto: “*Numini et patriæ asto.*”

ATON. *See ALTON.*

ATTWOOD, *of Wolverley Court, Park Attwood, and Perdiswell.*

This very ancient family, whose pedigree was recorded at the Visitation of 1634, was possessed of an estate at Trimbley and Wolverley at a very early period. In the 44th of Edward III., Sir John Attwood, knt., founded a chantry at Trimbley, which he endowed with lands in Kidderminster, Wolverley, and Rushock. The family also possessed estates at Northwick, Worcester, Wichenford, and other parts of the county. In the reign of Henry VI., they were escheators of the county, justices of the peace, and esquires of the better sort.* The Attwoods continued at Wolverley till the 18th century. Abel Atwood, gent., who died in 1726, aged 66, is called on his tombstone, "the last heir male of that elder house." He was the eldest son of Henry Attwood, and appears to have left no surviving male issue.—Gules, a lion rampant double queueé argent.† (*C. 30, Coll. Arm. fo. 103.*) Crest (as anciently represented in a window of Wolverley Church): A swan's head issuing from a coronet.‡

A branch of this family seated at Stoke Bishop, and Shirehampton, in Gloucestershire, at the Visitation of that County in 1623, bore for arms, Gules, semée of acorns a lion rampant argent. The pedigree was entered by Robert Attwood, of Shirehampton, son of Arthur Attwood, and nephew of Anthony Attwood, of Wolverley.

* Nash, ii., 471.

† Hamlet Smethwick released all right in this coat to John Attwood, of Worcestershire, as having properly belonged to Sir John Attwood. (*Pat. 6 H. VI., Ashmole MS.*, cited by Papworth.) Nash says the Attwoods anciently bore a lion seizing on a conquered dragon, but that is a device which is frequently found on ancient seals, and can hardly be considered armorial.

‡ *Vide* Nash, ii., 472.

Penn attributes the double-tailed lion to "Attwood of Beveré."* It is a "very noble bearing (he says), and was thus borne by Simon de Montford, Earle of Leicester, from whom they are descended."

ATTWOOD, of Northwick.—Argent, a wolf salient gules between three torteaux, all within a bordure of the second.
(*Penn MS.*)

In the 2nd of Richard III., John Attwood, esq., was the principal tenant in Northwick.

AUBREY. See HARRIS.

AVENANT, of Shelsley Walsh; recorded at the Visitation of 1682-3, by Richard Avenant, grandson of Alexander Avenant, of Kingsnorton.—Ermine, on a pale gules a cross formée flory or, on a chief sable a billet of the third within a mascle between two escallops argent. Crest: A parrot's head erased vert, wings expanded per pale azure and gules, double collared or, holding in the beak of the third an olive branch of the first. (*K. 4, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 118.)

The same arms and crest were borne by Sir Alexander Avenon, Lord Mayor of London in 1569, the son of Robert Avenon, or Avenant, of Kingsnorton. See the Visitation of London, a° 1568.

AYALA.—Quarterly 1st and 4th, Argent, two wolves passant in pale sable within a bordure gules charged with eight saltires or, for *Ayala*; 2nd and 3rd, Or, a four-towered castle azure, for *Castile*. (*N.*)

These arms were quartered by the Blounts, Lords Montjoy, and through them by the Windsors. Sir Walter Blount, so celebrated

* George Attwood, of Beveré, died 17th February, 1732, æt. 80. He married Winifred, daughter and heiress of Thomas, fifth son of William Lord Petre, by Ursula his wife, daughter and heiress of Richard Brook, of Lapley Hill, co. Stafford. She died 14th December, 1714, aged 77, and was buried with her husband at Claines. (See Nash, *Supplement*, p. 18.)

for his martial prowess in the warlike times of Edward III., Richard II., and Henry IV., married an attendant of Constantia of Castile, wife of John of Gaunt. This lady was Donna Sanchia de Ayala, daughter of Don Diego de Toledo, by his wife Inez Alfon de Ayala. The Blounts appear to have thought so highly of this descent, that in some instances we find the Spanish coats marshalled before the paternal coat of Blount. (Nichols' notes to Dingley's *History from Marble*.)

AYLESBURY, of Milton Keynes, Bucks. ; as quartered by Stafford.—Azure, a cross argent. (N.)

AYNESFORD, or EYNSFORD.—Gules, a fret ermine. (N.)
A quartering of Baskerville.

AYRE. See EYRE.

BABINGTON.—Argent, ten torteaux, four, three, two, and one, a label of three points azure. (N.)

This coat was borne by Sir William Babington, of Kiddington, who obtained a grant of the manor of Broadway on the dissolution of Pershore Abbey. Of the same family was Gervase Babington, Bishop of Worcester, from 1597 to 1610. For a pedigree of this family in its various branches, See the *Collectanea Heraldica et Genealogica*, vols. ii. and viii., and *The Topographer and Genealogist*, i. 133.

BABTHORPE.—Sable, a chevron between three crescents or.

Formerly in the Cathedral in glass. See Dr. Thomas' *Survey*, p. 14.

BACHE, or BATCHE, of Northfield, as borne by Thomas Bache* or Batch, High Sheriff 5th Anne.—Or, a lion rampant gules within a bordure sable bezantée. (N.)

A family of this name, seated at Stanton, co. Derby, at Dugdale's Visitation of that county in 1662-3, bore, Or, a lion rampant, sable, within a bordure azure bezantée. Crest: A lion issuant, holding between the paws a bezant. See *Harl. MS.* 6104.

BADGER, of Hanley Castle.—Ermine, on a bend gules three eagles displayed or. (M. I. at Hanley Castle, to Mary,

* A Simon Bache, of Suckley, disclaimed arms at the Visitation of 1634.

late wife of John, son of Rowland Badger, and daughter of John Wakeman, of Beckford.)

These arms were allowed at one of the Gloucestershire Visitations to the family of Badger, alias Bagehott, of Hall Place. The Crest is A bull's head russet, between the horns a greyhound courant argent collared gules. (*Harl. MS. 1041.*) Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Rowland "Badghot," of Hanley Castle, was married to Nathaniel Bostock, M.D.; she died in 1682, and was buried at Sawston, co. Cambridge.

BADGER, of *Pool House, Hanley Castle*.—Or, a badger proper. (N.)

BADGER, of *Upton*.—Or, a badger passant azure. (*Penn MS.*)

BADLESMORE.—Argent, a fesse between two gemelles gules. (N.)

This is the coat borne by the Lords Badlesmere. Margaret, third daughter of Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere, and sister and co-heiress of Giles Lord Badlesmere, married John Tiptoft, ancestor of John Earl of Worcester, whose sister and eventual co-heiress, Joice, married Sir Edmund Sutton, knt., son and heir of John Sutton, Lord Dudley.

BAGEHOTT, of *Droitwich*.—Or, on a bend gules three eagles displayed of the field. See BUTLER.

BAGNALL, of *Wick and Worcester*.—Ermines, two bars or, over all a lion rampant double queueé vert. Crest: An antelope sejant argent, billettée sable, horns and tail or, gorged with a collar, thereto affixed a chain reflexed over the back of the same. (N.)

In the Penn MS., Bagnall, of Upper Wick, bears Ermines, two bars or, over all a lion rampant azure. Mr. William Bagnall, who bore these arms, is memorable for having mounted King Charles II., after his defeat at Worcester, under the following circumstances. After that disastrous battle his majesty was obliged to alight from his horse, to get into Sidbury Gate, and a cry being made for a horse to mount the king, Mr. Bagnall turned out his own horse, ready-saddled, upon which his majesty fled through St. Martin's Gate.

Mr. Bagnall died September 21st, 1652, aged 36, and was buried in the church of St. Nicholas, Worcester.

BAGOT.—Argent, two chevrons azure. (As quartered by Coningsby). Another, Argent, a chevron gules between three martlets sable. (*N.*)

The last coat is in glass, in the cathedral. These are the arms of the Bagots of Bagot's Bromley, co. Stafford. Sir John Bagot, (grandson of Sir William Bagot, of Bagot's Bromley, who died in 1296) changed his arms from the two chevrons to a chevron between three black birds, being, says Nichols (*History of Leicestershire*), those of his mother. They took the two chevrons as descended from Stafford, who bore, Or, a chevron gules. Harvey Bagot, being "invested with the Barony of Stafford," called himself de Stafford, and took the Stafford arms, but charged the chevron with five plates. The Staffords, descended from Harvey, subsequently bore the undifferenced coat of their maternal ancestors; and so (says Erdwick), "have all the barons and earls of Stafford, and dukes of Bucks, being of that house ever since." See Erdwicke's *Staffordshire*, ed. 1844, p. 152.

BAGSHAW, of Inkberrow.—A pedigree of this family was entered at the Visitation of 1682-3; it commences with Arthur Bagshaw of Rush, in Inkberrow, gent., who paid a fine for refusing knighthood at the coronation of Charles I., and who is stated to have died in 1643, aged 105.—A bugle horn between three roses. (Disallowed at the Visitation.)

"Mr. Bagshaw produced a gold seal of these arms which he says was his great grandfather's, but they are the arms of the Bagshaws of Ridge, and Farewell, co. Stafford. C. 4, 40, Vinc. Staff. 107." (Note in the *Visitation Book*, K. 4, Coll. Arm. fo. 51.)

BAILLIE.—See DAVIES.

BAKER, of Northwick, Claines.—Argent, on a saltire engrailed sable five escallops of the field, on a chief of the second a lion passant of the first. (*Penn MS.*)

"This hath beene, (says Penn,) a family of very good account,

and reputation, formerly in this and the neighbouring parishes within this county."

BAKER, of *Hill Court*; descended, says Nash, from the Aldingtons of Aldington.—Arms as BAKER, of Northwick.

Andrew Baker was of Hill Court in 1673. See Blome's *Britannia*.

BAKER, of *Feckenham, Worcester, Stourbridge, and London*.

—Of this family was Sir William Baker, of London, knt. born 1705, ob. 1770, who married Mary, daughter of Jacob Tonson, the famous bookseller and publisher. Sir William was the son of John Baker, and grandson of Joseph Baker, Minister of St. Andrew's, Worcester. The family is now seated at Bayfordbury, Herts. A copious pedigree is given in Berry's *Hertfordshire Pedigrees*.—Or, a greyhound courant between two bars sable. Crest: A cockatrice ermine combed and wattled gules. (Allowed to Baker, of Feckenham, at the Visitation of 1682-3. *K. 4, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 102.)

The same arms and crest were confirmed by Cooke, Clarenceux, on 10th May, 1573, to George Baker, of London, ("son of Christopher Baker of Tenterden, son of John Baker of the same place, who was son of Symond Baker of Feversham,") and the descendants of his father. (See *Harl. MS. 1422*, and *Mis. Gen. et Her. ii. 1.*) The Bayfordbury family received from the Herald's College, on 13th May, 1802, a grant of the following bearings:—Per pale ermine and gules, a greyhound courant between two bars invected, in chief two quatrefoils, and another in base all counterchanged. Crest: A cockatrice per fesse indented erminois and pean, combed, &c., gules, gorged with a collar azure, in the beak a quatrefoil vert. Motto: "So run that ye may obtain."

BAKER, of *Waresley*.—Thomas Baker, of Borley in Ombersley, was father, by his wife Elizabeth, *née* Aston, of two sons, John of Waresley, and the Rev. Thomas Baker, Vicar of Bibury, co. Gloucester, from whom the Bakers

of Hardwicke Court, in that county, are descended.* The elder son, John Baker, born in 1684, was High Sheriff of Worcestershire in 1728. By Joanna, his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Samuel Slade of Bewdley, he had issue three sons, John, Slade, and George, and a daughter Katherine, married to William Pyndar, brother of Reginald Pyndar, ancestor of the Earl Beauchamp. The eldest son, John Baker, of Waresley, married Anne Southall, by whom he was father of an only surviving son, John Baker of Waresley, High Sheriff in 1788; he married Mary only daughter and heiress of William Waldron, of Hagley, and of Stourbridge, banker, and had issue, two sons, and four daughters, viz. John of Waresley, High Sheriff in 1812, who married Barbara St. John, but left no surviving issue, and Thomas William Waldron Baker, lieutenant in the army, who died s.p. The daughters were all unmarried except Margaret Anne, who espoused Charles Bernard, of Oldcastle, co. Carmarthen; and the Waresley estate is now possessed by her and her two surviving sisters. Slade Baker, (the second son of John and Joanna *née* Slade,) married Elizabeth, daughter of Jeremy Innes, of Redland Court, co. Gloucester, and was ancestor of the Bakers of Westhay, co. Somerset. George, their third son, who was rector of Quenington, Gloucestershire, had with other issue, a son Thomas Baker, father of the present Slade Baker, of Sandbourne, near Bewdley, J.P. and D.L., whose eldest son, by his wife Isabella *née* Broome, the Rev. Slade Baker, is vicar of Clifton-on-Teme.—Argent, on a fesse

* See Lloyd.

engrailed between three swan's heads and necks erased or, ducally gorged and beaked gules, as many cinquefoils of the last. Crest:—A naked dexter arm, embowed proper, grasping a swan's head erased and ducally gorged as in the arms. (*Seal of John Baker, of Waresley, 1788.*)

It is stated, in the Penn MS., that the above is the ancient and correct bearing of Baker, but “of later years they have both altered and left out some part of their former bearing as you may here see,” viz.:—Azure, a fesse between three swan's heads erased argent beaked gules.

BAKER, of Thorngrove; and of Lypiatt Park, co. Gloucester; as borne by the late Samuel Baker of Thorngrove, high sheriff of Worcestershire in 1858. Mr. Baker, (who was born in 1793, and died in 1862,) was descended from an ancient family seated at Cranbrooke, in Kent, as early as the reign of Edward III., the elder branch of which obtained a baronetcy in 1611. The immediate ancestor of the family, now under notice, was James Baker, of Poole, Dorset, a sea-captain, younger son of Richard Baker, of Cranbrook, and brother of Sir John Baker of Sissinghurst, co. Kent, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Secretary of the Council, and a Privy Counsellor in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. Seventh in descent from James, was Valentine Baker, whose father, John, grandfather, Joseph, great grandfather, Walter, and many others of the family, were naval officers. This Valentine

* According to Burke, the crest borne by the Bakers of Westhay is *an arm embowed in mail, the under vest seen at the elbow vert, the hand proper grasping a swan's neck as in the arms beaked gules.* The same writer gives the arms of the Hardwick branch of the family as *Azure three swan's heads erased argent ducally gorged or;* but the Rev. William Lloyd Baker bore the arms with the fesse and cinquefoils, as appears from an old engraving of his arms, dated 1789.

Baker, who was born in 1737, commanded the Letter of Marque, "Cæsar," 18 guns, with which he fought a very gallant action with a 32-gun French frigate, compelling her to strike her flag. He married Eleanor, daughter of Samuel Mattick, and had, with other issue, the late Samuel Baker of Thorngrove, who married Mary Anne, daughter of Thomas Dobson, of Forty Hill, Enfield, and by her was father of four surviving sons: Sir Samuel Baker, knt., the well-known African explorer, discoverer of the lake Albert Nyanza, John Garland Baker, of Prescot, co. Gloucester, Valentine Baker, Lieut.-Col. of the 10th Hussars, and James Baker, late of the 8th Hussars, and since Lieut.-Col. of the Cambridge University Volunteers.—Azure, on a fesse, between three swan's heads erased or, ducally gorged gules, as many cinquefoils pierced of the last. Crest :* A swan's head erased or, ducally gorged gules. Motto : "Persevero." (*From a pedigree communicated by Col. [James] Baker.*)

BAKER, of Northfield and London, confirmed by Ryley, 20th June, 1646.—Ermine, a fesse engrailed between three horse's heads couped sable; quartering, (in right of the marriage of Edward Baker with Jane, daughter and co-heiress of Clement Underhill, of co. Warwick), Argent, a chevron sable between three trefoils slipped vert, for *Underhill*. Crest: A hand issuing out of clouds proper, holding a cross calvary sable; over it, on a scroll, the motto, "Nemo sine cruce beatus." (*Add. MS. 19,816.*)

* The Sissinghurst branch bore, for crest, A dexter arm holding a swan's head.

BALDINGTON.—Argent, on a chevron sable between three pellets as many roses of the field. (*N.*)

Quartered by Gates in Broadwas church.

BALDWIN, of Aylesbury, Bucks; as quartered by Pakington, in right of descent from the marriage of Robert Pakington with Catherine, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Baldwin, knt., Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. —Argent, six oak leaves in three pairs, two in chief, and one in base, the points turning over stalked sable; quartering *Arden*.

This coat occurs among the Pakington quarterings at Hampton Lovett. Nash incorrectly blazons it, Argent, three double stalks with hops sable.

BALDWYN, of Diddlebury alias Delbury, and Elsich, Salop; and of Bockleton.—Argent, a saltire sable. Crest: On a mount vert, a cockatrice argent, combed, wattled, beaked, ducally gorged and lined or. (*Penn MS.*) See ACTON.

BALL.—Per chevron or and azure, three roundles counter-changed. (*M. I. in St. Helen's Church, Worcester, to Anthony Ball, who died in 1679.—Dr. Prattinton.*)

BALLARD, of Evesham.—Sable, a griffin segreant ermine beak and fore legs or. Crest: A griffin's head erased argent. (*Prattinton MSS.*)

Philip Ballard, alias Hawford, succeeded Clement Lichfield as Abbot of Evesham; he died in 1557, and was buried in the Cathedral at Worcester. "There are some of his name at this day (says Dingley) in Evesham."

BALLARD, of Suckley. The same, but the griffin segreant argent. (*Dr. Prattinton.*)

John Ballard of Suckley disclaimed arms at the Visitation of 1682-3.

BANCKS, of Bewdley; descended from Christopher Bancks, of Wigan, co. Lancaster, who settled at Bewdley *circa* 1698.—Sable, a cross or between four fleurs de lis argent. Crest: A griffin segreant supporting a fleur de lis..... (*Seal*, and *Prattinton MSS.*)

BANDHILL; attributed by Nash to William de Bandhill, or Baudehall, Deputy Sheriff of Worcestershire, in the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd of Henry III.—Per pale ermine and sable, a chevron engrailed counterchanged.

The Heraldic Dictionaries ascribe a similar coat to Blundell and Blunder.

BARBER; as borne by John Barber, M.A., Barrister-at-law, Captain, Worcestershire Militia, and a County Magistrate.—Argent, two chevrons between three fleurs de lis gules, a bordure of the last. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet, a bull's head. (*Communicated.*)

BARDOLPHE, of Norfolk and Worcestershire.—Azure, three cinquefoils pierced or. (*Berry's Encyclopædia.*)

BARKER, of Oakley, Salwarpe.—Per fesse nebulyé sable and or, three martlets counterchanged. (*N., &c.*)

Nash attributes the same arms to John Barker, of Worcester, High Sheriff in 6th Charles II. They also occur in St. Swithen's Church, Worcester, on the monument of Elizabeth, wife of Simon Barker, of Worcester, gent., who died in 1694. *Vide* Nash, *Ad-denda.*

BARKER, of Churchill, near Bredicot.—Azure, a fesse nebulyé between three martlets or. (*M.I. at Churchill to Thomas Barker, qui obiit 1688.—Nash, i., 195.*)

BARKER, of Worcester.—Azure, five escallops in cross or. Crest: On a rock proper, a bird or. (*Harl. MSS., 1566 and 5814.*)

BARKESDALE, as borne by Barkesdale, Prebendary of Worcester.—Azure, a fesse argent between a wheel or, and a sword in pale, point upwards, hilt of the last. (*Dr. Prattinton.*)

BARNEBY, *of the Hill or Hull, and Acton, since of Brockhampton, co. Hereford.* This ancient family, whose pedigree and arms were recorded at the three Visitations of 1569, 1634, and 1682-3, is extinct in the male line, but is now represented by John Habingdon Barneby-Lutley, of Brockhampton, son of the late John Barneby, sometime M.P. for the eastern division of the county of Worcester, and great-grandson of Bartholomew Richard Lutley, who assumed, by Act of Parliament, in 1735, the surname and arms of Barneby, on succeeding to the estates of his maternal uncle, John Barneby, of Brockhampton. The present representative was authorised by Royal Licence, dated 29th November, 1864, to resume the ancient paternal surname of his family, in addition to and after that of Barneby.—Sable, a lion passant guardant between three escallops argent. Crest: A lion couchant guardant sable purfled or. Motto: “Virtute non vi.” (*C. 30, and K. 4, Coll. Arm. ff. 82b and 66.*)—See LUTLEY.

These were the bearings allowed to the family in 1634 and 1682-3, but in the Visitation Book of 1569, the field of the arms is *argent*, and the lion and escallops are *sable*. (*Vide D. 12, Coll. Arm. fo. 38.*)

BARNES, *of Talton, in Tredington;* granted to Robert Barnes, 22nd Henry VI., and allowed at the Visitation of 1634.—Quarterly 1st and 4th, Quarterly or and vert, a cinquefoil argent, for Barnes; 2nd and 3rd, Quarterly azure and

gules, a cross engrailed ermine, for *Barney*. Crest : A barnacle, wings displayed proper. (*C. 30, Coll. Arm.* fo. 57; *Harl. MS. 1566, &c.*)

BARNESLEY ; entered at the Visitation of 1533.—Argent, on a bend azure, cottised sable three trefoils or. (*H. 20. Coll. Arm.* fo. 81.)

BARNESLEY, of Barnesley Hall, near Bromsgrove.—Sable, a cross between four roses argent, barbed and seeded proper. Crest : A man's head and bust couped affrontée proper, the hair grey. Motto : "Ut rosa sic vita." (*C. 30, Coll. Arm.* fo. 107; *Harl. MS. 1043; Penn MS.*)

"There is reason to believe (says Nash, i, p. 155) that a family of the same name lived at Barnesley Hall, from a very early period, though no authentic evidence fixes it sooner than the reign of Edward III. They were descended from the Ardens, of Park Hall, in Warwickshire. Barnesley Hall was in the possession of a Mr. Barnesley in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and William Barnesley, of Barnesley Hall, gent., entered his pedigree at the Visitation of 1634." The Chances of Catshill and Hadsor, appear to have married an heiress of this family, for Nash mentions that the Barnesley arms are upon the tombstone of William Chance, who died in 1622, at Bromsgrove, and upon that of Christopher Chance, who died in 1625, at Hadsor. Thomas Chance of Hadsor, refused knighthood at the Coronation of Charles I.

BARNET ; Bishop of Worcester, 1362-3.—Argent, a saltire sable in chief a leopard's face of the last. (*Bedford.*)

BARNEY. *See Barnes.*

BARNFIELD.—Or, on a bend gules three mullets of the field. (*N.*)

In the south window of the south aisle of Severn Stoke Church. Nash ii., 344.

BARRETT, of Droitwich.—Checky argent and sable. (*Penn MS.*)

BARRETT, of Bewdley, and of Shropshire.—Gules, on a chief indented argent three escallops sable. Crest: A lion rampant or, holding between the fore paws an escallop sable. (*Harl. MS.*, 1396; and Kent's *Banner Displayed*.)

There is a pedigree of this family brought down to the year 1718 in the above cited MS., fo. 59. They were connected with the Corbetts, of Shropshire.

BARTLET, of Castle-Morton, and of Saintbury, co. Gloucester.—Quarterly per fesse indented argent and gules, four crescents counterchanged. Crest: A pheasant proper. (*Harl. MSS.*, 615 and 1566.)

These are really the arms of the family of Stopham, of Stopham, co. Sussex, as quartered by the Bartelotts of that place, in right of descent from the marriage of John de Bartelott, with Joan, daughter and co-heiress of William de Stopham. The Bartelotts of Stopham, (who are placed by Mr. Shirley among the *gentle* families of Sussex,) bear for arms, Sable, three falconer's sinister gloves pendent argent tasselled or; and for crest, A swan couched argent, wings expanded in dorso. These arms were confirmed, and the crest granted to the family, by William Segar, Garter, on 27th October, 1616.* Nash, in his second volume, p. 110, gives a pedigree of the Bartlets, of Castle-Morton, and there ascribes to them the Stopham coat quartering Sable, three dexter gauntlets open and erect argent,—an evident mis-reading of the arms confirmed by Segar; but his pedigree does not shew any connection with the Sussex family, nor does Rudder, who, under *Saintbury*, gives a short account of the Bartlets, suggest any such connection. A notable member of the Castle-Morton family was Richard Bartlet (brother of Edmund, of Castle-Morton). He was educated, says Nash, at All Souls' College, Oxford, was physician to King Henry VIII., and president of the College. He acquired a great name, and a very considerable fortune, purchased many of the Abbey lands, and died in the year 1556, aged 87. †

* See Berry's *Sussex Pedigrees*, p. 178. Segar at the same time confirmed to the family several quarterings, inter alia the ensigns of Stopham, Lewknor, D'Oyley, and Tregoz.

† A "Thomas Bartlett, of Evesham," disclaimed arms at the Visitation of 1682-3. Probably he supposed himself to be a descendant of the Castle-

BARTON.—Argent, three boar's heads couped sable tusked gules. (*N.*)

BARUGHAM, or BERMINGHAM; as borne by Sir Walter de Barugham, or Bermingham, of Worcestershire.—Sable, a cross between four crescents argent. (*Harl. MS.*, 1566.)

BASKERVILLE, *of Wolvershill, Defford, Sapey, &c.*; a very ancient Herefordshire family, whose arms were quartered by Talbot. Sir Thomas Baskerville, of Wolvershill, (third son of Sir James Baskerville, of Eardisley, co. Hereford, who died in 1546,) married Eleanor, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Habingdon, of Brockhampton, by whom he had issue an only daughter and heiress, Eleanor, married to John Talbot, father of John, tenth Earl of Shrewsbury.—Argent, a chevron gules between three hurts. (*N.*)

BASSETT, *of Drayton, co. Stafford*.—Or, three piles in point gules, a canton ermine. (*N.*)

This coat occurs in glass in Worcester Cathedral, and at Hartlebury. The Staffords of Grafton quartered for Bassett of *Weldon* Or, three piles gules within a bordure sable bezantée. Ralph Lord Bassett of Weldon, who died in 1341, had issue a daughter, Joan, married to Sir Thomas Aylesbury, knt.; their son, Sir John Aylesbury (who was one of the heirs of Bassett), was father of Sir Thomas Aylesbury, knt., who, by Katherine his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir Lawrence Pabenham, had issue a daughter and co-heiress, Eleanor, married to Sir Humphrey Stafford, of Grafton, knt. (*See Nichols' Leicestershire*, iv., 905; and *Baker's Northamptonshire*, i., 356.)

BASSETT; as quartered by Winter.—Ermine, on a chief indented gules three mullets or. (*Harl. MS.*, 1566.)

Morton family. He appears to be the Thomas Bartlett, gent., a "professor of physick," who died in 1686, æt. 49, and to whose memory there is a small monument in All Saints' church, Evesham.

BASSETT. *See* BLOUNT.

BASTARD. "In a 'scutcheon on a 'scutcheon three leopard's heads." (*Habingdon.*)

The arms of Thomas Bastard, rector of Ripple, who died in 1584, as represented in glass in Ripple church. (*Dr. Prattinton.*)

BATCH. *See* BACHE.

BATE, of Stourbridge; as borne by George Bate, of Gothersley House.—Sable, a fesse engrailed between three dexter hands erased at the wrist and bend-ways argent. Crest: A stag's head erased, transfixed with an arrow proper. Motto: "Fert palmam, mereat." (Burke's *Armory.*)

These bearings were granted by Flower, Norroy, 8th February, 1565, to Leonard Bate, of "Lupset," co. York, and his descendants. (*See Harl. MS., 1069, and Add. MS., 14,295.*) They were used by the late Thomas Bate, of Stourbridge, banker, and by his brothers, Robert Brettell Bate, citizen of London, John Henzey Bate, and George Bate (not *Bates*, as Burke has it), of Gothersley; sons of Overs Bate, of Stourbridge, by Susannah his wife, daughter and co-heiress of John Brettell, and Anne his wife, only daughter and heiress of Paul Henzey. *See HENZEY.*

BATE. *See* DUDLEY.

BATELEY.—Or, a fesse embattled sable. (*N.*)

Quartered by Copley, of Bredon.

BAUDE. *See* BYDE.

BAUGH, of Pensham, Pershore, Tibberton, and Twining; entered at the Visitation of 1682-3.—Gules, a fesse vaire between three mullets argent. Crest: On a ducal coronet or, a talbot sejant sable. (*K. 4, Coll. Arm.* ff. 33 and 146.)

The pedigree of this family was also recorded at the Visitation of 1634, but no arms were then exhibited. Baugh, of Twining (co.

Gloucester), also bore Or, a fesse wavy between six labels of three points sable, which arms were impaled by Hancock, in Tewkesbury church, in right of his wife, the eldest of the three daughters and co-heiresses of Richard Baugh, of Twining, who died in 1682.

BAYLEDON, of *Claines*; entered at the Visitation of 1634.—

Argent, a fesse between three fleurs de lis sable. (*C. 30, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 105.)

BAYLIES, of *Evesham*; as represented on the monument, in the Church of All Saints', Evesham, of Anne, wife of William Baylies, apothecary, who died Feb. 23rd, 1732, æt. 44. She was the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Fletcher, Rector of Godington, Oxfordshire.—Quarterly 1st and 4th: Azure, eleven estoiles, three, two, three, two, and one or; 2nd and 3rd: Ermine, on a chief sable three battle axes or (for *Sheppard?*). Crest: (as blazoned by Dr. Prattinton) A buck salient regardant argent attired or, from a fire-ball vert. .

William Baylies, M.D., of Evesham (son of the above William), sometime physician to the Middlesex Hospital, and afterwards to the King of Prussia, unsuccessfully contested the borough of Evesham, in 1761. He married the daughter and heiress of Thomas Cookes, a wealthy attorney of Evesham. (*See May's History of Evesham*, and the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1846, p. 592.)

BAYNHAM.—Gules, a chevron between three bull's heads cabossed argent armed or. (*N.*)

An impalement of Walsh, of Shelsley, and Jeffries, of Home Castle.

BEAKE.—Gules, a cross moline argent, a crescent for difference. (*Penn MS.*)

BEALE. *See COOPER.*

BEARCROFT, of *Mere Hall, near Droitwich, Shurnock Court, and Worcester*. This ancient family, which is said to have been resident at Mere Green, as early as the fourteenth

century, is extinct in the male line; Edward Henry Bearcroft, father of the present Edward Bearcroft, of Mere Hall, High Sheriff in 1854, having assumed the surname and arms on his marriage with the heiress. The family is entitled to quarter the arms of Jennetts in right of the marriage of John Bearcroft, of Mere Green, with Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Humphrey Jennetts, of Norgrove, (sister of Anne, wife of William Cookes) ; and those of Egioke, in right of the marriage of Philip Bearcroft, (his son), with Elizabeth, second daughter and co-heiress of Francis Egioke, of Egioke and Shurnock.—Sable, on a chevron, between three bear's heads erased argent, a mullet between two crescents gules. Crest : A demi-bear rampant gules muzzled or. Motto : “*Clementiā non crudelitate.*” (*Harl. MS.*, 5841; *Penn M.S.*; and *C. 30*, and *K. 4*, *Coll. Arm.*) .

“The above arms and crest were exemplified by Sir Richard St. George, knt., Clarencieux king of arms, to Philip Bearcroft, of Mere Green, and to Thomas Bearcroft, late of Temple Broughton, in Hanbury. In the year 1634, the pedigree of Bearcroft was entered at the visitation then made, by Philip Bearcroft, of Mere Green Hall, and Edmund Bearcroft of Dormston ; and again at the Visitation of 1682-3, by John Bearcroft, of Shurnock Court, and Philip Bearcroft of Tibberton.” (*Dr. Prattinton.*) Burke attributes to Bearcroft of Worcestershire—*Sable, on a chevron between three bear's heads erased argent, three swans close of the first; and to Bearcroft of the same county, Argent on a chevron three mullets sable.*

BEARPACKER, of co. Gloucester. See DIGHTON.

BEAUCHAMP, of Elmley Castle. Among the most eminent Norman families in the train of the Conqueror, says Burke, was that of Beauchamp, and among those that shared most liberally in the spoils of the conquest, was Hugh de Beauchamp, the companion in arms of the victorious Norman, who obtained grants to a very great ex-

tent, from his triumphant chief. His third son, Walter de Beauchamp, of Elmley castle, married Emmeline, daughter of Urso D'Abbetot, constable of the castle of Worcester, and hereditary sheriff of this county, and was invested with that shrievealty by Henry I.; he also obtained from the same monarch a grant of all the lands belonging to his wife's brother, Roger de Worcester, or D'Abbetot (who had been dis-seised of his vast possessions for having in a fit of ungovernable rage, commanded one of the king's officers to be slain,) together with a confirmation of certain lands given to him by Adeliza, widow of his father-in-law the said Urso. William de Beauchamp, of Elmley castle, (which was the chief seat of the family in Worcestershire,) having married Isabel de Mauduit, sister and heiress of William de Mauduit, Earl of Warwick, acquired for his family that ancient earldom. He died in 1269, having had with other issue, three sons; William, from whom came the earls of Warwick; Walter, of Alcester, ancestor of the Lords Beauchamp, of Powick, extinct in 1496; and John, of Holt, ancestor of the Lords Beauchamp of Kidderminster extinct in 1420. From one of his daughters came the Lords Sudeley, and from another, Sarah, the earls of Shrewsbury were descended; indeed the Beauchamp blood is widely diffused among our high nobility.—Gules, a fesse or.

This was the ancient coat of Beauchamp as borne temp. Edward III. by William Beauchamp de "Almeley"; but William Beauchamp, who married Mauduit's heiress, added *six crosses crosslet or* to his paternal shield; other branches of the family bore their fesse between martlets, billets, &c. The crest of the earls of Warwick was *a swan's head gules in a ducal coronet or*. Mr. John Gough Nichols, in a very able and interesting paper on *Livery collars*, in the

“Gentleman’s Magazine,” for 1842,* surmises that the swan crest of Beauchamp was derived from the family of Tony. Alice, the sister and co-heiress of Robert de Tony, was married to Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. His son, Thomas Beauchamp, third earl of Warwick, and K.G., in his very magnificent seal, made in 1343, is represented wearing the swan as a crest. On the seal of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, K.G., (the matrix of which is now preserved in the British Museum,) he wears for crest a swan rising out of a coronet. The house of Greville, now earls of Warwick, has the same crest, and for supporters two swans, gorged with coronets. Earl Beauchamp also has a swan for his sinister supporter, his dexter supporter being the well-known beart of the ancient house of Beauchamp.

BEAUCHAMP, *Earl of Worcester*. Richard Beauchamp Lord of Abergavenny, second son of Thomas, third earl of Warwick, was created Earl of Worcester by Henry V., in 1420, for his valour and fidelity in the French wars; but dying without male issue in 1422, the title became extinct.—Gules, a fesse between six crosses crosslet or.

BEAUCHAMP, *of Holt Castle*. John de Beauchamp, of Holt, great-grandson of William, Lord of Elmley, and his wife, Isabel Mauduit, was elevated to the peerage as Baron Beauchamp, of Kidderminster, by patent dated October 10th, 1387. This was the first barony conferred by patent in England, but the dignity speedily expired, for Lord Beauchamp was attainted of treason the same year, and beheaded. He had issue by Joan, his wife, daughter and heiress of Robert Fitzwith, a son, John

* Part ii. p. 356.

† An old cognizance of the earls of Warwick is a bear supporting a ragged staff, which, though attributed to the famous Guy, was probably assumed by the Beauchamps, and derived from the device of their ancestor Urso. On the seal of Richard de Beauchamp, who died in 1439, the shield is supported by two such bears. The same device was also used by the Nevilles and Dudleys, earls of Warwick.

Beauchamp, who died in 1420, leaving an only daughter and heiress, Margaret, married first to John Pauncefort, and secondly to John Wysham.—Gules, a fesse between six billets or. Crest: A swan's head and neck argent beaked gules, between two wings sable.

Nash says, (vol. i. p. 594,) that Lord Beauchamp had by his wife *daughter of Sir John Attwood, kn*t*.,* a son named John Beauchamp, who, after the death of Sir John Attwood, 15 Richard II., 1391-2, became heir of his lands in Gloucestershire, but enjoyed no part of his Worcestershire estates. He adds that this match between Beauchamp and Attwood is noticed in Holt church, where Beauchamp "impales Attwood as a match, but doth not quarter Attwood's arms as his heir." Joan Fitzwith, Dugdale informs us, proved her age, in 49 Edward III.; and she is mentioned as Beauchamp's wife in records of temp. Edward III. That the second John Beauchamp was her son is certain, for he inherited lands in Warwickshire as heir to his mother. The arms of Fitzwith were Gules, two bends or, and Dingley, in the Alphabet of Arms prefixed to his "History from Marble," attributes the same coat to Attwood; perhaps, therefore, it was this coat which Beauchamp impaled at Holt. The second John Beauchamp, of Holt, married, according to Dugdale, a lady, whose baptismal name was Alice, but she could not have been Attwood's daughter, for, in the year 1392, when he is said to have become heir to Attwood's lands, he was only 15 years of age.* There is some confusion in the various accounts given of the heirs of John Lord Beauchamp. Dugdale says (*sub Bobbenhall*), that the Crofts, Guises and Blounts must have been co-heirs of Margaret Beauchamp; and he particularly names Croft as inheriting from Wysham, though he admits his inability to explain how. Under Shelsley, Nash says that John Wysham married the co-heir of John Beauchamp, and that when the Beauchamps of Holt failed of issue male, their estates were dispersed among daughters; John Croft, co-heir of Sir John Beauchamp, and John Guise of Elemore, descended from Wysham's heir, who inherited from Sir John Beauchamp, dividing Shelsley between them. But he states in vol. i., p. 594, that the "other co-heir of Beauchamp married Skull, and he mentions an old monument in Holt church whereon are the arms of Skull impaling Beauchamp. In old MSS., however, Croft quarters Skull, and it is stated that Sir Edward Croft married Joyce, daughter and heiress of Walter Skull, of Holt."

* He was aged 10 at the death of his father in 1387.

BEAUCHAMP, of Powick, and of Beauchamp's Court, Alcester, co. Warwick; founded by Walter Beauchamp, a younger son of William Beauchamp, Lord of Elmley, and his wife, Isabel Mauduit. John Beauchamp, son of William Beauchamp, by Catherine, daughter and eventually co-heiress of Sir Gerard de Ufflete, knt., was created Baron Beauchamp, of Powick, by patent dated May 2nd, 1447. He was succeeded by his son Richard, who, dying without male issue, in 1496, the title became extinct, and the estates passed to his daughters as co-heiresses, one of whom, Anne, married, about the year 1483, Thomas Lygon, of Madresfield, ancestor of the Earl Beauchamp.—Gules, a fesse between six martlets or.*

BEAUCHAMP, of Newland and Powick; as borne by John Beauchamp, of Newland, gent., who died in 1674, æt. 65, and was buried at St. Swithen's, Worcester.—Gules, a fesse between six billets or, a canton ermine. Crest: A tiger statant or, vulned in the shoulder proper. (M.I. at St. Swithen's.)

These arms and crest are stated in the Harl. MS. 5841, to have been exemplified by letters patent dated February 15th, 1586, 29th Elizabeth, to John Beauchamp of Powick, gent. "From John Beauchamp, Baron of Holt," says Dingley,† "descended the Beauchamps of Newnham, in Worcestershire, the heire apparent whereof is John ye son of William Beauchamp, merchant in London. Of this family was William Beauchamp, the mayor of Worcester city, A.D. 1636; and a daughter of this ancient family now living is ye wife of William Swift, esquire. These branches give the same coat, with their ancestor, only with this addition, a canton ermine." The writer of the Winnington MS. says, "I know but one of the name now remaininge, which was lately in Bridgnorth, in the visitt of this

* The Beauchamps, Barons St. Armand, who were a junior branch of the Powick family, bore this coat within a bordure argent.

† "History from Marble," Camden Society, p. 281.

king's reign." These arms are now borne by the baronetical family of Beauchamp-Proctor, who are descended from Ephraim Beauchamp, citizen and mason of London, who died in 1728, aged 67.

BEAUCHAMP.—Gules, a fesse between three crosses bottonée or. (*Penn MS.*)

BEAUCHAMP.—Gules, a fesse between six pears slipped or. (*Penn MS.*)

BEAUCHAMP.—Gules, a chevron between three pears, slipped or. (*Penn MS.*)

BEAUFITZ, of *East Leach*, co. Gloucester.—Barry of six indented or and azure, a canton argent. (*N.*)

Sub Hindlip, Nash blazons this coat Lozengy or and azure, a canton argent, which is probably the correct blazon. He also attributes to the family Argent, three head-pieces azure. Both these coats were quartered by Habingdon, in right of the marriage of William de Habingdon with Margaret, daughter and heiress of William Beaufitz of East Leach.

BEAUFO. See LENCH.

BEDFORD, of the *Abbey House*, *Pershore*, and of *Droitwich*, a family long settled in the neighbourhood of the latter town. William Bedford, F.S.A., whose mother, Elizabeth, was the daughter and heiress of John Yeend of Pershore, married, in 1784, Lydia, eldest daughter and co-heiress of the Rev. Richard Blisse Riland, rector of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, and died in 1832, having had issue a son, the Rev. William Riland Bedford, rector of Sutton Coldfield, from 1822 to 1843, whose son, (by his wife, Grace Campbell, daughter of Charles Sharpe, of Hoddam Castle, Dumfriesshire,) the Rev. William Kirkpatrick Riland Bedford, now rector of Sutton Coldfield, author of the *Blazon of Episcopacy*, is the senior representative of the family. The Pershore estate went to John, the second brother of the above William Bedford; he

was father of the late John Yeend Bedford, of the Abbey, Pershore, who married in 1822, Catherine, only daughter of Edward Jenner, M.D., by whom he had issue an only child and heiress, Catherine Sarah Jenner, married, in 1854, to Henry Sales Scobell.—Argent, three bears' paws erased within a bordure engrailed sable; quartering (for *Yeend*) Ermine, a chevron vaire between three roses gules. Crest: A demi-lion rampant sable, murally crowned or, holding between the paws a bezant. Motto: "Animum fortuna sequatur." (*Communicated.*)

BEKE.—Gules, a cross moline argent. (*N.*)

One of the Willoughby quarterings in Welland church.

BELESME.—Azure, a lion rampant within a plain bordure or. (*N.*)

This coat, which is quartered by Talbot, and sometimes used as the paternal coat of that family, is the bearing attributed to Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury (the "Comes Rogerus" of Domesday), who married Mabel, only child and heiress of William de Belesme, called "Talvaise." The surname *de Belesme* has been frequently applied to Roger and his family; but the arms attributed to Belesme are Bendy or and azure, a coat which in different tinctures was also anciently borne by Talbot.

BELETT.—Argent, on a chief gules three cinquefoils of the field. (*Trick in the Harl. MS.*, 1566.)

Michael Belett, of Wroxton, co. Oxford, was Sheriff of Worcestershire from the 22nd to the 29th of Henry II. The above coat was borne temp. Edward II. by Sir Yngram Belet, of Norfolk. (*Nicolas Roll.*)

BELL,* of *Bromsgrove*.—Argent, on a chevron between three

* In 1632 there was printed at Douay a curious work, called "The Testament of William Bel, of Temple Broughton, left written in his owne hand, sett ovt above 33 yeares after hys death, with Annotations by his sonne Francise Bel, of the Order of Freers Minors of the College of Dovvay," 12mo. This William Bel was "cruelly martyred" at Tyburn, 11th Dec.,

escallops gules two barrulets (or rather bars gemelles) of the field, on a chief of the second a hawk's lure between two falcons of the first. (*Penn MS.*)

A coat resembling this, except that hawk's bells are substituted for escallops, and martlets for falcons, was granted by Barker, in 1542, to Thomas Bell, of Gloucester, gentleman. The grant is printed in Dallaway's *Heraldry*, p. 171.

BELL, as borne by John Bell, (a native of this county,) Bishop of Worcester from 1539 to 1543.—Sable, on a chevron argent between three griffins' heads erased or, as many Moors' heads couped proper filleted of the second, on a chief of the last a cross potent between two fleurs de lis gold. (*Bedford.*)

BELLAMONT, or BEAUMONT, Earl of Worcester, 1114.—Lozengy or and azure, a bordure gules charged with eight plates.

BELLAMY.—Sable, on a bend or cottised argent, three crescents azure. Crest: A cubit arm erect vested sable, cuffed argent, in the hand proper a sceptre or, on the top thereof a crescent argent.

These arms and crest were allowed at the Visitation of London, in 1633, to Edward Bellamy, of London, fishmonger, son of Robert Bellamy, of Wytham, co. Worcester. (*See Hart. MS.*, 1476.) A

1643. In his will he gives an account of his ancestors and family, and of the lands held by them in Worcestershire, from the time of Edward I. The name was originally *de Belne*, afterwards shortened to Bel, or Bell. It is asserted that the manors of Bromsgrove and Kingsnorton belonged to this family. W. Bel, the martyr, came to London as a law student, and shared the “chamber and bed of that worshipfull gentleman, Mr. George Shirley.” (Hotten's *Handbook to Topography and Family History*, p. 279.) A Mr. Bell was *deputy steward* of the manor of Bromsgrove in the reign of Elizabeth (*see Field*), but none of the name appear as *lords* of either Kingsnorton or Bromsgrove. A family of the name was, however, anciently seated at Belne (*hodie Bell*) Hall, in Belbroughton, where Hugo de Belne held five hides temp. Edward I., of the Barony of Dudley. *See Nash*, i., 57.

Thomas Bellamie, of Kidderminster, disclaimed arms and gentility at the Visitation of 1682-3.

BENESTEDE, *of Frankley*; as borne by John de Benestede, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, temp. Edward II., who was possessed of considerable estates in the counties of Worcester, Cambridge, Suffolk, and Surrey.—Gules, a goat salient argent. (*Nash.*)

BENNITT; as granted, *circa* 1840, to William Bennett, of Dudley, afterwards of Stourton, in the parish of Kinver, near Stourbridge, son of Samuel Bennett, of Dudley, by Jane his wife, daughter of S. Hodgetts, of Dudley.—Azure, on a chevron or between three martlets in chief and one in base argent, three annulets of the field. Crest: On a mount vert, a horse's head argent pierced through the neck by an arrow in bend sinister point downwards proper. Motto: "Irrevocabile." (*Burke's Authorised Arms, &c.*)

These bearings are founded upon those granted in 1768 to John Hodgetts, of Prestwood, co. Stafford. A very similar coat was also granted to the late T. W. Hodgetts, of Hagley. *See* that name.

BERE, *of Cradley, near Stourbridge*, A.D. 1427. ... a chevron ... between three bakers' peels ... (*Nash.*)

BEREFORED.—Argent, three fleurs de lis between five crosses crosslet fitchée sable. (*N.*)

In a window of Hadsor church, temp. Habingdon. *See* Nash, i., 482.

BERINGHAM.—Azure, a bend or and a label of three points gules. Crest: A cross moline azure. (*Her. Dic.*)

BERINGTON, *of Little Malvern Court*. The Little Malvern estate, formerly the property of the ancient family of

Russell, was devised by Mary, widow of Walter Wakeman, to her kinsman, William Berington, of Hereford, father of Charles Michael Berington, of Little Malvern Court, High Sheriff in 1868. This lady, who died issueless, was the daughter and heiress of Thomas Williams, by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Berington, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John Russell, of Little Malvern. The above William Berington was the son of Charles, fourth surviving son of John Berington, of Winsley, co. Hereford, which John was nephew of the Thomas Berington who married Elizabeth Russell.—Sable, three greyhounds courant in pale argent collared gules within a bordure of the last, a crescent for difference. Crest: A greyhound's head couped argent, collared gules.

BERKELEY, *of Spetchley*. This ancient family derives its descent from Thomas, youngest son of James, sixth Lord Berkeley, and Isabel his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, by the Lady Elizabeth Fitzalan, eldest sister and co-heiress of Thomas, Earl of Arundel. Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, was the son of John Lord Mowbray, by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Lord Segrave, and Margaret his wife, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Plantagenet, called "of Brotherton," second son of King Edward I. The pedigree was recorded at the Visitations of 1634 and 1682-3.—Gules, a chevron between ten crosses pattée, six above and four below argent; with many quarterings, inter alia, *Mowbray*, *Brewes*, *Segrave*, *Fitzalan*, *Albini*, *Warren*, *Plantagenet*, and

Conyers. Crest: A bear's head argent, muzzled gules.
Motto: " Dieu avec nous." (C. 30, and K. 4, Coll.
Arms.; *Penn MS.*; *Nash*, &c.)

"The original arms were Gules, a chevron argent, and were so borne by Moris de Barkele, in the reign of Henry III. The present coat was used by Sir Moris in the reigns of Edward II. and III., and Richard II. His son, during his father's life, differenced his arms by a label azure; Sir Thomas de Berkeley used *rosettes* instead of crosses; Sir John de Berkeley, Gules, a chevron argent between three crosses pattée or." (*Roll of Edward II.*, &c.—Shirley's *Noble and Gentle Men.*) *

BERKELEY, of Cotheridge Court; derived from William, eldest son of Rowland Berkeley, of Spetchley, and brother of Sir Robert Berkeley, from whom the Spetchley family is descended. His son, Sir Rowland, who succeeded to Cotheridge, left issue an only daughter, Elizabeth, who became heiress to her brother; she married Henry Greene, of Wykin, and had issue a son, Rowland, who on succeeding to the Cotheridge estate, assumed the surname and arms of Berkeley, and was High Sheriff of Worcestershire in the 10th of Queen Anne. Rowland (Greene) Berkeley was father of two sons, Rowland, and the Rev. Lucy Berkeley; the former succeeded, but on the decease without issue of his son, the Rev. Henry Berkeley, the estates passed to the Rev. Richard Tompyns, his eldest sister's son, who assumed the surname of Berkeley in 1832; but dying likewise issueless, the representation of the family devolved upon the descendants of the above-named Rev. Lucy Berkeley; the present Wil-

* "They had ainciently the name of Fitz Harding, as descending of the bloud royll of the Danes. Their coat was filled up with ye 10 crosses for their service p'formed in the Holy Warr. Som ainciently bare Gules, three Danish axes or, descending as aforesaid from Denmark." (*Win. MS.*)

liam Berkeley, of Cotheridge, being that gentleman's grandson.—Arms, crest, and motto, as Berkeley, of Spetchley.

BERKELEY, *of Eldersfield, and of Coberley, co. Gloucester.*—Argent, a fesse between three martlets sable. (N.)

This coat occurs in Eldersfield church, circumscribed "Willielmus de Berkley, Dominus de Eldersfield, anno primo regis Johannis, Anno Dom. 1200." It was also quartered by the family of Brydges in right of the marriage of Sir Thomas Brugge, or Brydges, with Alice, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Berkeley, of Coberley, by Elizabeth his wife, sister and heiress of Sir John Chandos, who died in 1430. (See Nash, i., 374.)

BERKSDALE.—Argent, three bars gules, on a canton of the second a crescent of the first. (Penn MS.)

BERLINGHAM.—Barry of six gules and argent. (N.)

BERMINGHAM, *of Birmingham, co. Warwick, Lords of Stockton, &c., in this county; as borne by Sir Thomas de Birmingham, of Worcestershire, temp. Edward II.*—Azure, a bend "engrelé" or, a label gules. (Nicolas' Roll.)

Engrelé is what would now be called fusily; and the coat of Birmingham is usually blazoned Azure, a bend fusily (or lozengy) or. From the mode in which an ordinary *engrailed* was drawn in early examples, its appearance was that of fusils or lozenges. This is further illustrated in the case of the bend fusilé of Mareschal, which in the same roll is called *engrailed*.* The coat of Walter de Birmingham in the roll of temp. Edward I., is *drawn* fusily. The de Berminghams also bore Per pale indented argent and sable; and these two coats arranged quarterly have been adopted as the armorial device of the town of Birmingham. Edward Birmingham, who possessed the manor of "Byllesley in com. Wigorn," in the 16th century, was the last Lord of Birmingham of that name; he was strangely wrested (says Dugdale) out of that Lordship by that ambitious man, John Dudley, afterwards Duke of Northumberland.

* Ellis's *Antiquities of Heraldry*, p. 205.

BERMINGHAM. *See* BARUGHAM.

BERRY, of Hampton Poyle, co. Oxford.—Vert, a cross crosslet or. (N.)

One of the Harewell quarterings. James Berry, or Bury, of Hampton Poyle (ob. 1588), son of Edmund Berry (ob. 1512), by Jane, daughter and heiress of John Pincepole, of Winrush, co. Gloucester, had issue, a daughter, Elizabeth, his co-heiress, who was married to Edmund Harewell, of Besford.

BERTTON.—Argent two bars sable.

This appears to be the coat of Brereton; it was entered at the Visitation of 1533, but it is doubtful whether the family to which it was allowed was of Worcestershire. *See* H. 20, *Coll. Arm.*, fo. 56.

BERWICK, of Hallow Park, Worcester; as borne by Joseph Berwick, of Hallow, High Sheriff in 1782. His daughter and heiress, Mary, was married in 1787, to Sir Anthony Lechmere, bart.—Argent, three bear's heads erased sable muzzled or. Crest: A bear's head as in the arms, ducally gorged or. (*Old Engraving.*)

BESFORD, of Besford; as quartered by Hanford at the Visitation of 1634.—Gules, a fesse between six pears or. (C. 30, *Coll. Arm.*, fo. 113.)

The same coat was also quartered by Harewell. *See* that name.

BESILLS, or BESELES.—Azure, ten bezants, four, three, two, and one. (*Her. Dic.*) *See* BISET.

BEST, of Church Lench, Kempsey, &c.—Sable, a cinquefoil between eight crosses crosslet or. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet, an ostrich's head between two wings argent, in the beak a cross crosslet or. (*Burke's Armory.*)

BEST, of Elmley Lovett, and of Sedgley, Bilston, and Wednesbury, co. Stafford; a family descended, according to Walford's *County Families*, "through a regular line of bene-

ficed clergy, from John Best, Bishop of Carlisle, and subsequently Bishop of Chester, temp. Elizabeth."—Argent, on a chevron gules, between two martlets in chief sable and a book closed in base proper, three pheons or. (Burke's *Armory*.)

There are inscriptions in Elmley church to several of this family. Three Edward Bests were rectors of the parish in succession, from 1620 to 1708, and a William Best, of Waresley, presented John Cole to the same living in 1600. The above arms were granted to the family of Bishop Best, by Dalton, Norroy, but there was another grant by Dethicke, of a somewhat similar coat. (*See* Bedford's *Blazon of Episcopacy*.) Thomas Best, of Elmley Lovett, disclaimed arms at the Visitation of 1634.

BEST.—Argent, a bull passant sable. (*Penn. M.S.*)

The coat, probably, of Henry Best, who occurs in Penn's list of those gentry that were to find horse in Worcestershire during the Civil Wars. A Henry Best disclaimed arms at the Visitation of 1634.

BESWICK.—Gules, ten bezants, four, three, two, and one, on a chief or, a lion passant sable. (*N.*)

An impalement of Bromley, in Holt church, for Anne, daughter of Alderman Beswick, of London, third wife of Sir Henry Bromley, of Holt. She married, secondly, in 1622, Dr. John Thornburgh, Bishop of Worcester, and was buried at Holt in 1628.

BEWDLEY CORPORATION.—Argent, an anchor in pale azure the ring or, the anchor surmounted with a fetter-lock of the second; within the fetter-lock, on the dexter side of the anchor, a sword erect of the last pomme and hilt or; on the sinister side of the anchor (also within the fetter-lock) a rose gules. (Burke's *Armory*; and *Town Seal*.)

Habingdon, (quoted by Nash, ii., 284,) thus describes the arms of Bewdley, as depicted in the church:—Argent, an anchor azure through a tun or, on the dexter point a sword in chief of the second hilted of the third, on the sinister a rose gules with a branch slipped vert. The same coat was found by Symonds, "depicted on the wall" of Bewdley church. *See* his Diary, published by the Camden

Society. On the town seal the principal charge is a fetter-lock, not a tun, but in some old examples of the coat the base of the fetter-lock is fashioned somewhat like a tun or barrel.

BEWRIS, or BEWRY.—Ermine, on a chevron sable two lions passant respectant or. (N.)

This coat is in glass in Clifton church. See Nash i., 248.

BEYLETT, entered at the Visitation of 1533.—Argent, a fesse sable, in chief a horse courant. (H. 20, Coll. Arm., fo. 84.)

Query if a Worcestershire family?

BIDDLE, of Evesham and Charlton; as borne by Joseph Biddle, High Sheriff in 1756, ob. 1766, æt. 52.—...a chevron engrailed ... charged with a fleur-de-lis, between three escallops. ... Crest: Out of a coronet ... a buck's head. (M.I. in All Saint's church, Evesham.)

The family of Bedell, of Hamerton, in Huntingdonshire, bore, at the Visitation of that county in 1613, Gules, a chevron engrailed between three escallops argent. Crest: Out of a palisado crown, a buck's head or attired azure. Burke attributes to "Bedle or Bedell," of London, a similar coat, except that the chevron is plain and charged with a fleur-de-lis gules, and the whole is within a bordure argent. The crest is A stag's head erased or, attired and ducally gorged gules.

BIDDULPH, as borne by Francis Biddulph, descended from the ancient Staffordshire family of that name, who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of William Lygon, of Madresfield, widow of Reginald Pyndar.—Vert, an eagle displayed argent, armed, and langued gules. Crest: A wolf sejant regardant argent, vulned in the shoulder gules.

BIFIELD, or BYFIELD, of Yardley, and of Sheldon, co. Warwick.—Sable, five bezants in saltire, a chief or. (N.)

BIGG, or BIGGS, of Lench-Wick, and Norton, near Evesham.

Sir Thomas Bigg of Lenchwick was created a baronet on 26th May, 1620, but dying s.p., in 1621, the title became extinct. He was the son of Sir Thomas Bigg, of Lenchwick, knt., grandson of Thomas Bigg, also of Lenchwick, and great grandson of John Bigg or Biggs, of Sherbourn, co. Gloucester. Sir Thomas Bigg, bart., sold the Lenchwick estates to the first Lord Craven, from whose family they were purchased by Sir Edward Seymour, of Maiden Bradley, Wilts.—Argent, on a fesse between three martlets sable as many annulets or. Crest: A dexter arm embowed habited in leaves vert, holding a snake enwrapping the same gules.

These bearings were exemplified to John Bygg by William Hawkeslow, Clarencieux, on 19th May, 15th Edward IV. *See Harl. MS.*, 5814, and Nash ii., 198.

BIGGORY or BIGGORGE.—Azure, an eagle displayed or, beaked and membered gules. (*N.*)

One of the quarterings of Willoughby in Welland church. *See Nash*, ii., 455.

BIGOT.—Per pale or and vert, a lion rampant gules. (*N.*)

One of the Talbot and Lyttelton quarterings. (*See MARSHAL.*) In the Charles Roll of temp. Henry III. and Edward I., Raufe Bigot bears these arms differenced by a bend argent.

BILSON, as borne by *Thomas Bilson, Bishop of Worcester*, 1596-7. This prelate was the son of Harman Bilson, or Belson, and the great-grandson of Arnold Belsonn, a German, whose wife is said to have been a daughter of a Duke of Bavaria. The pedigree was entered at the Visitation of Hampshire, in 1634.—Gules, a demi-rose argent charged with another of the field, conjoined in pale with a demi-pomegranate or, seeded proper, both

slipped vert. Crest: A bugle horn or. (*Confirmed by Dethicke in 1582. See Berry's Hampshire Pedigrees.*)

BINKWORTH. *See DE AULA.*

BISCOE, *of Abbot's Morton, Powick, &c.*; descended from the marriage of Vincent Biscoe with Mary, daughter of the eighth Duke of Somerset. (This family uses the arms and crest of *Briscoe*, which *see*.)

BISSET, or BISSET, *of Kidderminster*. Henry II. gave the manor of Kidderminster to his favourite, Manser Bisset, his *dapifer*, who assumed the surname of Bisset from a place so called in Warwickshire. "Anciently," says Camden, speaking of Kidderminster, "this place was of note for its Lords, the Bissets, who were in their time very great men; whose rich patrimony at length coming to a division among sisters, part went to the barons of Abergavenny, and part to an hospital of leprous women in Wilts; which house one of these sisters, herself being a leper, built and endowed with her share of the estate." An editorial note adds, "This was Maiden Bradley, which was built by Manser Bisset, in King Stephen's time, or the beginning of Henry II., and endowed by him and his son Henry, long before the estate was divided among daughters. For that happened not till the year 1241, so that the tradition of the leprous lady is a vulgar fable." The Sebrights of Besford descend from and quarter the arms of Bisset.—Azure, ten (sometimes six) bezants.

Sir John Byset, of Worcestershire, bears in the Roll of temp. Edward II. "de azure, à les rondells de or." The Heraldic Dictionaries also ascribe to Bisset, of Worcestershire, Azure, three bezants, two and one.

BISHOP, *of Wigorn and Salop*.—Argent, on a bend cottised gules, three bezants. (*Win. MS.*)

BISHOPESDON, *of Bishopesdon, co. Warwick*; quartered by Arden, through Clodeshall.—Or, four bendlets azure, a canton ermine. (*N.*)

Sir John de Bishopesdon was, (temp. Edward III.,) Lord of Little Cokesey, Herdewyk, Pepewell, and Waresleg, and also bailiff to the king, in his forest of Leek-Hay, co. Worcester. His son and heir, Roger, had issue, an only daughter and heiress, Alice, married to Walter de Clodeshale. This Roger bore, according to Dugdale, Bendy of six or and azure, a canton ermine. The male line was carried on by Roger's brother John, whose grandson, William, left two daughters, his co-heiresses, married respectively to Palmer and Catesby. (*See Dugdale's Warwickshire.*) In the Charles Roll of temp. Henry III. and Edward I., "Will de Bissopeston" bears Bendy of ten or and sable.

BISHOPP, *of Evesham and London*; granted by Segar, on 30th November, 1628, to Edward Bishopp of the Middle Temple, son of Edward Bishopp of Evesham.—Argent, on a bend gules, cottised sable, three bezants. Crest: Out of a mural coronet argent, a griffin's head sable beaked or. (*Harl. MS.*, 1069.)

BISSELL, *of Besford*.—Gules, on a bend argent, three escallops sable. (*Penn MS.*)

This coat is given in the Heraldic Dictionaries with no county or place attached to it, and with this crest—A demi eagle, wings displayed sable, charged on the neck with an escarpment or.

BISSET. *See BISET.*

BLACKBURNE, *of Hawford House, near Worcester*; as borne by John Blackburne of Hawford, and of Liverpool, (of which town he was mayor in 1788,) whose daughter and heiress, Alice Hannah, married, in 1814, Thomas Hawkes, M.P. for Dudley.—Argent, a fesse nebulee, between three

mulletts sable. Crest : On a trumpet a cock proper.
(Gregson's *Lancashire*.)

BLACKET, of *Icomb*.—Sable, a bend between six crosses crosslet fitchée or. (N.)

BLACKMORE, of *Worcester*.—Argent, a fesse between three Moor's heads erased at the neck sable. Crest : A Moor's head as in the arms. (*In St. Andrew's church, Worcester*.)

BLANCHMINSTER.—Azure, a bend or surmounted by another gules, thereon three mullets of the second. (N.)

One of the quarterings of Lygon, on Penelope Walwyn's tomb, at Great Malvern.

BLAND, of *Ham Court, and of Killarney, Ireland*; as borne by Thomas Bland, who married Judith, widow of John Martin, of Ham Court, and daughter and heiress of William Bromley. Mr. Bland, was High Sheriff of this county in 1807.—Ermine, on a bend sable three pheons or. Crest : A cock gules. (*Prattinton MSS.*)

BLANDFORD, as borne by *Walter Blandford, Bishop of Worcester, 1671-75*.—Per chevron sable and or, in chief three crosses pattée of the last. (N.)

BLANKFRONT, or BLANCHFRONT, of *Alvechurch*; a family which, says Nash, flourished at Alvechurch in a succession of knights during the reigns of Henry III. and the three first Edwards.—Barry of six or and azure, on a chief of the last two pallets between as many esquires of the first, an inescutcheon argent, the whole within a bordure ermine. (*Nash*, i., 30, and other authorities.)

This coat is sometimes blazoned "Ermine, an inescutcheon of the arms of *Mortimer*." Why this family bore the Mortimer arms has not been ascertained, but they were probably connected in some way with that family. The de Hageleys and the Burleys also bore coats resembling that of Mortimer.

BLAYNEY, of "The Lodge," Evesham. This family claims descent from the Blayneys, of Kinsham, co. Hereford. The late Robert Blayney, of The Lodge, was son of Thomas Blayney, who was born in 1762, and grandson of Robert Blayney, by Katherine, daughter of Joseph Withers, and sister and heiress of Sir Charles Trubshaw Withers, knt.—Gules, a chevron or and a chief ermine. Crest: An ermine proper. Motto: "Non nobis solum."

These bearings are attributed to the family in Burke's *Commoners*, and are also upon a monument in All Saints' church, Evesham, but in Burke's *Landed Gentry* (edit. 1858 and 1863) the arms are stated to be Quarterly 1st and 4th, Argent, three boar's heads couped sable armed gules; 2nd and 3rd, Gules, a lion rampant regardant or; quartering *Withers* and *Trubshaw*. Crest: A fox argent. Motto: "I rest to rise." It appears from a pedigree of Blayney, of Kinsham, in the Add. MS., 19,819 (copied apparently from the Herefordshire Visitation of 1634), that that family used two coats, viz., Gules, a lion rampant regardant or, with the crest A fox passant argent; and Gules, a chevron or and a chief ermine. The three boar's heads are the arms of Ethelstan Glodrydd, Prince of Ferlys, founder of the 4th royal tribe of Wales, from which chieftain the family claims to be descended.

BLETCHENDON.—Azure, a fesse wavy between three lion's heads erased or. (N.)

An impalement in Hanley-Castle church for Alice, wife of H. Dineley, gent., who died in 1583. See Nash, i., 563.

BLONDELL.—Quarterly 1st and 4th, Sable, a cross checky or and gules; 2nd and 3rd, Argent, three leopard's faces sable. (Trick in *Harl. MS.*, 1566.)

Habingdon mentions this coat as being in St. Alban's church,

Worcester, on the tomb of Edward Blundell, Esquire ; the quartering he attributes to " Walden or Monk." See Nash, *Appendix*, 122.

BLOUNT, of Sodington, and of Mawley Hall, co. Salop, bart. ; a family of extreme antiquity, whose origin has been traced by the late Sir Alexander Croke* to the Counts of Guisnes before the Norman Conquest. Robert le Blond, or Blount, whose name is found recorded in Domesday, was a considerable land-holder in Suffolk, Ixworth in that county being the seat of his barony. Belton, in Rutlandshire, was afterwards inherited by his descendants from the Odinsels ; and Hampton-Lovett, in Worcestershire, from the Lovett family. In 1404, Nicholas le Blount, who had been deeply engaged in the conspiracy to restore Richard II. to his throne, changed his name to Croke, on his return to England, in order to avoid the revenge of Henry IV.† From him are descended the Crokes, of Studley, in Oxfordshire, the eldest branch of this great family. The Blounts of Sodington are descended from William, second son of Sir Robert le Blount, who died in 1288, and the heiress of Odinsels ; and the Sodington estate was acquired by Walter Blount of Rock, his son, in marriage with Joan, the sister and co-heiress of William de Sodington. The pedigree was recorded at the two Visitations of this county, taken in 1569 and 1634. The baronetcy, which dates from October 5th, 1642, was conferred upon Walter Blount, of Sodington, an eminent loyalist, and a great sufferer in the cause of Charles I.—Barry nebulée of six or and sable.

* *Genealogy of the Croke Family*, by Sir Alexander Croke, 4to., 1823.

† Shirley's *Noble and Gentle Men*.—“Croke of Studley.”

Crest: The sun in splendour proper, charged in the centre with a slipper* (sometimes a gauntlet) azure.
 Motto: "Lux tua vita mea." (C. 30, *Coll. Arm.*, fo. 38.)

The more ancient coat was *Lozengy or and sable*, which was borne by William le Blount in the reign of Henry III. Sir William le Blount of Warwickshire (so called because he held under the Earl of Warwick), bore the present *nebulée* coat in the reign of Edward II. Sir Thomas le Blount at the same period bore the *fesse between martlets*, now called the coat of Croke. (Rolls of the dates.)†

The following list of the Blount quarterings (extracted from the Supplement to Nash's *History*) was revised by Ralph Bigland, *Clarendieux* (afterwards *Garter*) King of Arms, who had "spent a good deal of time in the matter," and had "proved every one to its source except one, and that," he says, "I am sure is the coat of *Vale tort*; all the rest (he adds) I have chapter and verse for." 1st *Blount*, as above. 2nd, Gules, a fesse between six martlets argent; also for *Blount*. 3rd, Argent, three leopard's faces jessant de lis sable; for *Sodington*. 4th, Gules, three escutcheons or; for *Mountjoy*. 5th, Or, a raven sable, a crescent for difference; for *Corbet*, of Stanford, co. Salop. 6th, Or, an escarbuncle of eight rays fleurettée sable; for *Turet*. 7th, Argent, three bendlets gules within a bordure sable charged with ten bezants; for *Vale tort*. 8th, Paly of six argent and azure, a canton ermine and a crescent for difference; for *Shirley*. 9th, Gules, a chevron argent between three garbs or; for *Waldeshefe*. 10th, Gules, three swords erect, two and one, argent pommels and hilts or; also for *Waldeshefe*. 11th, Azure, a lion rampant ducally crowned between seven crosses crosslet or; for *Braose*. 12th, Gules, two bends, that in chief or, the other argent; for *Milo, Earl of Hereford*. 13th, Argent, three piles in point gules, on a canton argent a griffin segreant sable; for *Bassett*. 14th, Or, a cinquefoil sable; for *Braylesford*. 15th, Or, two bars sable, on a canton of the second a cinquefoil of the first; for *Twyford*. 16th, Vaire argent and sable, a canton gules; for *Staunton*. 17th, Sable, a bend between six martlets or; for *Eccleshall*. 18th, Paly of six argent and gules, on a bend azure three horse-shoes or; for *Meynell*. 19th, Argent, six lions rampant sable; for *Savage*. 20th, Vaire argent and sable; for *De la Ward*. 21st, Sable, a lion rampant argent; for *Verdon*. 22nd, Azure, three boar's heads couped or, between nine crosses crosslet argent; for *Heyvn*, or

* Some branches of the family charged the sun with an eye distilling tears.

† Shirley.

Heaven. 23rd, Argent, two pipes joining in base gules, the field semée of crosses crosslet azure; for *Downton.* 24th, Barry of six or and gules; for *St. Owen.* 25th, Gules, two bars argent in chief three plates; for *Oteby.* 26th, as the eleventh, with a crescent for difference; for *Brewes.* 27th, Azure, a lion rampant argent within a bordure engrailed or; for *Tyrrell.*

BLOUNT, of *Hallow*, recorded at the Visitation of 1682-3.—

Arms, as Blount of Sodington. Crest: In the sun or, a gauntlet azure. (*K. 4, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 371.)

BLOUNT, of *Hampton-Lovett*. The Blounts possessed lands in Hampton-Lovett at a very early period, but these were subsequently enjoyed by the Mountjoy branch, whose immediate ancestor was the heroic Sir Walter Blount, immortalised by Shakespeare. He married Donna Sanchia de Ayala, an attendant of Constantia of Castile, wife of John of Gaunt, and had issue Sir Thomas Blount, whose son Walter was created Lord Mountjoy in 1465, and was direct ancestor of Charles, eighth Lord Mountjoy, who in 1603 was created Earl of Devonshire, but dying without legitimate issue the titles expired. The arms of the Lords Mountjoy are quartered by Windsor in right of descent from the marriage of Andrewes Lord Windsor, with Elizabeth, sister and co-heiress of Edward Blount, second Lord Mountjoy, whose mother was Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Echingham, knt. Habingdon states that the Lords Mountjoy were descended from "Sir John le Blont of Sodington, whose father, John le Blont, marryed Isolda Montjoy, the heyre of that family," but this is incorrect; the John Blount who married Isolda Mountjoy was half-brother to their ancestor, Sir Walter Blount, who was the son of Walter Blount, by Eleanor, daughter of John Beauchamp, and

not by the heiress of Sodington. Hampton-Lovett was sold by one of the Lords Mountjoy to the Pakington family.—Arms, &c., as Blount of Sodington; quartering *Ayala*.

BLOUNT, *of Kidderminster, and of Kinlet, Salop*; a junior branch of the Blounts of Sodington, founded by John, son of Sir John Blount, of Sodington, by his second wife, Isabella, daughter and heiress of Sir Brian Cornewall, of Kinlet. The Blounts of Kinlet obtained the manor of Kidderminster temp. Mary, and it continued in the family till the death of Sir Edward Blount, in 1630, who, leaving no issue, it was by special deed conveyed to the Earl of Newport, and from him passed by sale to Waller the poet.*—Arms, &c., as Blount of Sodington; quartering *Cornewall*. (*M.I. in Kidderminster church.*)

BLOXAM, *of Offenham*; entered at the Visitation of 1682-3. Thomas Bloxam, of Offenham, gent., paid a fine for exoneration from knighthood at the coronation of Charles I.—Sable, a fesse dancettée argent between three tiger's heads erased or.

“Mr. Bloxam produced these arms and referred to Oxfordshire. Better proof must be made.” (Note in the Visitation Book of 1682-3. *K. 4, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 25.) At the previous Visitation of 1634, Thomas Bloxam, of Offenham, disclaimed arms.†

BLOYS, *Bishop of Worcester, 1218 to 1326*.—Gules, three pallets vaire, on a chief or an eagle displayed azure. (*Bedford.*)

* Nash, ii., 37; Burke's *Commoners*; &c.

† Sir Matthew Bloxam, Alderman of London, was a native of Evesham, where his father was a schoolmaster. He was knighted in 1800, and died in 1822, aged 79.

BLUNDELL, of Stoke Prior.—Per chevron ermine and sable, a chevron counterchanged. Crest : A unicorn's head couped argent. (*Nash*, ii., 379.)

“ William Blundell and Juliana his wife, about the reign of Henry II., did give their lands in Stoke to the monks of Worcester. This family of Blundell came in with the Conqueror, and is mentioned in the roll of Battle Abbey.* One of this name and family was escheator of the county, 14 Henry IV. They continued here till the reign of Henry VII., and have monuments in Bromsgrove church and St. Alban's, in Worcester.” (*Nash*, citing *Habingdon*, ii., 379.)

BLUNDELL.—Per pale ermine and sable, a chevron engrailed counterchanged. Crest : A unicorn's horn proper. (N.)

BLURTON, of Whiteladies, Worcester; as borne by Richard Blurton, of that place, who married Mary, daughter of Richard Somers, (aunt to the great Lord Somers,) and died in 1667, aged 53, having had issue two sons, who both died young, and a daughter, Mary Anne, married to John Cooksey, of Worcester.—Or, on a bend gules cottised sable, three crescents argent, on a chief azure as many palm leaves or. (*M.I. in St. Andrew's church, Worcester.*)

The same arms were impaled by Robert Foley, of Stourbridge, A.D. 1676, in right of his wife Anne, daughter of John Blurton, of Worcester.

BOARD.—Per fesse gules and azure, an inescutcheon within an orle of martlets argent. (N.)

An impalement of Walsh at Abberley, and of Mucklow at Martley. (*See Nash*, i., 2, and ii., 168.) The coat is incorrectly blazoned by Nash in his *List of Arms, &c.* The family were of Sussex, and their pedigree is given in Berry's *Sussex Pedigrees*, p. 270.

BOCKLETON, of Bockleton. The heiress of this family, Kathe-

* The Roll of Battle Abbey is a very questionable authority ; it is not deemed genuine by many able writers.

rine Bockleton, married John Fawkes, or Foulkes, whose son, Nicholas Fawkes, was Lord of Bockleton, and had issue Anne, married to Sir Roger Acton.—Gules, three pheons argent. (*Harl. MS.*, 1566.) See ACTON.

BODY, *of Worcester*; as impaled by John Bragden, of London, in right of Margery his wife, daughter of Thomas Body, of Worcester.—Argent, on a fesse azure three pelicans vulning or. (*Harl. MS.*, 1463.)

BOHUN.—Azure, a bend cottised argent between six lions rampant or. (N.)

The arms of the Bohuns, Earls of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton, as represented in Great Malvern church.

BOIS.—Argent, two bars and a canton gules. (N.)

Symonds in his Diary, published by the Camden Society, mentions this coat as being “in very old glasse in the north yle window” of the church of All Saint’s, Evesham; the same coat was also in the east window of Fladbury church. This once powerful family, founded by Ernald de Bosco, possessed (temp. Henry III.) considerable estates in Warwickshire and Leicestershire, their chief seat being at Weston, in Arden. In the Roll of temp. Henry III., and in that of temp. Edward I., Ernaud de Boys bears this coat. Nicol du Bois, in the latter Roll, bears the same coat with the field ermine; and Jamus du Bois has the bars and canton sable on a silver field. The canton was sometimes charged with a lion passant argent. A pedigree of the family is given in Nichols’ *Leicestershire*, iv., 102; the heirs married Oliver and De la Planche.

BOLEN, or BULLEN, *of Evesham*.—Argent, a chevron gules between three bull’s heads couped sable. (Dr. Prattington, from *Whittingham*.)

BONNER, *of Worcester*.—Paly of six or and gules, on a chief azure three lions rampant of the first. (*Impaled by Wyatt in St. Alban’s church, Worcester*.)

Thomas Bonner was Bailiff of the city of Worcester in 1591 and 1593. Burke attributes the coat to Bonner of Oxfordshire, and gives this crest: A talbot's head argent collared azure, studded, edged, and ringed or. These bearings appear to have been granted to the family of Bonner, alias Ridell, of Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, in 1574. The same arms are in St. Helen's church, impaled with those of Fleet, alias Walsgrove.

BONNER, *as granted by Barker, Garter, to Edmund Bonner, Bishop of London, who died in 1569.* Bishop Bonner is said by Anthony A'Wood, to have been the son of George Savage, a priest, of Dunham, co. Chester, who was a natural son of Sir John Savage, K.G., Privy Counsellor to King Henry VIII. "The said priest begat Edmund Bonner of one Elizabeth Frodsham, who being with child, was sent out of Cheshire to one who was called Savage, of Elmley, in Worcestershire, and when she was delivered, one Bonner, a sawyer, living with Mr. Armingham, of Potter's Hanley, married her, and begat other children by her, and afterwards dwelled at Potter's Hanley, in Worcestershire; and the said George Savage, priest, begat six other children more by several women." "Edmund Bonner, (it is added,) did change lands in Essex with the king for Bushley and Ridmarley, which two towns are now in the occupation of one Searle, and Shipside; the former is cousin to Bonner, and hath Bushley, and the latter was brother-in-law to Bishop Ridley, and hath Ridmarley." Notwithstanding this, Lord Lechmere assured Strype that Bonner was the legitimate son of one Boner, an "honest poor man in a house at Hanley, called Boner's place." (*Nash*, i., 385.)—Quarterly gules and sable, a cross sarcellée quarterly or and ermines, on a chief of the third a rose-en-soleil between two pelicans of the first. (*Harl. MS.*, 5846.)

BOOKEY, of the "Ford," and the "Brine Pits."—On a bend cottised three martlets. (*Prattinton MSS.*)

The Heraldic Dictionaries ascribe to Bookey, Gules, on a bend argent three martlets sable within a bordure of the second. Crest: A dove volant argent holding a sprig vert. William Bookey appears in the list of disclaimers at the Visitation of 1634, but his name was subsequently erased. See PENRICE.

BORASTON, of Worcester and Herts.; confirmed in 1606.—

Quarterly argent and sable, on a bend cottised gules three crosses formée fitchée or. Crest: Out of a mural coronet sable, a griffin's head or, gorged with a fesse between two gemelles gules. (*Harl. MS.*, 1115.)

Thomas Barraston, of Rock,* gent., paid a fine for exoneration from knighthood at the coronation of Charles I. The Rev. John Boraston, rector of Ribbesford, disclaimed arms at the Visitation of 1682-3; he was appointed rector in 1638, and died in 1688, æt. 85.

BORGILON, BOURGILON, or BOOGUYLON, of Worcestershire.—

Quarterly or and gules, on a bend sable three annulets of the field. (*Her. Dic.*)

This name is found at an early period in Staffordshire and Norfolk. In the reign of Henry III. William de *Burgaville* was Lord of Whitmore in the former county; and circa 1280, a Roger de Burgillon was enfeoffed of land in Whitmore by Sir William de Audley. In 15th Edward III., Ralph Burgullen was foreman upon the inquest of Nones, for the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent. Mr. Ward, from whose *History of Stoke-upon-Trent* these particulars are derived, is "strongly inclined to think" that the de Whitmores were of the Burgaville, or Burgillon race. In the Roll of Arms of temp. Edward II., Sir Robert de Borgyloun of Norfolk, bears Quarterly or and gules, in the second and third quarters three annulets argent, over all a bend sable.

BORNE, of Worcestershire.—Argent, on a chevron gules be-

* A Richard Boraston, of Rock, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Acton, of London, of the family of Acton, of Acton. See Ped. of Acton, in *Harl. MS.*, 1566, fo. 157.

tween three lions rampant sable as many mascles or.
(*Her. Dic.*)

BOROUGH.—Gules, the trunk of a tree couped and eradicated in pale, sprouting forth two branches argent. (*Penn MS.*)

BOSCO, DE, or ATTWOOD, *of Wichenford*.—Gules, a lion rampant double queuée argent. *See ATTWOOD, and HABINGDON.*

BOSOM, or BOTLESHAM.—Gules, three bird bolts two and one argent. (*N.*)

A quartering of Throckmorton (*See OLNEY*). “Rauf Bouzon” bears in the Roll of temp. Edward I., Argent, three bolts gules; and in that of temp. Edward II., the same coat is borne by Sir “Peres Bosoun,” of Norfolk. In the last-named Roll also, Sir Thomas de Boltesham, of Northampton and Rutland, bears “de goules iij bosons de argent.” Mr. Papworth attributes the coat (but with the field *sable*) in error, to “Coltesham, quartered by Throckmorton.” Nash (or rather Dr. Thomas) erroneously ascribes to “Bosom” the coat of Olney.

BOSTOCK.—“Sable, a fesse humettée argent, on a quarter of the second a mullet with six points gules—two bars ermine. In Upton church.” (*N.*)

Habingdon describes an ancient monument, in Upton-on-Severn church, being the portraiture of a knight, with a shield on his left arm, “whereon he beareth Gules, two bars ermine;” and this knight he says was a *Boteler*, whose arms these are. There does not appear to be any coat of Bostock in that church; but in Elmley Castle church, Savage quarters for Bostock, Sable, a fesse humettée argent.

BOTELER, *Lord Sudeley*.—Gules, a fesse counter-componée argent and sable between six crosses pattée or. (*N.*)

The Heralds found these arms in Kidderminster church, when they visited this county in 1634. They were quartered by Cooksey in right of the marriage of Hugh de Cooksey, with Dionysia le

Boteler, daughter and co-heiress of William le Boteler, Baron of Wem; but in the Roll of temp. Edward II., "Sir William le Boteler de Wemme," bears Azure, a bend between six cups or. According to Burke's *Extinct Peerage*, the Lords Sudeley bore Gules, a fesse checky argent and sable between six crosses crosslet or, which coat was borne by a Sir William le Boteler in the same roll, and by Ralph le Boteler in those of temp. Henry III. and Edward I. The coat with covered cups was evidently assumed in allusion to the name. Ralph Boteler, of Sudeley Castle, co. Gloucester (descended from William Boteler, of Wem, and Joan his wife, daughter and co-heiress of John de Sudeley) was advanced to the dignity of Baron Sudeley in 1341, but dying s.p. his title became extinct, and his estates devolved upon his sisters as co-heiresses, viz., Elizabeth, wife of Sir Henry Norbury, and Joan, wife of Hamon Belknap, from the latter of whom the Dannetts of Elmbridge were descended.

BOTELER.—Gules, a chevron between three covered cups or.
(*N.*)

This coat was entered at the Visitation of 1533. (*See H. 20, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 71.) It was also borne by *Butler* of Droitwich, which see.

BOTELER.—Argent, on a chief indented azure (another sable) three covered cups or. (*N.*) *See BUTLER.*

BOTENOR. *See BUTNOR.*

BOTETORT, of Weoley Castle, Northfield. John de Botetort, governor of St. Briavel's Castle, co. Gloucester, and admiral of the king's fleet in the reigns of Kings Edward I. and II., was summoned to Parliament as a Baron from 19th June, 33 Edward I., A.D. 1305, to his death in 1324. He was succeeded by his grandson, John de Botetort, who, in right of his mother, Joan, sister and co-heiress of John de Somerie, Baron of Dudley, became possessed of several estates in this county, his chief seat being Weoley Castle. He died very aged, in 1385, leaving Joice, wife of Sir Hugh Burnell, knt., his grand-daughter and heiress; but she dying s.p. in 1406, the barony fell into abeyance,

and Maud and Agnes Botetort, Maurice Berkeley, and Agnes and Joice Wykes, were her next heirs. Maurice Berkeley was the son of Maurice Berkeley, who was a son of Katherine, sister of John Botetort, father of the said Joice ; Agnes and Joice Wykes were daughters of Joan, who was a daughter of Alice, another sister of the said John ; and Maud and Agnes Botetort were the other sisters of the said John, and were nuns. The barony, after having lain dormant from 1406, was called out of abeyance in 1764, in favour of Norborne Berkeley, the lineal descendant and heir of the above Maurice Berkeley ; but he dying issueless in 1776, the barony again fell into abeyance, and so continued till 1803, when the abeyance was terminated in favour of Henry Somerset, fifth Duke of Beaufort, one of the co-heirs, he being son and heir of Charles, fourth Duke of Beaufort, by Elizabeth, sister and sole heiress of Norborne, the last lord. His grace obtained a confirmation of the barony to him and the heirs of his body, by patent dated 4th June, 1803.—Or, a saltire engrailed sable.

The Heralds found this coat in Kidderminster church, at their Visitation in 1634. See C. 30, Coll. Arm.

BOTHBY.—Argent, on a canton sable a fleur-de-lis bend-ways or. (Penn MS.)

Mr. Papworth does not give this coat, nor does it occur in any of the Heraldic Dictionaries ; but the baronetcial family of Boothby, of Bradley-Ash, co. Derby, bears Argent on a canton sable a *lion's gamb* erased bendways or.

BOTREAUX.—Argent, a griffin segreant gules. (N.)

The arms of Botreaux, of Botreaux Castle, co. Cornwall, as quartered by the Lytteltons of Mounslow in right of the marriage of

Thomas Lyttelton, of Spetchley, with Anne, daughter and sole heiress of John Botreaux.

BOUGHTON-ROUSE, of *Rous-Lench*, Bart. "This," says Mr. Shirley, "is a Warwickshire family, of good antiquity, traced to Robert de Boreton, grandfather of William, who lived in the reign of Edward III. In that of Henry VI., by the heiress of Allesley, the family became possessed of the manor of Lawford, which remained their residence till the murder of Sir Theodosius Boughton, Bart., by his brother-in-law, Mr. Donellan, in 1781. After that event, a younger branch succeeding to the estate and title, Lawford Hall was pulled down, and the ninth baronet, on inheriting the property of the Rouses of Rous-Lench, in this county, assumed that name, and made it his seat and residence." The present representative of this family inherits two baronetcies, one conferred in 1641, on William Boughton of Lawford, and the other in 1791. Charles William Boughton, second son of Shuckburgh Boughton, and grandson of Sir William Boughton, of Lawford, Bart., becoming, (on the death of Thomas Phillips Rous), the representative of the Rous family, assumed that surname in 1768, and was created a baronet in 1791. On the death of his brother, Sir Edward Boughton, in 1794, he succeeded to the baronetcy of Boughton, and thereupon resumed his paternal surname of Boughton* after that of Rouse. The present baronet is his grandson.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Sable, two bars engrailed argent, for *Rouse*; 2nd, Argent, on a chevron between three crosses bottonée fitchée sable as

* He was authorised by the royal licence to use the name and arms of Rouse either before or after those of Boughton. See Rous.

many stag's heads cabossed or, on a chief gules a goat passant of the field, for *Boughton of Lawford*, (by special grant of Henry VIII.);* 3rd, Sable, three crescents or, for *Boughton ancient*. Crests: 1st (for *Rouse*) The bust of a man proper, hair, beard, and whiskers sable, the head surrounded and crossed with a ribbon knotted at the top, and flowing from the sides argent; 2nd (for *Boughton*) A stork's head erased chevronny of four sable and argent, in the beak or, a snake proper. Motto: "Omne bonum, Dei donum." (Thus exemplified on the creation of the last baronetcy.—Betham's *Baronetage*, IV. 225.)

BOULTON, of Crumpfields.—Argent, a chevron between three escallops azure. Crest: A garb or. (*Dr. Prattinton.*)

This coat is not given in any of the Heraldic Dictionaries. Mr. Papworth attributes it to *Champion*, *Donstable*, *Garnes*, and *Littleton*. It was probably used by the Boulton family, but is evidently an assumption. Robert Boulton, of Feckenham, gent., paid a fine for refusing knighthood at the coronation of Charles I.; and the arms of Boulton as represented in Feckenham church are Sable, a hawk perched argent. Mr. Richard Bolton, of Feckenham, disclaimed arms at the Visitation of 1634.

BOUND.—Or, on a chevron gules between three cinquefoils sable as many six pointed mullets of the field. (*Penn MS.*)

Thomas Bound occurs in Penn's list of the Worcestershire Gentry that were to find horse during the Civil Wars of the 17th century.

BOURCHER, or BOUCHER, of London and Worcestershire.—Sable, a chevron ermine between three leopards passant

* To William Boughton, dated 8th Henry VIII. See Betham, i. 416.

or. Crest : On a mount vert, a greyhound sejant argent ducally gorged and lined or.

These arms and crest were granted by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, on 28th October, 1587, to Thomas Bourcher, of London, son of Richard Bourcher, and grandson of Thomas Bourcher or Boucher, of "Ponkston," co. Worcester. (*Harl. MSS.* 1069, 1422; and *Add. MS.* 14,295.)

BOURCHIER, *Bishop of Worcester*, 1435-43 ; afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury.—Quarterly 1st and 4th, Argent, a cross engrailed gules between four water bougets sable, a mullet for difference ; 2nd and 3rd, Gules, billettée or a fesse argent. (*Bedford.*)

BOURNE, *of Battenhall and Wick*; as borne by Sir John Bourne, principal Secretary of State under Queen Mary ; and by Gilbert Bourne, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who died in 1569. Sir John Bourne, a stanch and zealous Roman Catholic, was raised to sudden eminence on the accession of Queen Mary. He was knighted on the morrow of her coronation, October 2nd, 1553, and licensed to keep forty retainers. He continued one of the principal secretaries of state through Mary's reign, and figures frequently in the pages of Foxe, who terms him "a chief stirrer of persecutions." Battenhall, a manor and park, formerly the country residence of the priors of Worcester, was granted to Sir John in 36th Henry VIII., A.D. 1544-5, and was sold by his son Anthony, in 13th Elizabeth, A.D. 1570-1. Sir John was also possessed of estates at Holt, Ombersley, Upton-on-Severn, and elsewhere in this county ; he died in 1563, and was succeeded by his son, Anthony Bourne, of Holt, who sold most of the estates to the Bromley family. The only daughter and

co-heiress of Anthony is said by Nash to have married Sir Herbert Croft, who, with his wife, sold Upton-on-Severn to Sir Henry Bromley.*— Argent, a chevron gules between three lions rampant sable armed and langued of the second, a chief ermines. Crest: A demi-tiger argent, armed, maned, and tufted sable, gorged with a collar ermines. (*C. 30, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 54.)

These arms, which were allowed to Bourne of Battenhall and Wick at the Visitation of 1634, were confirmed, and the crest granted to Richard Bourne of Wells, co. Somerset, by Dethick, in 1591. "This Richard Bourne," says the *Harl. MS.*, 1507, "was sometyme of Lond., and Mr. of ye Marchant Taylors: he was alsoe brother of Gilbert Bourne, Bishopp of Bath and Wells and p'sident of ye Marches of Wales in ye tyme of Q. Mary: he was also cozen jermen to Sr. John Bourne, Secretary to Q. Mary." (*See also Harl. MSS.* 1069 and 1359.)

BOURNE, *of Acton Hall, Ombersley*; descended from the preceding family. The Acton property was purchased by John Bourne from the Barnebys, who had inherited it from the Actons. Richard Bourne of Ombersley died in 1669, æt. 90, and Richard Bourne, junr., in 1701, aged 80. Richard Bourne of Acton was High Sheriff in 1731, and died in 1754, aged 68. The family pedigree was recorded at the visitation of 1682-3.— Argent, a chevron gules between three lions rampant sable, a chief ermines. (*K. 4, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 19.)

This was the coat allowed at the Visitation of 1682-3 (no crest was entered), but Nash attributes to Richard Bourne, of Acton, sheriff in 1731, Sable, a chevron per pale argent and or between three griffin's heads erased of the second; a coat which the Heraldic Dictionaries attribute to *Boume*, and which, according to the last edition (1724) of Guillim's Heraldry, was borne by John Boume, of

* Nash, ii. 444; and *Notes and Queries* 4th S., vi. 216.

Moorfields, M.D.* Richard Bourne, of Acton Hall, had two sons, Francis and Richard ; the latter assumed the additional surname of Charlett, (which see), and the former that of Page only, in compliance with the will of his uncle, Sir Francis Page, the notorious "hanging judge," who died on 18th December, 1741. Mr. Page, who was of Acton in Nash's time, was for many years M.P. for the University of Oxford. He died s.p., and was succeeded by his nephew William Sturges, (the son of his youngest sister, Judith,) who assumed the additional surname and arms of Bourne. Mr. Sturges-Bourne was a member of the Privy Council, and, in 1827, Secretary of State. He bore for arms† Quarterly 1st and 4th, Azure, a chevron between three crosses crosslet fitchée or, within a bordure engrailed of the last, for *Sturges*; 2nd and 3rd, Argent, a chevron gules between three lions rampant sable, for *Bourne*. Crest : A Talbot's head couped. The arms of Page‡ were a chevron between three martlets ; and the crest a demi-griffin.

BOURNE, of Grafton Manor, Bromsgrove; as borne by Robert Bourne, J.P., late of H.M. 54th Regiment, eldest son of the Rev. Robert Bourne, of Donhead St. Andrew, Wilts, grandson of Robert Bourne, M.D., Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, and great grandson of Robert Bourne, of Shrawley, who was a son of John Bourne, of Ombersley.—Arms and crest, as Bourne, of Battenhall.

BOURNE.—Ermine, on a bend azure, three lions passant argent, armed and langued or. (*Penn MS.*)

Perhaps intended by Penn for the coat of Mr. Richard Bourne, who occurs in his "liste of those that were to finde horse in Worcestershire."

BOURNE.—Argent, on a fesse between three wolf's heads erased sable, as many mullets or. (*Win. MS.*)

This is a mistake, for the arms are those of *Wyatt*.

* The same coat occurs in Newent church, co. Gloucester, on the monument of John Bourne, of Sutton Bourne, co. Somerset, who died in 1708, æt. 88. See Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, p. 565.

† Berry's *Hampshire Pedigrees*, p. 336.

‡ Gwillim, edit. 1724.

BOWATER, of Kingsnorton and Astley; as borne by the Rev. Samuel Bowater, Rector of Astley, the son of William Bowater, of Kingsnorton, yeoman; he married Anne, youngest daughter of William Field, of the Bells, in Kingsnorton, and died March 21st, 1695-6, in his 63rd year. His daughter married William Vernon, of Kidderminster, and was mother of Bowater Vernon, of Hanbury Hall.—Argent, on an inescutcheon sable between eight martlets, gules, a crescent of the field. (*M. I. in Astley church.*)

The crest to this coat is, Out of clouds a rainbow all proper. (*Her. Dic.*)

BOYES.—Or, a griffin segreant componée argent and sable between six crosses crosslet of the field. (*Win. MS.*)

This is evidently an incorrect blazon; the griffin should probably be per fesse azure and sable, and the crosslets placed upon a bordure. A somewhat similar coat is attributed by the Heraldic Dictionaries to Boys, of Kent.

BOYLESTON, of Bewdley.—Or, on a fesse between three crescents gules, a mullet argent. (*Penn MS.*)

This is the coat of the Yorkshire family of Boynton, differenced by a mullet. Thomas Boyleston, of Bewdley, occurs in Penn's list of those who were to find horse during the civil wars.

BOYLESTON.—Gules, six crosses crosslet fitchée argent, three and three, on a chief or three pellets. Crest: A lion passant, holding in the fore-paws a cross crosslet fichée. (*On the communion-plate at Rock.—Dr. Prattinton.*)

Pares Boylston, Rector of Rock, disclaimed arms at the visitation of 1682-3. Nash calls him, in his list of rectors, Saresius Boyleston. He was presented to the living by Edward Boyleston, gent., in 1672, and appears to have died in 1716. The above coat is given in the Heraldic Dictionaries, but without the crest.

Boys, of Worcester.—Or, a griffin segreant sable within a bordure gules. (*N.*)

BRACE, of Doverdale, and Hill Court. This ancient family, whose pedigree was recorded at the visitations of 1533, 1634, and 1682-3, was seated at an early period at Droitwich. In 20th Edward III., Richard Brace, of Droitwich, held two hides and a half in Doverdale, which William, the son of Ralph de Doverdale, and his parceners had formerly held; and in 7th Henry VI., the heir of Richard Brace held the same lands. This heir of Richard was John Brace, who was eschaetor of this county in the 5th and 10th of Henry V., and was then a justice of the peace.* The family continued at Doverdale for many generations.—Sable, a bend between two arms bendways in mail argent. Crest: An arm embowed habited in mail, holding in the hand, all proper, a sword argent, hilt or. (*H. 12, C. 30, and K. 4, Coll. Arm.*)

These arms are attributed in the *Penn MS.* to Brace, of Abberton, and (with the arms embowed) to Brace, of Pershore. The same authority adds that the “coate they now beare” is a bend between two gauntlets argent. In the *Harl. MS.*, 1566, is a pedigree of “Bracey,” which commences with Richard Bracey, 8 Edward IV.; his son John married Margery, daughter and heiress of Thomas Froxmere, and had issue John, who married for his second wife Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of — Power, from which match descended Francis Bracey, of Dordall, who married Mary, daughter of Robert Purslowe, and had issue Thomas and three daughters. The arms are as above, quartering Sable, a cross engrailed or, a label....; 2nd, *Froxmere*; 3rd, *Poher*; 4th, *Sturmey*; 5th, *Porter*. They appear from this to have been descended from a common ancestor with the Braceys of Warndon. “This descent of Bracey (it is stated) is true; being given to Richard Lee, and aproved of by a plea and evidences, 1573.” The coat of Brace impaling Sturmey, of Rushock, is given as being in “his house and church.”

BRACE, or BRACEY, of Warndon and Madresfield. We learn from Nash that Robert de Braci held two hides in Warn-

* Nash, i. 292.

don in the reign of Edward I., and that another Robert held the same lands in the 20th of Edward III., A.D. 1346, and that soon after this the Braceys went to Madresfield. In the 7th of Henry VI., A.D. 1428-9, Thomas Lygon was certified in the exchequer to hold lands in Warndon which Robert Braci sometime had ; for in the 7th of Henry V., A.D. 1419-20, Joan Braci, the heir of this family, had married Thomas Lygon.*—Gules, a fesse or and two mullets in chief argent. Crest (as in Great Malvern church) : A man's head of a tawney colour, (so described by Habingdon, but, according to Nash, "a man's head pierced sable.")

In Dr. Thomas's list of arms "Bracy of *Warmendon*" bears Azure, a bend barry indented or and gules, which occurs, it appears, in Hanley Castle church ; and Nash attributes the same coat to Sir Robert de Braci, of Warndon, *sub vice comes* of Worcestershire in the 26th of Edward I. In the roll of arms of temp. Henry III. and Edward I., William de Braci bears Gules, a fesse argent and two mullets pierced or in chief ; and Robert de Braci bears the same arms, with a label of four points azure. Habingdon says that the fesse and mullets is "often borne in Malvern's fair church and elsewhere as Bracie's arms," but in his opinion it was the coat of Poher which Braci assumed as heir to Poher. "For (says he) before King Edward III., 13 of his reign, did quarter France and England, all our gentlemen bore single coats; insomuch as if a gentleman had married with a gentlewoman who was an inheratrix and had a son by her, this heir, if he would choose his mother's arms, must refuse his father's. And it was moreover used to keep his father's name and bear his mother's coat ; or, on the contrary, to take his mother's name and continue his father's arms. And so Bracie of Warmeton, and the Ligons their heirs, have borne ever since, not Bracie's, but Poher's arms." Penn attributes the coat to *Doverdale*, and says it was quartered by the Braces of Abberton.

BRADESTON.—Argent, on a canton gules a rose or. (N.)

* Nash, ii. 452. See LYGON.

These arms were borne by Thomas de Bradeston, who was summoned to Parliament as a baron from 1342 to 1360, when he died, leaving his grandson Thomas, aged eight years, his heir. Thomas died in 1374, leaving a daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, married to Sir William de la Pole, whose only daughter and heiress married Thomas or Edmund Ingoldesthorpe, whose granddaughter and heiress married John Neville, Marquis of Montague, among the descendants of whose daughters and co-heiresses this barony is in abeyance. (*See Courthope's Historic Peerage.*) One of these daughters married Huddleston, of Sawston, by whose descendants this coat was quartered; and Frances Huddleston married Serjeant Wylde, of Droitwich. The coat occurs in the cathedral in glass. (*See Thomas, p. 16.*)

BRADFORD.—Sable, a cross engrailed argent. (*N.*)

BRADLEY, of *Oldswinford and Stourbridge*; as impaled by Edward Vincent, of Kinfare, in right of Anne, his wife, daughter of Thomas Bradley, of Oldswinford, A.D. 1612.—Or, a fesse vert between three round buckles gules. (*Add. MS., 19,816.*)

Roger de Bradeley bears in the roll of temp. Henry III. and Edward I., Or, a fesse gules between three buckles azure. The family of Bradley is of some antiquity in Stourbridge and its neighbourhood, and appears to have been largely engaged in the trade of that district. Frances, the only daughter and heiress of John Bradley (granddaughter of Thomas Bradley, of Stourbridge, a glass manufacturer, living in 1691), was married in 1732 to Charles Fox, of Chacombe Priory, in Northamptonshire. She died in 1771, having had issue a daughter Mary, married to the Rev. R. Wykeham, ancestor of the Wykeham-Martins.

BRADLEY, of *Stourbridge*; as borne by John Bradley, an extensive ironmaster at Stourbridge, the son of Gabriel Bradley, of Stourbridge, by Mary, *née* Haden, his wife; he married Priscilla, daughter of Bate Richards, of Stourbridge, and sister of John Richards, M.P., of Wassell Grove, Hagley, by whom he was father of the late Henry Bradley, sometime of Leamington, co. Warwick, and

others. Mary, widow of the above Gabriel Bradley, married Henry Foster, of Stourbridge, and was grandmother of William Orme Foster, of Apley Park, Salop.—Argent, a fesse gules between three round buckles vert. Crest : A greyhound statant proper. Motto : "Vigilans et audax." (*Book-plate of John Bradley.*)

BRADLEY, of Kidderminster ; an old and respectable family, whose pedigree is deduced by Dr. Prattinton from the Rev. Thomas Bradley, born in 1687, who married, in 1729, Mary Wilmot. Their son, the Rev. Thomas Bradley, vicar of Chaddesley Corbett, was father, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of . . . Highway of Drayton, of Thomas Bradley, of Kidderminster, surgeon, who married Mary Waldron of Belbroughton, and had issue Thomas Bradley, also of Kidderminster.—Gules, a chevron argent between three boar's heads and necks couped or. Crest : A boar's head as in the arms. Motto : "In Deo confido." (*Seal of Thomas Bradley.*)

BRAIN.—Argent, three piles in point vert, on a canton sable a lion's head erased or. (N.)

BRANSFORD, Bishop of Worcester, 1339-49.—Three lions passant. (*Bedford,—from his Seal.*)

BRASIER, of Bewdley, as borne by James Brasier, attorney-at-law, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Ingram, of Bewdley, sister of Mary, wife of Sir Edward Winnington, Bart.—Quarterly per fesse indented or and sable, four cinquefoils counterchanged. (*Old Engraving, 1789.*)

This coat was granted, according to Burke, on 24th May, 1665,

to Paul Brasier of Londonderry, Ireland, an officer under Cromwell. The Crest is A demi lion rampant, per pale or and sable.

BRAYLESFORD.—Or, a cinquefoil, pierced sable. (*N.*)

One of the Blount quarterings.

BRECKNOCK, *as quartered by Walsh*.—Argent, a chevron, between three lion's gambs erased (in the *Harl. MS.*, 1566 eagle's legs erased à la cuisse) sable.

BRETTELL, *of Finstall House, near Bromsgrove*.—See HENZEY.

BREWES.—Azure, semée of crosses crosslet, a lion rampant ducally crowned or. (*N.*)

The Heralds found this coat on one of the Cooksey monuments in Kidderminster church at their visitation in 1634. It was quartered by Cooksey, in right of the marriage of Sir Walter Cooksey, knt., with Isabella, daughter and heiress of Urian de St. Pierre and Agnes his wife, sister and heiress of George Brewes or Braose. The same coat is also quartered by Blount.

BRIAN, Bishop of Worcester, 1353-61.—Or, three piles in point azure. (*N.*; and *Bedford*.)

BRIAN (BRAMPTON).—Or, two lions passant gules. (*N.*)

This coat was borne temp. Edward I. by Brian de Brampton, who had two daughters and co-heiresses, the elder married to Robert Harley, ancestor of the Earls of Oxford and Mortimer, and the other to Edmund de Cornewall, whose heiress married Blount.

BRIDGES, *of South Littleton*, 1578, from whom Sir Brook Bridges, now Lord Fitzwalter is descended.—Azure, three water bougets or within a bordure ermine. Crest: In a ducal coronet or, a moor's head sable banded argent. (*Betham*.)

BRIDGES.—Argent, a chevron engrailed sable between three garbs gules. (*Win. MS.*)

BRIDGES, or BRUGG, of *Eastington in Longdon*; a branch of the family of Brydges, afterwards Dukes of Chandos derived from William Brugg* or Bridges of Dymock, co. Gloucester, who married Alice, daughter and heiress of William Eastington, of Eastington. The pedigree was recorded at the visitation of 1634.—Argent, on a cross sable, a leopard's face or; quartering, for *Hackluit*, Argent, three battle axes erect, two and one gules. Crest: The bust of an old man in profile proper, habited paly of six argent and gules semée of roundles counterchanged, wreathed round the temples of the second and azure. (*C. 30, Coll. Arm. fo. 110*; and *Harl. MS. 1566, fo. 136*.)

BRIDGES, of *Worcester*.—Argent a chief gules, over all on a bend engrailed sable a chaplet or. (*Penn MS.*)

This coat was borne, according to Dr. Strong (*Heraldry of Herefordshire*), by a cadet of the family of Brydges of Bosbury and Tibberton. The coat assigned by the College of Arms to "Bridge of Bosbury" is Argent, a bend engrailed sable charged at the dexter point with a chaplet or. Another variation occurs at Bosbury, viz., Argent, a chief gules, over all a bend engrailed sable. Crest: Two wings endorsed argent, on each a chevron engrailed sable charged with a chaplet or. But the Bosbury family usually bore, a cross charged with a leopard's face.

BRIGGINSHAW, of *Earl's Court and of the Grove, St. John's Bedwardine*. Nash says this family obtained Earl's Court in marriage with an heiress of Ingram. Timothy Brigginshaw, of Earl's Court, married Anne, daughter of John Barneby of Brockhampton, by whom he had issue a daughter, and eventually heiress, Mary, married, in 1732, to Edward Cope Hopton, of Worcester.—Or, a fesse embattled counter-embattled ermines between three

* His brother, Sir John Bridges, was Lord Mayor of London in 1520.

lions passant regardant azure. Crest : In a mural crown ... a demi lion ... (*Penn MS.* ; and *Harl. MS.* 1468.)

A short pedigree of this family was entered in the visitation of Middlesex, A.D. 1663, by Richard Brigginshaw, of Hese, younger brother of William Brigginshaw, of Earl's Court, and son of Richard Brigginshaw of Hese. The arms are given without colours, and referred to London.

BRIGHT, of Worcester.—Azure, a fesse wavy erminois, in chief three crescents argent. (*Penn MS.* ; and *Dingley*).

“This coat of Arms,” says Penn, “was bestowed on the bearer by the king, for that he was a most excellent scholler, and rare teacher of the tongues.” He alludes to the Rev. Henry Bright, M.A., Prebendary of Worcester, who was for forty years master of the College School at Worcester. Mr. Bright, who was the proprietor of a considerable estate, called Brockbury, in the parish of Colwall, co. Hereford, died in the year 1626, and was buried in the Cathedral at Worcester, where he has a handsome monument, upon which are the above arms. His epitaph is said to have been composed by Dr. Joseph Hall, then Dean of Worcester. Anthony Wood says that Bright’s posterity “do now live in genteel fashion in Worcestershire.” There is no crest (officially recorded) to these arms, but some of the family have borne, An estoile issuing out of a crescent, and others, A demi-lion rampant, holding a battle-axe. Ryley granted to the family during the Commonwealth, A lion rampant or, in front of a crescent argent; but all his grants made during that period were declared void by an order of the king in Council, dated September 4th, 1660. A pedigree of the Bright family will be found in the *Herald and Genealogist*.

BRINDLEY, of Malvern and Worcester, and of the Hyde, Kinfare, co. Stafford.—Per pale or and sable, a chevron between three escallops counterchanged. (*M. I.* at Malvern, to Richard Brindley, who died 1714, aged 29.)

The same arms were impaled* by Richard Foley, of Stourbridge, who died in 1657, in right of his wife, Alice, daughter of William Brindley of the Hyde, who, according to a pedigree compiled by Randal Holme, in the Harl. MS., 2119, was descended from the

* On the Seal to his will dated 1656. (*Prattinton, MSS.*)

Brindleys of Wistaston, co. Chester. A Richard Brindley was Mayor of Worcester in 1668.

BRINTON, BREINTON, or BINTON, *of Pixam, in the parish of Powick*.—Or, two lions passant gules, armed and langued azure. (*Penn MS.*)

Probably the coat of Thomas Brinton, who occurs in the list of "those that were to find horse," given in the same MS.

BRINTON, *of Kidderminster*; as borne by John Brinton of Kidderminster, and impaled by Sir Francis Crossley, Bart., in right of his wife Martha Eliza, daughter of Henry Brinton of the same place.—Per pale argent and gules, a lion salient double queuée between three annulets counter-changed. Crest: In front of a saltire gules, a beacon fired proper. Motto, "Lux et salus." (*Communicated.*)

BRISCOE, as borne by the Rev. Benjamin Briscoe, Rector of Staunton, (son of Benjamin Briscoe, of Stourbridge, surgeon, by Eleanor his wife, daughter of John Cardale, of Dudley, surgeon,) who married, in 1759, Elizabeth Lea, youngest sister and co-heiress of Ferdinando Dudley Lea, Lord Dudley. They had issue an only son, the late Rev. William Lea Briscoe, Vicar of Ashton Keynes, Wilts, who died, s.p.—Argent, three greyhounds courant in pale sable. Crest: A greyhound courant sable, seizing a hare proper. Motto: "Spero."

These are the arms and crest of the Briscos of Crofton, co. Cumberland. The name, originally de Birkeskeugh, was assumed from a place so called near Carlisle. Betham (Baronetage) thinks the arms allude to the name, which, says he, in the British tongue, signifies agility in leaping. John Brisco, son of Robert of Crofton, who was slain at Salton Moss, was the first who adopted the greyhound and hare for his crest.

BROAD, or BRODE, of *Duncleint, Stone, near Kidderminster*, entered at the Visitation of 1634.—Per pale azure and sable, a fesse humettée or between three mullets pierced argent. (*C. 30, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 33b.)

Of this family was Edmund Broad, who in 39th Elizabeth gave rent charges upon his estates for charitable purposes at Kidderminster and Stourbridge. His son John was in 1628 of Addis in Elmbridge, and had issue a son and heir, Edmund. Penn attributes to "Broade of Dunkley," Azure, a chevron between three leopard's faces argent crowned or.

BROADWAY.—Azure, a pale between four lion's heads erased or. (*Penn MS.*)

BROCK-CLUTTON, of *Pensax Court*. The Cluttons were a very ancient family seated at Clutton, in the parish of Farndon, Cheshire, as early as the 21st of Edward I. Those of Pensax, who in the early part of the present century assumed the additional surname and arms of Brock, are descended from Henry son of Owen Clutton, of Courthyn, temp. Henry VIII., from whose younger brother Roger spring the Cluttons of Chorlton. The pedigree was recorded at the visitation of 1682-3.—Quarterly 1st and 4th, Gules, three trefoils slipped or, on a chief argent, a lion passant guardant of the first, for *Brock*; —2nd and 3rd, Argent, a chevron ermine between three annulets gules, for *Clutton*. Crests: A demi-lion rampant guardant gules, on the body a chevron or charged with three trefoils slipped vert, holding between the paws an arrow or, barbed and feathered argent, for *Brock*; 2nd, An owl on a myrtle wreath proper, for *Clutton*. Motto: "Virescit vulnere virtus." (*Shirley*; Burke's *Landed Gentry*; and *K. 4, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 52.)

BROCKHAMPTON, *of Brockhampton*.—Gules, three lozenges two and one; also Gules, a fesse between six mascles or. (N.)

Both these coats were quartered by Habingdon, the latter is attributed to *Hanley*, in the Harl. MSS., 5814 and 5871. See also Domulton.

BROMAGE, *of Worcestershire*.—Gules, a chevron, embattled or between three helmets proper. Crest : Out of a coronet, an arm, holding in the gauntlet a sword, all proper. (*Her. Dic.*)

BROMLEY, *of Holt Castle, and of Upton-on-Severn*; an ancient and knightly family descended from Geoffrey de Bromleigh, who married Philippa, daughter of John Bagod, of Blymhill, co. Stafford, by Margery, his wife, daughter of Warine de Burwardesley, and sister and co-heiress of Philip and Roger de Burwardesley. It is stated in one of the Harleian MSS. that the Bromleys, having no arms of their own, assumed those of Burwardesley, viz., Quarterly per fesse, indented gules and or; and it is remarkable that the descendants of the two other co-heiresses of Burwardesley, the Besyns, and the De l'Eytions or Leightons, bore similar coats, as did also the Fitzwarrens, who were descended in common with the Burwardesleys from Warine de Metz, of Lorraine, living in 1115. The pedigrees of Bromley, of Holt, and Upton, were recorded at the Visitations of 1634 and 1682-3. The family was descended immediately from Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancellor of England, in 1579, whose eldest son, Sir Henry Bromley, (knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1592,) was seated at Holt Castle. By his first

wife he was ancestor of the Holt line, and by his third, (Anne, daughter of Thomas Scott, of Scott's Hall,) of the branch seated at Upton. The heiress of the Upton family, Judith, daughter of William Bromley who died in 1756, married first John Martin of Overbury, and secondly Thomas Bland. The Holt line also terminated in an heiress, Mercy, only daughter of William Bromley, who espoused, in 1704, a gentleman of the same name, viz., John Bromley, son of John Bromley, of St. John's, in Barbadoes, who came to England and purchased the Manor of Horseheath, in Cambridgeshire. Their only son, Henry Bromley, who was of Holt, *jure matris*, was created on 9th May, 1741, Lord Montfort, Baron of Horseheath, a title which expired on the death of the third lord in 1851.—Quarterly, per fesse indented gules and or; quartering (in the visitation book of 1634), Argent on a chevron, within a bordure engrailed gules, five bezants, for *Chetelton*, (in right of the marriage of William Bromley, of Badington, temp. Edward III., with Annabella, sister and heiress of William de Chetelton); and, Argent, on a fesse sable between six fleurs de lis gules, three crosses crosslet or, for *Clifton*. Crest: A pheasant sitting proper. (*C.* 30, and *K.* 4, *Coll. Arm.*, ff. 87 and 54).

The Lords Montfort bore,* Quarterly per pale dovetail gules and

* "The present Lord Montfort bore his arms before he was called into the Peerage in this manner: Quarterly, per fesse dancette G. and O., a border gobony A. and B. Since he was made a lord ye Heralds altered ye coat, taking away ye border, which, as my lord told me, ye heralds said was a mark of bastardy, and made it Qly. pr. pale crenelle G. and O. sans bordure, and altered ye crest, making it a mural coronet." (Cole's MSS., *Col. Top. et Gen.*

or. Crest: Out of a mural crown or, on a wreath, a demi-lion sable holding a standard vert, charged with a griffin passant of the first, staff proper, headed argent. Collins' (*Peerage*, 5th edit., vii., p. 313), informs us that Sir John Bromley, who in 4 Henry IV., at the memorable battle of Le Corby recovered the Standard of Guienne, had an augmentation to his arms, viz., the said Standard for a crest; and sealed a deed dated 6 Henry V. with the arms of Bromley, and on an inescutcheon a griffin segreant, and the crest as above described. This valiant knight was not, however, an ancestor of the Worcestershire branch. Lord Montfort's motto was "Non inferiora secutus;" and his supporters were: Dexter, A unicorn cream coloured ducally gorged, chained, horned, and unguled or; Sinister, A horse argent, spotted sable, collared dove-tail azure, thereon three lozenges or.

BROMLEY, of Abberley; a junior branch of the Bromleys, of Holt, founded by Francis Bromley, born in 1643, younger son of Henry Bromley, of Holt, who acquired the Abberley estate in marriage, with Anne, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Joseph Walsh. Robert Bromley, the last Bromley of Abberley, only surviving son of William Bromley, by Sarah, daughter and co-heiress of William Pauncefote, died unmarried in 1803, aged 72. His kinsman, Sir George Smith, Bart., of East Stoke, (descended from Elizabeth Pauncefote, another daughter of the above-named William,) assumed in 1778, in compliance with Mr. Bromley's desire, the surname of

iv. 48.) The arms of "Willmus Bromley de Badington" are represented in the Harl. MS., 1507, within a bordure gobony, and with an inescutcheon argent charged with a griffin segreant vert, quarterly with *Chetelton*, *Clifton*, and others. The Crest is Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-lion argent, supporting a spear, thereon a flag gules charged with a lion passant guardant or. In the same MS. is a trick of the arms of "Sir Thomas Bromley, Kt., Chancellor of England, 1581," being the Bromley arms without inescutcheon or bordure, quartering *Chetelton*, and *Clifton*. There is no crest to this shield. None of the peerages that we have seen give the paternal ancestry of Lord Montfort.

Bromley,* and was ancestor of the present baronet of that name.—Quarterly, per fesse indented gules and or.
Crest : A pheasant sitting proper.

BROMWALL.—Sable, a lion rampant or. (*Penn MS.*)

BROMWICH.—Gules, three towers or—another argent. (*Penn MS.*)

BROMWYCH.—Or, a lion rampant sable guttée of the field. (*N.*)

This coat was borne, but with the lion guttée argent, by the family of Bromwich of Sarnesfield, co. Hereford.

BROOK.—Checky argent and sable. (*N.*)

Impaled by Astley, at Severn, Stoke. *See* Nash, ii., 344.

BROUGHTON, *of Worcester*.—Gules, three boars passant or, a canton of the last. (*Penn MSS.*)

This coat is not given in the Heraldic Dictionaries.

BROUGHTON, *of Hanley*.—Argent, two bars gules, on a canton of the last, a cross of the first. (*Penn MS.*)

The Heraldic Dictionaries attribute a similar coat, but the canton charged with a saltire, to Broughton of Henley, Salop. The Broughtons of Broughton, co. Stafford, now represented by Sir Henry Delves Broughton, Bart., bear the coat as given by Penn.

BROWN, *of Little Frome*.—Argent, a chevron between three mullets sable. (*N.*)

This is a Herefordshire family, seated at Avenbury and Harwood, and also at Hall Court, in the parish of Bishop's Frome. Dr. Strong blazons their arms thus—Argent, on a chevron between three mullets, pierced sable, as many escallops of the field. Crest : A demi griffin vert winged and legged or. *See also* Duncumb's *Herefordshire*.

* He afterwards assumed the surname of Pauncefote, but the name and arms of Bromley are borne by the present baronet.

BROWN, *of Eldersfield, and of Corse, co. Gloucester.* Thomas Brown, of Eldersfield was fined for refusing knighthood at the Coronation of Charles I.—Or, on a fesse gules three chess rooks, of the field, in chief as many martlets sable.

This coat occurs, impaled with Turton, in Eldersfield church, on the monument of Anne, wife of Richard Turton, of West Bromwich, co. Stafford, and daughter of Thomas Brown, gent.; she died 1661. The same coat is attributed, in the *Collection of Gloucestershire arms*, 1792, to Brown, of Norton, in that county, a family which, according to Rudder, possessed lands in Norton, from the reign of Edward I. to the beginning of the eighteenth century.

BROWN, *of Pershore and Little Comberton*; entered at the Visitation of 1634.—Quarterly 1st and 4th, as Brown of Eldersfield; 2nd and 3rd, Argent, a chevron engrailed between three griffin's heads erased sable, for *Rake*. (C. 30, Coll. Arm. ff. 50, 114; and Harl. MS., 1566.)

Penn attributes to Browne of Comberton, Argent, three mullets in bend between two cottises sable.

BROWN, *of Lea Castle, Wolverley*; as granted to John Brown, of Lea Castle, High Sheriff in 1833, son of Joshua Brown, of Dothill, Salop. Mr. Brown's sister Anne married Edward Westhead, of Manchester, and their son Joshua Proctor Westhead, assumed by royal license in 1850, the surname of Brown before that of Westhead, and the arms of Brown quarterly in the second and third quarters with those of Westhead.—Azure, on a fesse argent between three martlets in chief and the Roman Fasces erect surmounting two swords in saltire and encircled by a chaplet in base or, three chess rooks sable. Crest: A demi eagle displayed with two heads azure, charged on the breast with the Fasces, swords and chaplet as in the arms. (Burke's *Armory*.)

BROWNE, of Droitwich.—Sable, three lions passant between two bendlets and three trefoils slipped argent, in chief a mullet or, for difference. Crest: A griffin's head erased sable, collared and charged with a trefoil argent. (*In St. Andrew's church, Droitwich. Dr. Prattinton.*)

BROWNE.—Gules, a chevron engrailed ermine between three lion's gambs (or eagle's claws) couped and a bordure invected or. Crest: An eagle's claw erased argent armed gules holding two open wings sable. (*In Cropthorne church. Dr. Prattinton.*)

Nash (i., p. 273) describes the coat which occurs at Cropthorne on a mural monument, to Eleanor Browne, who died in 1756, aged 7 months, as Gules, a chevron ermine between three bear's paws.

BROWNING.—Barry wavy of six azure and argent. (*Penn MS.*)

William Browning, of Martley, "disclaimed" in 1683.* The coat is that of the Brownings, of Cowley, co. Gloucester, whose heiress, Elizabeth, (daughter of John Browning, by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Robert Bridges,) married John Baker Dowell, of Over, and died in 1725. See Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, p. 225.

BRUGG. *See* BRIDGES and BRYDGES.

BRULEY. *See* BRUSLEY.

BRUS, or BRUYS, *Lord of Oldswinford, temp. Edward II.*—A plain cross and a chief. (*Seal of Bernard de Brus, 14 Edward II. Nash, ii. 207.*)

Bernard de Brus bears in the Rolls of temp. Edward I. and II., Azure, a saltire and chief or, which coat was quartered for Brus by the Harringtons, of Exton.

BRUSLEY.—Ermine, on a bend sable three chevrons argent. (*N.*)

* William Browning, gent., who died in 1697, Sarah his wife, and William his son, have memorials in Martley church. *See* Nash, ii., 168.

The bend should be *gules* and the chevrons *or*. It is the coat of Bruley as quartered by Huband through Danvers.

BRYAN.—Or, three piles in point *azure*. (*Penn MS.*)

BRYDGES, *Lord Chandos, Lord of Eldersfield*.—Argent, on a cross sable a leopard's face *or*; quartering *Berkeley* and *Chandos*. (*Nash*, i., 374.) See BERKELEY.

BRYDGES.—Argent, on a cross engrailed *gules* a leopard's face *or.** (*N.*)

Nash attributes the same coat to Giles Brugg, of Lower Sapey, Sheriff 40th Edward III.

BRYDGES. See BRIDGES.

BUCK.—Barry bendy *or* and *azure*, a canton *ermine*. (*Win. MS.*)

BUCK, *of the Nash, Kempsey*; there seated as early as the 14th century. The pedigree was recorded at the Visitations of 1569 and 1634, and is given in Nash, i., 19.—Per fesse nebulée *argent* and *sable*, three buck's attires fixed to the scalp all counterchanged; quartering *Good*, and *Wale* of Broadwas. Crest: A buck's attire fixed to the scalp *sable*. (*D.* 12, and *C.* 30, *Coll. Arm.*; *Harl. MSS.*, 615, 1566.)

BUCKLE, *of Chaseley*; as borne by Richard Buckle, High Sheriff in 1747.—Or, three lions rampant *gules*. (*M.I. at Chaseley.*†)

This coat is not given in Mr. Papworth's *Ordinary*. “Buckland or Buckle,” of Somersetshire, bears *Gules*, three lions rampant *argent*, a canton *sable* charged with a fret *or*. Crest, On a chapeau, a talbot *sejant* *or*.

* “In the city gaol, it has a racket in the dexter quarter.” (*N.*)

† The same arms are on the monument in Wolfelow church, co. Hereford, of Elizabeth, wife of William Buckle, of Chaseley, who died in 1726, aged 67.

BULKELEY. *See* BURKLEY.

BULL, of Hallow Park; entered at the Visitation of 1682-3, by Edward Bull, son of Anthony Bull, of London, descended from a Warwickshire family.—Gules, an arm to the elbow in fesse habited in fluted armour and couped argent, holding in the hand proper a short sword erect of the second hilted or. Crest: A bull passant sable armed or, on a scroll issuing from the mouth this motto: “God is cortey.” (*K. 4, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 53.)

BULLER.—Argent, a chevron between three bull's heads erased sable. (*Penn MS.*)

BULLEN. *See* BOLEN.

BULLINGHAM, Bishop of Worcester, 1571-6.—Azure, an eagle displayed argent in the beak a branch of beech or, on a chief of the last a rose between two crosses bottonée gules. (*Monument at Worcester.*)

Burke attributes this coat to Bullingham, of Lincoln, with the crest, An escallop argent between two palm branches vert. It was probably granted to Nicholas Bullingham when Bishop of Lincoln, from which see he was translated to Worcester. He was a native of this county.*

BULMER.—Gules, a lion rampant or, billetty sable. (*N.*)

Sir Raufe de Bolmere and Sir Roger de Bolmere occur in the Roll of Arms of temp. Edward II.; the one bore Gules, billetty and a lion rampant or, and the other Argent, billetty and a lion rampant gules. The former coat occurs among the Lyttelton quarterings at Frankley. It was brought in through Talbot, by Neville; Emma, the only daughter and heiress of Bertram de Bulmer, of Brancepeth, Durham, having married in the 12th century, Geoffrey de Neville, by whom she was mother of a daughter and heiress, married to Robert Fitzmaldred, Lord of Raby, whose son Geoffrey adopted his mother's

* The same coat is impaled by Walsh in Stockton church.

surname of Neville, and was ancestor of the Earls of Abergavenny, Warwick, Westmoreland, &c.

BULSTRODE, *of Worcester and Tewkesbury*; an ancient Buckinghamshire family. George Gardner Bulstrode, of Worcester, who died in 1822, aged 77, and Augustus Bulstrode, who died at Worcester in 1823, were the last male descendants of Sir Richard Bulstrode, knt., Adjutant-General of the Forces, and envoy to the city of Brussels in the reigns of Charles I. and II., who died at the age of 101, in 1711, and was lineally descended from Robert Boulstrode, living temp. Henry III.—Sable, a stag's head cabossed argent attired or, between the attires a cross pattée fitchée of the third, through the nostrils an arrow of the last feathered of the second; with several quarterings. Crest: A bull's head gules, between two wings argent. Motto: "Look to the end." (*M.I. in St. Oswald's church, Worcester.*)

The same arms are in All Saints church, Evesham, on the monument of Mary, wife of Edward Bulstrode, of Tewkesbury, and daughter of Samuel Gardner, of Evesham; she died in 1715, æt. 61.

BUND, *of Wick Episcopi*; as borne by the late Thomas Henry Bund, of Wick, Colonel of the Worcestershire Militia, son of Thomas Bund, of Wick, High Sheriff in 1784, by Susannah, daughter and co-heiress of Benjamin Johnson, of Worcester; and grandson of William Bund, by Mary, daughter and heiress of John Parsons, of Overbury. Colonel Bund married Anne, daughter and heiress of the Rev. Pynson Wilmot, vicar of Halesowen, by whom he had, with other issue, a daughter, Anne Susannah Kent, married to John Walpole Willis, whose only son, John William Bund Willis, was authorised by royal

license, dated August 5th, 1864, to take the surname of Bund after that of Willis, and to bear the arms of Bund.—Quarterly 1st and 4th, Gules, three eagle's legs erased à la cuisse, two and one, or, for *Bund*; 2nd, Azure, a chevron ermine between three trefoils slipped argent, for *Parsons*; 3rd, Argent, a fesse lozengy between three lion's heads erased gules, for *Johnson*. Crest: An eagle's head erased or. (Burke's *Landed Gentry*.)

Mr. Willis Bund bears Quarterly 1st and 4th, *Bund* (as above); 2nd and 3rd, *Willis* (which *see*). Motto: "Non nobis Domine;" but the coat assigned to him in 1864 by the College of Arms for *Willis-Bund* was Gules, between two piles ermine three eagle's legs erased or, all within a bordure of the second. Crest: Two lion's paws erased, supporting an eagle's head erased all proper.

BURDETT.—Azure, two bars or each charged with three martlets gules. (*N.*)

Quartered by Stafford of Grafton, in right of the marriage of Sir Humphrey Stafford, temp. Henry IV., with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir John Burdett, of Huncote, knt. The Burdetts were also lords of Belbroughton; *see CONWAY*.

BURFORD, of Droitwich. Richard de Burford, Bishop of Chichester, a native of Droitwich, is presumed by Nash to have been descended from a family of that name, seated at White-Ladies-Aston. Leland calls him Richard de la Wiche, from the place of his birth.—Gules, a cross between four covered cups argent. (*Harl. MS.*, 4632.)

Dallaway, in his *Western Sussex*, ascribes to Bishop Burford the coat of Wyche, viz., Ermine, a pile gules. (*Bedford*.)

BURGHERSH or BURWASH.—Gules, a lion rampant double queuée or. (*N.*)

This coat was formerly in glass, impaled with Despencer, in St. Andrew's church, Pershore; it was borne temp. Edward III., by Sir "Bertilmew de Borovash," of Kent. (Roll of that date.) Bartholomew de Burghersh, third son of Robert Lord Burghersh, was

summoned to Parliament as a baron in 1330; he married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Theobald Lord Verdon, and dying in 1355, was succeeded by his son Bartholomew. This nobleman, who was a knight of the garter, died in 1369, leaving Elizabeth his sole daughter and heiress, who married Edward Lord Despencer. The barony of Burghersh, it is presumed, eventually fell into abeyance between the daughters of Isabel Despencer, by her two husbands, Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester, and Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. Thomas Chaucer, a son of the renowned poet Geoffrey Chaucer, married Maud, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John de Burghersh, knt., and had issue an only daughter and heiress, Alice, who was married, first to Sir John Phelip, and secondly to William De la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, K.G.

BURKLEY.—Sable, a chevron between three bull's heads cabossed argent. (N.)

These are the arms of *Bulkeley*. They occur with six quarterings on the monument at Wickamford of Sir Edwyn Sandys, knt. (eldest son of Sir Samuel Sandys, of Ombersley, knt.), who married, in 1614, Penelope, daughter of Sir Richard Bulkeley, of Beaumaris, knt., and sister of the first Viscount Bulkeley. See Nash, ii. 462.

BURLEY, *of Bromscroft Castle, Salop*.—Argent, a lion rampant sable debruised with a fesse counter-componée or and azure. (N.)

Thomas Lyttelton, (or *Littleton*, as his name is usually written), the learned author of the *Tenures*, married Joan, daughter and co-heiress of William Burley, of Bromscroft. In Edmondson's *Baronagium*, among the hundred and twenty-two coats quartered by Lyttelton is that of *Mylde alias Burley*, as above; and the same coat also occurs among the Lyttelton quarterings at Frankley. William Burley, who was High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1426, and subsequently speaker of the House of Commons, bore these arms; but his father, John Burley, High Sheriff of the same county in 1409, bore Vert, three boar's heads couped close argent, in allusion to his name, *Boreley*. An earlier coat, resembling that of Mortimer (viz. Barry of six sable and or, on a chief of the second two pallets of the first, an inescutcheon,* ermine charged with three bars gules) was borne by Sir Simon Burley, Sir Richard Burley, and Sir John

* See Edefyn.

Burley, all at one time knights of the garter. See the *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. i. p. 437.

BURLTON, of Wribbenhall and Sandbourne, Bewdley, and of Kidderminster; as granted to Humphrey Burlton, of Wribbenhall, on 30th June, 1660, by Walker, and allowed at the Visitation of 1682-3.—Argent, on a bend sable three crescents of the field within a bordure of the second charged with eight estoiles also of the field. (*Add. MSS.*, 14,293 and 14,294; and *K. 4, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 77.)

The grant recites* the many and great services rendered by the said Humphrey Burlton to King Charles I. and his successor, as well as various acts of military valour displayed by him at Bristol, Gloucester, and Naseby. At the Visitation of 1634 Humphrey Burlton disclaimed all right to arms.

BURNAVILL.—Gules, a rose argent. (*N.*)

Quartered through Andrewes, by *Windsor*. See **WEYLAND**.

BURNELL.—Argent, two bars gules in chief three torteaux. (*N.*)

No such coat is ascribed to the name of Burnell in any of the Heraldic Dictionaries. But Hungerford, of Suckley, who bore *Sable*, two bars *argent* in chief three *plates*, married a co-heiress of Burnell. The coat occurs at Offenham.

BURNELL, of Weoley Castle.—Argent, a lion rampant sable crowned or, within a bordure azure. (*N.*)

This coat was borne by Sir Hugh Burnell, who became possessed of Weoley Castle, in right of his wife, Joyce Botetort, heiress of the Lords Botetort. He was the son of Nicholas de Handlo, who, inheriting the estates of his mother, Maud, sister and heiress of Edward Lord Burnell, assumed that surname, and was summoned to Parliament as Lord Burnell, in 24th Edward III.

* The original grant was, in 1813, in the possession of a correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, who signs himself "J. G.," and dates from High Wycombe.

BURRISH.—Gules, a lion rampant double queuée or.

“In Hadsor church impaling Waldron.”—*Dr. Prattinton.* It is the coat of the Lords Burghersh.

BURTON, *of Bewdley, and of Gedney, co. Lincoln, and Higley, co. Salop.*—Quarterly 1st and 4th, Argent, a bend wavy sable; 2nd and 3rd, Argent, a fleur-de-lis azure. Crest: An arm vested gules holding a sword of the same. Motto: “Dum spiro spero.” (*Prattinton MSS.*)

The Heraldic Dictionaries give this coat to Burton of Yorkshire, but the Crest is thus blazoned, An arm erect, couped at the elbow, habited per pale argent and gules cuff of the first, in the hand proper a walking staff of the second, headed, rimmed, and ferruled or.

BURTON *of Worcester*; as borne by John Burton, Mayor of Worcester, in 1692.—Azure, a fesse between three talbot's heads erased or. (*M.I. in St. Nicholas' church, Worcester.*)

BURY, *of Abberley*; as borne by Thomas Bury, jun., High Sheriff in 1768.—Ermine, on a bend azure, three fleurs-de-lis or. (*Nash.*)

Thomas Bury of Abberley (probably an ancestor of the above gentleman) disclaimed arms at the Visitation of 1634.

BUSHELL, *of Cleeve Prior*; an ancient family seated at Broadmarston, in the parish of Petworth, co. Gloucester, as early as the thirteenth century. Richard Bushell of Broadmarston, grandson of Sir Alan Bushell who died in 1425, married Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Clement Musard, and had issue Roger Bushell, who married Eva, daughter of Geoffrey Dabitot of Redmarley. Richard Bushell, grandson of Roger, married Katherine, daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Saltmarshe; and from him was lineally descended Thomas Bushell, of Cleeve Prior, who was High Sheriff in 1729. The name is found in

the parish registers of Cleeve as early as 1604, in which year Edward Bushell was baptised; and the family were seated there at the visitation of 1634, when the pedigree and arms were recorded. Robert Bushell, of Cleeve, married, on 6th August, 1696, Diana, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Fettiplace, Bart., of Childrey, Berks, and had issue a son, Charles, who, on succeeding to the Childrey estate, assumed the surname of Fettiplace. Robert Fettiplace, of Swinebrook Park, Oxfordshire, and Charles Fettiplace, of the county of Oxford, were buried at Cleeve, the former on 28th January, 1799, and the latter on 28th December, 1805.—Argent, a chevron between three water-bougets sable. Crest: A cherub's head winged or. (*C. 30, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 35; and *Harl. MS.* 1566.)

In the *Harl. MS.* 1566, Bushell quarters, Or, two chevrons azure. (*Musard?*); Azure, a chevron or between three bezants (*Dabitot?*); and, Argent, semée of crosses crosslet gules, three cinquefoils of the last, for *Saltmarshe*. Penn gives two coats for "Busseyl, alias Bushell, of Cleeve;" the first as above, and the second, Or, a dolphin naiant embowed azure, a chief of the last.

BUTLER, of Droitwich. This family, whose pedigree was recorded at the Visitation of 1569, was descended from the Butlers of Yatton. The first that settled at Wich was William Butler, son of William Butler of Yatton by Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Wybbe, whose mother was an heiress of Froxmore. They continued at Wich for several generations.—Quarterly 1st, Argent, on a chief indented sable (azure in *Penn MS.*), three covered cups or; 2nd, Gules, a chevron between three covered cups or, both for *Butler*; 3rd, Gules, a chevron between three cinquefoils or, for *Wybbe*; 4th, Sable a griffin

segrant between three crosses crosslet fitchée, argent, for *Froxmore*; 5th, Or, on a bend gules three eagles displayed of the field, for *Bagehott*, of Droitwich.* Crest: Under a branch of a mulberry tree proper, fructed gules, two birds supporting the same argent, beaked and legged or. (*Harl. MS.* 1566; and *D.* 12, *Coll. Arm.*, fo. 49.)

BUTLER, of Hallow.—Gules, a chevron between three covered cups or. (*Penn MS.*)

BUTLER, Earl of Ormonde, Lord of Bedcote and Oldswinford, temp. Henry VI.—Or, a chief indented azure.

BUTNOR, or BOTENOR.—Or, on a chevron between three lion's heads erased gules as many bezants.

Borne by William de Wyrcestre (Worcester) who assumed his mother's surname of Botenor, or Butnor. The family of Botenor was of Withybrooke, co. Warwick, temp. Henry IV. The same coat occurs among the Lyttelton quarterings at Frankley, and is attributed by Nash to Somerton.

BUTTON.—Ermine, a fesse gules. (*Win. MS.*)

This coat was borne by the Buttons of Alton, Wilts., originally of Button, or Bitton, co. Gloucester. See Berry's *Hampshire Pedigrees*.

BUXTON.—Argent, a lion rampant, tail elevated, sable. (*Win. MS.*)

BYDE, or BAUDE, of Worcestershire.—Argent, on a pile engrailed azure three anchors of the field. (*Dr. Prattington*, from *Whittingham*.)

BYRD, of Bretforton and Evesham. William Byrd, of Evesham, entered his pedigree at the Visitation of 1682-3;

* In right of the marriage of William Butler with Eleanor, daughter and heiress of John Bagehott of Droitwich. See *Harl. MS.*, 1566.

his daughter Anne was married in 1680, to the Rev. John Brawne, Rector of Saintbury, co. Gloucester, and had issue a daughter and heiress, married to Joseph Archer, of co. Warwick. The name of Byrd occurs in the Bretforton parish registers as early as 1540.—Or, on a chevron engrailed gules between three lions rampant sable as many fleurs de lis of the field. (“*Respited for proof;*” *K. 4, Coll. Arm.* fo. 148.)

BYSELL, of Worcestershire.—Azure, ten bezants, four, three, two, and one. (*Her. Dic.*)

John de Bezile bears in the *Charles* Roll of temp. Henry III. and Edward I., Argent, three torteaux; but the above coat appears to be that of *Bisset*.

CALDWELL, of Upton Warren, and of Leicestershire. Edward Caldwell, of Upton Warren, third son of William Caldwell, of Burton-upon-Trent, co. Stafford, by Joan, daughter of William Fishwick, married Mary Skinner, and had, with daughters, two sons, Robert Caldwell, of Upton Warren, (who by a daughter of — Smith, of Stoke Prior, had a son and heir, Edward, aged 6, in 1619,) and Samuel Caldwell, who resided in Leicestershire, and recorded his pedigree at the Visitation of that county in 1619.—Quarterly 1st and 4th, Azure, a cross pattée fitchée within an orle of ten estoiles or; 2nd and 3rd, Argent, on a fesse dancettée sable three whale's heads erect and erased or. Crest: A cock's head argent (sometimes or) beaked, combed, and wattled gules, between two wings expanded sable, in the beak a cross pattée fitchée or. Also a more ancient coat, Gules, three

crosses pattée fitchée or. (*Harl. MS.*, 1566; and Nichols's *Leicestershire*.)

In the Harl. MS., 1422, these bearings are attributed to "Robert Chedwall *potius* Caldwall, belonging to Mr. Talbot,* of Grafton, in com. Wigorn;" and in the same MS. is a coat stated to have been confirmed by Wriothesley, *Garter*, and Benolt, *Clarenceux*, to Ralph Caldwell, of Alston, co. Stafford, viz., Argent, on a fesse dancettée between three lozenges long-ways gules as many whale's heads erect and erased or. Crest: A cock's head, &c., as above.

CALDWELL, of Bewdley; as borne by Bonham Caldwell, Bailiff of Bewdley in 1699 and 1706. a wing on a chief three roundles. Crest: A wing. (*Dr. Prattinton*.)

CAMERON, of Worcester; as borne by the late Archibald Cameron, who died in 1846, son of Charles Cameron, of Worcester, M.D., by Anne, his wife, daughter of Edward Ingram, and grandson of Thomas Cameron, M.D., also of Worcester, who died in 1777, aged 73, by Barbara Anne, daughter of William Plowden, of Plowden, co. Salop; which Thomas was the son of the Rev. John Cameron, minister of Callendar, N.B., a presumed descendant of the Camerons of Lochiel. Mr. Archibald Campbell married, in 1819, Mary, daughter of the Rev. William Hancock Roberts, D.D., and by her, who died in 1871, was father of the present Archibald Henry Foley Cameron, M.D., of Liverpool.—Argent, three bars gules within a bordure azure. Crest: A dexter arm embowed in armour grasping a sword all proper. (*Communicated*.)

* Edward Caldwell, of Upton, had an elder brother, Robert, who is called in the Leicestershire Visitation "of Whitford in com. Wigorn." This Robert had issue a son and heir, Talbot Caldwell. (*See* Nichols's *Leicestershire*, iv., 370, and the *Visitation of Leicestershire*, taken in 1619, published by the Harleian Society.)

CAMOYS, as quartered by Sheldon of Broadway, (through Lewknor,) at the Visitation of 1634.—Or, on a chief gules three plates. (*C. 30, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 97.)

This coat, which is that of the Lords Camoys, was quartered by Lewknor, in right of the marriage of Sir Roger Lewknor with Eleanor, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Lord Camoys. Thomas Lewknor, the great grandson of this marriage, was father by Bennett Challoner his wife, of Nicholas Lewknor, of Hadsor, who appears to have died s.p., and of a daughter Jane, wife of Anthony Sheldon, of Broadway. (*See Berry's Sussex Pedigrees*, p. 343.)

CAMVILL.—Azure, three crescents between nine crosses cross-let argent. (*N.*)

This is a mistake ; the coat is that of the family of *Glanville*. It was borne, according to Glover, by Ranulph de Glanville, Lord of Coverham, and occurs among the Lyttelton quarterings in Frankley church. The Staffords, of Grafton, quartered the arms of Camville through Burdett, in right of the marriage of Robert Burdett (grandfather of John Burdett, whose daughter Elizabeth married Humphrey Stafford, of Grafton), with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Geoffrey de Camville, of Arrow, co. Warwick; but the arms so quartered were, Azure, three lions passant in pale argent.

CANNING, of *Bretforton, and of Foxcote, co. Warwick*.—Argent, three Moor's heads in profile couped at the necks proper, wreathed about the temples or and azure. (*Habbingdon.*)

CANTELUPE.—Gules, a crescent between three fleurs de lis or. (*Penn M.S.*)

Nash attributes this coat (but without the crescent) to Sir William de Cantilupe, knt., of Aston Cantilupe, co. Warwick, Sheriff of Worcestershire in the reign of John.

CANTILUPE, *Bishop of Worcester, 1236-1266*.—Gules, three leopard's faces reversed jessant de lis or. (*Bedford.*)

CAPDOIS, as quartered by Gates in Broadwas church.—Gules, a cinquefoil argent guttée de poix.

CARDALE, *of Dudley and Hagley*; as borne in 1670 by William Cardale, of Dudley, son of William Cardale, of Hagley, and grandson of William Cardale, living in 1590. He married first, Mary, daughter of Nicholas Addenbrooke, (by whom he had an only son, who died s.p.) and secondly, Mary, daughter of Henry Finch, and was father by her (with others) of two sons, John Cardale, of Dudley, surgeon, and the Rev. Joseph Cardale, Vicar of Bulkington, co. Warwick, and of Hinckley, co. Leicester, from whom the Cardales of Leicestershire are descended. The eldest son, John Cardale, married in 1693, Eleanor Smith, of Halesowen, by whom he had a numerous family, but the male descendants of all, save Ferdinando, who was born in 1718, are extinct. This gentleman, who was an alderman of Worcester, had, by Susannah his wife, an only surviving son, William Cardale, born in 1746, who married Elizabeth De La Field, and by her was father of the late William Cardale, of Bedford Row, London, whose eldest son (by his wife Mary Anne Bennett, grand-daughter and co-heiress of Francis Say, of London) is John Bate Cardale, of Albury, near Guildford, Surrey.—Azure, a chevron argent between three linnets proper. Crest: A linnet proper. Motto: “*Studendo et contemplando indefessus.*” (*From a pedigree communicated by the family.*)

In the Heraldic Dictionaries there is another coat attributed to the name of Cardale, viz., Or, a chevron per pale azure and gules between three Cornish choughs proper. In the *Addenda* to Berry's *Encyclopædia*, this is stated to have been “borne by the late William Cardale, of Bedford Row.”

CAREW, *of Middle Littleton*, of which manor Sir Matthew Carew, a descendant of the ancient Devonshire family of

that name, was lord in the seventeenth century. Sir Matthew, who was born at Wickham, in Kent, in 1590, had issue a son, Edward Carew, who married Eleanor, daughter and heiress of William Reynolds, of Shottery, co. Warwick. The name of "Edward Carew, of Littleton, esq.," occurs in the List of Worcestershire Gentry, a° 1673, given in Blome's *Britannia*; and George "Carue" was one of those who, according to Penn, were to find horse in Worcestershire during the civil wars.—Or, three lions passant in pale sable. (*M.I. in Littleton church.*)

A stone, containing the achievement of Carew has been recently found in Middle Littleton church on the removal of a pew. The quarterings, which are twenty-five in number, include the coats of *Fitzstevens, Courcy, Twyte, O'Dron, Mohun, Briwere, Courtenay, Archdeckne, Roche, Haccomb, Talbot of Richard's Castle, &c., &c.*

CARLOS, as granted on 21st May, 1658, to the famous Colonel William Carlos. This gallant cavalier, whose name was originally Carliss, or Careless, but changed to Carlos, it is said, at the request of Charles II., was born at Bromhall, in Staffordshire, within two miles of Boscobel, of good parentage, and is said to have been descended from an ancient family of Carlis, formerly seated at Albrighton, Salop. Col. Carlos left nearly the whole of his property to Edward Carlos, then of Worcester, apothecary, and his issue. What relationship, if any, existed between them does not appear, but there was an Anthony Carless who was Warden of the Clothworkers' Company at Worcester, in 1665, who may have been the father of Edward. It appears from an inscription in All Saint's church, Worcester, that this Anthony died in 1670, æt. 60, and that by Mary, his wife, he had a son, Thomas. Walter Carless, of Worcester, but afterwards of Powick, apothecary,

evidently one of this family, died in 1843, aged 84, and has a monument at Powick, whereon are represented the Carlos arms.—Or, on a mount in base vert, an oak tree proper, over all on a fesse gules three regal crowns of the field. Crest : A sword argent, hilt and pomel or, and a sceptre of the last in saltire, enfiled with an oaken civic crown vert. Motto : “ Subditus fidelis Regis, et salus Regni.” (See *Notes and Queries*, 1st S. x. 344, 434, &c.)

CARMINOW.—Azure, a bend or. (*N.*)

Quartered by Arundel, at Birtsmorton ; Sir John Arundel, knt., having married one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Thomas Carminow.

CARPENTER, *Bishop of Worcester*, 1444-76.—Paly of six argent and gules, on a chevron of the first three crosses crosslet sable, in chief a mitre or. (*Monument*; but Nash gives Paly of six azure and gules. Crest : A coney sejant argent.)

CARR, *Bishop of Worcester*, 1831-41.—Gules, on a chevron argent, three mullets sable. (*Bedford.*)

CARRE.—Argent, on a bend sable, between three Cornish choughs proper, as many leopard's faces of the field.—(*Penn MS.*)

CARTER . . . a tree debruised by a fesse . . . (In Hallow church, *Dr. Prattinton.*)

CARTER, *of Perry Court*.—Azure, two lions rampant combatant or. (*Harl. MS. 1566.*)

CARTER, *of Hanbury*.—Azure, a talbot passant or, armed and langued gules, between three fermaux of the second.—(*Penn MS.*)

CARTHORP.—Or, a bend azure. (N.)

One of the quarterings of Bulkeley, on the Sandy monument, at Wickhamford. See Nash, ii., 463.

CARTWRIGHT, *of Dudley*; as borne by the late Cornelius Cartwright, of Dudley.—Ermine, a fesse sable between three fire-balls of the last fired proper. Crest: A wolf's head erased or, pierced with a spear argent. (Seal.)

CARWARDINE, *of St. John's, Worcester*. This family entered a pedigree at the Visitation of 1682-3, but their arms were disallowed. Richard Carwarden occurs in Penn's list of those who were to find horse during the civil wars.—Sable, a bow stringed between two pheons argent. (N.; Penn MS.; and K. 4, Coll. Arm., fo. 131.)

CASE, *of Powick*, as borne by Richard Case, High Sheriff in 1761, who died in 1774, aged 63. He was the son of ... Case, by the daughter and heiress of Richard Jesson, son of John Jesson of Hagley, by Sarah, daughter of Paul Henzey of Stourbridge.—Quarterly 1st and 4th, Argent, a chevron between three griffin's heads erased gules, for Case; 2nd and 3rd, Azure, a fesse embattled or between three cock's heads erased argent, for Jesson. (M. I. to Richard Case in Powick Church.)

CASSEY. “The Casseys,” says Nash, “were an ancient and honourable family, as appears by their arms in the windows of the Cathedral church of Worcester, and St. Augustin's, commonly called Dodderhill.” Thomas Cassey married Cecily, sister and co-heiress of Hugh Cooksey, and by her had two daughters, the elder of whom, Agnes, married Walter Huddington or Hodding-

ton, son of John Huddington of Huddington, by Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Golafer. She was ancestress of the Russells of Strensham, and the Winters of Huddington.—Argent, on a bend gules three buckles (sometimes called annulets) or. (*N.*; and *Harl. MS.*, 1043.)

CASTINWORTH, CHASTELYN, or CHESTLINE.—Gules, on a bend argent three towers sable. Also . . . on a bend gules three lions passant guardant or. (*N.*)

The first coat is in one of the windows of Hadsor church. It was borne, according to Bishop Lyttelton, by Sir Gilbert Chastelyn.

CAVE, of Leigh Sinton, and Evesham; a branch of the ancient and honourable family of Cave of Stanford, in Leicestershire, founded by John, son of John Cave, who was a second son of Sir John Cave, of Stanford, knt.* In the *Harl. MS.* 1450, there is a pedigree of seven descents, commencing with John Cave, of Leigh Sinton, who married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Acton, and relict of . . . Rufford. The pedigree was also recorded at the visitation of 1682-3.—Azure, fretty argent, on a fesse or a greyhound courant sable within a bordure of the third pellettée. (*K. 4, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 27.)

Penn attributes this coat to Cave, of Horsum, in the parish of Martley. The arms of the Leicestershire Caves are Azure, fretty argent, and the same coat occurs on the monument of Adam Cave, gent., (who died in 1698, aged 29,) in All Saints' church, Evesham.

CECIL, of Lindridge.—Barry of ten argent and azure, over all six escutcheons sable, three, two, and one, each charged with a lion rampant of the first. (*M. I. in Lindridge*

* See Pedigree in Nichols's *Leicestershire*, vol. iv.

church, to John Cecil, "of this parish, gent., sometime High Sheriff of the city of Bristol," who died in 1697.)

The same arms were borne by Henry Cecil, of Hanbury, (Tennyson's "Lord of Burleigh,") afterwards Marquis of Exeter. *See Vernon.*

CHAMBERLAIN.—Argent, an eagle displayed gules armed or. (*N.*)

CHAMBERLINE.—Gules, an inescutcheon argent. (*Win. MS.*)

CHAMBERS.*—Argent, a chevron sable surmounted by another ermine, between three chambers placed transverse of the escutcheon, fited proper. (*Win. MS.*)

CHAMBERS, *of Worcester*.—Gules, a chevron between three cinquefoils or. (*M. I., in the cathedral, to William Chambers, of Worcester, who died 1616, æt. 32.*)

CHAMBERS, *of Upton-on-Severn, afterwards of Little Marcle, co. Hereford*.—Sable, a cross couped ermine between four falcons rising or; quartering, Vert, a chevron or between three plates, for *Pullen*. Crest: On a ducal coronet or, a demi-eagle displayed gules winged or. (*Harl. MS., 1545.*)

CHAMPERNON.—Gules, a saltire vaire between twelve billets or. (*N.*)

One of the Willoughby quarterings, at Welland.

CHANCE, as borne by Edward Chance, of Great Malvern, a magistrate for this county, son of the late William Chance of Birmingham, by Phœbe, daughter of James Timmins.

* There was a family of this name formerly seated at Longdon, at a place now called "Chambers' Court." In 20 Edward III. Robert de la Chamber held lands in Longdon, and in the 7th Henry VI. the same lands belonged to Robert Chambers or Att-Chamber. *See Nash, ii., 107.*

—Gules, a saltire vaire between two fleurs-de-lis in chief and base, and as many towers in flanks argent. Crest : A demi-lion rampant gules, semée of annulets or, holding between the paws a sword erect, entwined by a wreath of oak proper. Motto : “ Deo non fortunâ.” (*Burke.*)

CHANCE, *of Hadsor*. See BARNESLEY.

Thomas Chaunce, of Hadsor, gent., paid a fine for not taking knighthood at the coronation of Charles I. He disclaimed arms at the visitation of 1634, as well as John Chance of Bromsgrove, John Chance of Woodcote, and John Chance of “ Bedward.”

CHAPEAU, *of Worcester*.—Argent, two bars azure. Crest : A hawk rising proper. (At Martin Hussingtree, impaling *Stephens*.—*Dr. Prattinton.*)

CHAPLIN.—Ermine, on a chief indented vert three griffin's heads erased or. (*Dr. Prattinton*, from *Whittingham.*)

CHAPMAN, *of Hanging Aston*.—Per chevron argent and gules, a crescent, counterchanged. (*N.*)

CHARLETT, *of Hill and Moor, Fladbury*; as borne by Arthur Charlett of Hill and Moor, son of John Charlett of the same place, and nephew of Dr. Arthur Charlett, Master of University College, Oxford. Of this family also was the Reverend John Charlett, Prebendary of Worcester in 1607. The Charlettes were originally of Cleeve Prior, where their old stone-gabled house, having the date 1619 on one of the mullions of the windows, yet stands. The earliest entry of the name in the Cleeve Prior registers occurs in 1598, when Richard, son of Richard Charlett, was baptized ; and the last entry is the burial of John Charlett, of Evesham, surgeon, in 1807.—Or, a lion

rampant within a bordure engrailed azure. Crest ; A stag's head couped or. (*Prattinton MSS.*)

Nash, and Burke (General Armory) give the lion and bordure *vert*, but the master of University College bore them *azure*. (See Papworth.) Arthur Charlett of Hill, and John Charlett of Piddle "disclaimed" at the Visitation of 1682-3.

CHARLETT, as borne by the late James Wakeman Newport-Charlett, who assumed the surname of Charlett, in addition to that of Newport, on succeeding, in July, 1821, on the death of his cousin, Richard Bourne Charlett of Elmley Castle, (High Sheriff in 1785,) to that portion of the Charlett property in which there was a reversionary interest. Mr. Newport-Charlett was the son of James Wakeman, who had assumed the surname of Newport on his marriage in 1760, with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Newport, of Hanley Court. (See NEWPORT.) Quarterly 1st and 4th, Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed argent, for *Charlett*; 2nd and 3rd, Argent, a fesse between three crescents sable, for *Newport*. Crests : A stag's head or, for *Charlett*; and A fleur de lis or, for *Newport*. (*Burke.*)

CHARLTON. (*Lord Powys*).—Or, a lion rampant gules. (N.)

Quartered by the Lords Dudley, and by Lea-Smith of Halesowen Grange. There was a family of this name seated at Charlton, in Croftorne, of which Nash gives a short account. He supposes that the heiress married Handsacre, for, he says, the coat of Charlton (Or, a lion rampant gules) is quartered on the tomb of Francis Dineley, at Croftorne, next after Handsacre.

CHARLTON-LECHMERE, *of Hanley Castle, and of Ludford, co. Hereford*. Sir Job Charlton of Ludford, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, was created a baronet in 1686. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Francis, whose son and successor, Sir Blundel Charlton, married Mary, sister of Lord Foley, and was father of two sons : Sir Francis, the fourth baronet, who died unmarried in 1784, and the Rev. Robert Job Charlton, vicar of Kidderminster, also unmarried ; and of a daughter, and eventually sole heiress, Elizabeth, married to Edmund Lechmere,* of Hanley Castle, M.P. for Worcestershire in 1734. Nicholas Lechmere, the son of this marriage, succeeded to the Charlton estates upon the death of his uncle, Sir Francis, and assumed by royal license, dated January 13th, 1785, the additional surname and arms of Charlton. He was ancestor of the late Francis Lechmere Charlton, of Ludford, on whose death, in 1857, this branch of the family became extinct.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Or, a lion rampant gules, for *Charlton*; 2nd and 3rd *Lechmere* (which see). Crests : 1st, A leopard's head affrontée gules, for *Charlton*; 2nd, In a ducal coronet, a pelican vulning proper, for *Lechmere*.

CHARNELLS.—Azure, a cross engrailed or, in the dexter quarter a mullet. (*N.*)

An impalement of Bracy at Madresfield.

CHASTELYN. *See* CASTINWORTH.

CHATELON (or COFTON ?).—Sable, a lion passant guardant between ten crosses crosslet argent. The same between six, and again eight. Quartered by Leycester of Cofton Hackett. (*Dr. Prattinton.*)

The Heraldic Dictionaries attribute to the name of Chastelon, Sable, a lion, passant argent crowned or, between six crosses crosslet of the second.

* The Lechmeres of the Rhydd are descended from this Edmund by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. John Whitmore.

CHATTOCK, of King's Norton. Cornelius Chattock, of King's Norton, the son of John Chattock, of Haye House, Castle Bromwich, co. Warwick (where the family has been seated for many generations) by Mary, his wife, daughter of John Jesson, of Graiseley, co. Stafford, married Miss Lyttelton of Halesowen, and had a son, Sandys Chattock, and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Henry Ward, of Moat House, Castle Bromwich. His elder brother, Thomas Chattock, was father, by Anne Prattenton, of Hartlebury, his wife, of Thomas Chattock, of Castle Bromwich, who married Sarah, sister of the Reverend Mark Noble, M.A., F.S.A., and by her was father of Christopher Chattock, of Castle Bromwich, who married Elizabeth Farmer, of the Manwoods, co. Stafford, and had issue the present Christopher Chattock, of Haye House, Castle Bromwich.—Gules, an inescutcheon argent charged with a plain cross of the field, within an orle of martlets of the second. Crest: On a ducal coronet or, a martlet gules. (*Communicated by C. Chattock, esq.*)

CHATWIN, or CHETWYND.—Azure, a chevron between three mullets or. (N.)

This coat occurs at Alvechurch on the monument of Philip Chatwin, gentleman usher to King Henry VIII., who died in 1525. See Nash i., 32.

CHEDWORTH.—Azure, a chevron between three wolf's heads erased or. (Penn MS.)

CHEEK, of Evesham; as borne by Mr. Cheek, Mayor of Evesham in 1841, descended, according to Burke's *General Armory*, from Sir John Cheeke, preceptor to King Ed-

ward VI.—Argent, three crescents gules. Crest : A crescent, therefrom issuant a cross pattée fitchée gules. Ancient crest : A leopard sejant collared and chained. (*Burke.*)

CHEESMAN. *See COLLES.*

CHEINEY, or CHEYNEY, *of Westmancote*; as quartered by Rouse, in right of descent from the marriage of Thomas Rouse with Anne, daughter of Sir John Cheiney, of Westmancote.—Checky or and azure, a fesse gules fretty ermine. (*N.*)

Nash (sub Bayton) says, quoting Habingdon, that the arms of Meysey, impaling Checky or and azure, a fesse argent fretty sable, for Cheyney, were painted in the east window of Bayton church. In a note he adds that the present family of Meysey quarter the arms of Cheyney, but different from those here described.

CHESTER, Earls of, of a different family.—Azure, three garbs or.—Azure, a wolf's head erased argent. (*N.*)

These coats occur among the quarterings of Russell of Strensham. The several earls palatine of Chester were Hugh Lupus, ob. 1101, Richard, his son, ob. s.p., 1119, Randolph de Meschines, his cousin, ob. 1128, Randle Gernons, his son, ob. 1155, Hugh Cyfelioc, his son, who died in 1181, and was succeeded by Randle Blundeville, who dying s.p. in 1232, the earldom was conferred upon John le Scot, son of David, earl of Huntingdon, (brother of William, king of Scotland,) by Maud eldest sister and coheiress of Randle Blundeville. To Hugh Lupus is attributed the wolf's head as above, in allusion to his name.—Gernons bore Or, a lion rampant gules; Meschines Azure, six garbs or, three, two, and one (others bore three garbs); and to Richard is ascribed Gules, a wolf's head erased argent, within an orle of crosses crosslet or.

CHETELTON. *See BROMLEY.*

CHETLE, *of the Wall-house*; an ancient and respectable family, whose descent was recorded at the Visitation of 1682-3. Thomas Cheatle of Worcester, gent., paid a fine to avoid knighthood at the coronation of Charles I. He was pro-

bably the Thomas Chetle, whose two daughters, Margaret and Eleanor, were married respectively to William Berkeley, of Cotheridge, and Edward Vernon of Hanbury; the former died in 1649, aged 63, and the latter in 1673, aged 84. A Thomas Chetle, of the Wall-house, was also Sheriff of Worcestershire, in the 9th of Anne. The family is now represented by Sir John Pakington, bart.; his grandfather, Thomas Russell, of Powick, having married Anne Chetle, the granddaughter and heiress of Thomas Chetle, of the Wall-house, Attorney-at-law,* and one of the Proctors of the Consistory Court of Worcester.—Argent, a fesse dancettée gules. (“Disallowed” at the Visitation of 1682-3. *See K. 4, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 98.)

This coat is that of the Cheadles of Cheadle, co. Chester, from which family Mr. Chetle evidently failed to establish his descent at the Visitation. In 1634 a Thomas Chetle called of “Drayton Basset” disclaimed arms.

CHILD, of London and Worcestershire; granted January 28th, 1700.—Gules, a chevron engrailed ermine, between three eagles close argent, each gorged with a ducal coronet or. Crest : On a rock proper, an eagle rising with wings endorsed argent, gorged with a ducal coronet or, in the beak an adder proper. (*Her. Dic.*)

CHILDE, of Northwick. The Childes were seated at Northwick as early as the fourteenth century; they were also of Blockley, where they held a lease, under the see of Worcester, of the old episcopal residence. From 1620 to 1644 they were patrons of the church of Shrawley. The family pedigree was recorded at the Visitation of

* *See Nash*, ii., 319.

1634, by William Childe, of Northwick, son of William Childe, of Northwick, who died in 1633, aged 80, and grandson of William Childe, of Pensax, High Sheriff in the 41st Elizabeth, whose father, William Childe, High Sheriff in the 28th Elizabeth, was the son of Edmund Childe of Northwick, and grandson of William Childe, of the same place. William Childe, living 1634, married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Coventry, of Croome, and was father, with others, of Thomas Childe, of Northwick, and John, (second son,) from whom the Earls Tylney claimed* to be descended. The family continued at Northwick until the reign of Charles II., when they disposed of the manor of Northwick to the Rushout family. Sir William Childe, knt., LL.D., a master in Chancery, and a younger son of this house, married Anne Lacon, only daughter of Rowland Lacon, of Kinlet, Salop, and was grandfather of William Lacon Childe, of Kinlet, whose daughter and eventually sole heiress, married Charles Baldwyn, and had issue a son, William, who assumed the surname and arms of Childe, and was ancestor of the Childes of that place.— Gules, a chevron ermine between three eagles close argent. Crest: An eagle with wings expanded argent, enveloped round the neck and body with a snake proper. (*C. 30, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 676; *Harl. MS.*, 1566; and *Penn MS.*)

CHINER.—Or, a chevron engrailed gules. (*Her. Dic.*)

CHOLMLEY, *of Ripple*; granted 1599.—Gules, in chief two helmets argent and in base a garb or, on a fleur-de-lis of

* This descent, however, is *not proven*.

the last a crescent for difference. Crest : A helmet argent. (*Her. Dic.*)

CHOLMLEY.—Gules, a sword in fesse argent handle or (alluding to the sword of Justice), between a helmet of the second in chief and two garbs of the third in base.* (*N.*)

This was the coat borne by Sir Roger Cholmley, knt., Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench temp. Elizabeth, whose daughter and coheiress married Sir Thomas Russell, of Strensham, knt. Sir Roger was the natural son of Sir Richard Cholmley, knt., Lieutenant of the Tower.

CHRISTOPHER, of Stoke Prior. The pedigree of this family was recorded at the Visitation of 1682-3. Thomas Christopher, only son of Thomas Christopher, of Stoke Prior, had issue (with a son John, who died s.p.) a daughter, Jane, his heiress, married to Edmund Makepeace, of Pensham, who died in 1766, aged 66.—Argent, a chevron sable between three pine cones vert, a chief of the second. (Disallowed at the Visitation, *K. 4, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 49.)

CLAPHAM.—Argent, on a bend azure six fleurs-de-lis in couples or. (*Penn MS.*)

CLARE, of Caldwell Hall, Kidderminster, and Croome D'Abbot; as borne by Sir Ralph Clare, of Caldwell, who was created a knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles I. This gallant cavalier, who died in 1670, aged 84, was the eldest son of Sir Francis Clare, of Caldwell, by Muriel, daughter of Ralph Sheldon, of Beoley, grandson of Simon Clare, by Anne, daughter of Edward

* Not in chief as in Nash. See a cut of the arms in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1834, p. 381.

Blount, of Kidderminster, and great grandson of Gilbert Clare, who was a son of Nicholas Clare, by Margaret, daughter of Symon Ryce, of Croome D'Abitot ; which Simon Ryce was the son of Thomas Ryce, of Shrewsbury, by Margaret, daughter and heiress of John, son of Sir Geoffrey D'Abitot, of Croome. The family pedigree was recorded at the Visitation of 1682-3. Francis Clare, of Caldwell, High Sheriff in 1754, the great grandson of Sir Ralph, died in 1777, aged upwards of 86, and was succeeded by his nephew, Anthony Deane, (only son of Anthony Deane, of Whittington, co. Stafford, by the sister of Mr. Clare,) who in 1786 sold the manors of Habberley, Over Mitton, and other lands of the Clares, (including Caldwell House, then in the occupation of Joseph Harpur,) to Matthew Jefferies of Kidderminster, gentleman, and Thomas Jefferies, of Cockspur Street, London, silversmith.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Or, three chevrons gules within a bordure engrailed azure, for *Clare* (as confirmed to Simon Clare, of Croome, the lineal descendant of Gilbert Clare, of Worcestershire, by William Harvey, Clarencieux, in 1562) ; 2nd, Argent, a chevron between three spear heads gules, on a chief azure three birds or, for *Ryce* ; 3rd, Or, two lions passant guardant, the one gules, the other azure, for *D'Abitot*. Crest :* A buck's head cabossed gules attired proper. (*Harl. MSS.*, 1566 and 1422 ; and *K. 4, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 26.)

CLARE.—Or, three chevrons gules. “ This was the coat of

* No crest is given in the Visitation Book of 1682-3.

Ri. de Clare, who lyeth buried at Tewkesbury ; some give, on a fesse azur, three eagles or." (*Win. M.S.*)

CLARKE.—Argent, on a bend gules between three roundles as many birds (probably swans).

The arms of Eleanor, daughter of . . . Clarke, of Worcester-shire, and wife of Richard, fifth son of Robert Vincent, of Kinfare, co. Stafford. *See Add. MS., 19816.*

CLAVERING.—Quarterly or and gules, a bend sable. (N.)

This coat was borne temp. Edward II., by Robert Fitz Roger, whose son, John, assumed the surname of Clavering. From the same stock came the Barons Eure or Evers. It occurs (together with the coats of Fitznigel, Lizures, and Merley) among the Lyttelton quarterings in Frankley church, to which family it came through Talbot and Neville.*

CLEIVELAND, of "The Lowe," Lindridge; as borne by the Reverend William Cleleveland, Rector of All Saints', Worcester, who married, in 1725, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Joshua Lowe, and had issue a son, the Reverend William Cleleveland, who inherited the Lowe estate.—Per chevron sable and ermine, a chevron en-

* Ralph Neville, Lord Neville, who died in 1331, is stated by the genealogists to have married one Euphemia de Clavering, supposed by some to have been identical with Eva, daughter and heiress of John Lord Clavering, but conjectured by Baker (*History of Northamptonshire*, i, 545,) to have been his sister. This John Clavering being doubtful of having male issue, made a feoffment to Stephen de Trafford, whereby he vested the inheritance of his castle and manor of Warkworth in the said Stephen, with other manors, to the intent that he should reconvey them to his lordship for life, with remainder to the king and his heirs. In consideration whereof the king granted unto the baron and his heirs divers lands and hereditaments. His lordship died at his manor of Aynho, in Northamptonshire, in 1331, when these great estates falling to the Crown, were divided between Henry de Percy and Ralph de Neville. Some observations upon this capricious settlement of the Clavering estates and the relationship of Ralph Neville's wife to Lord Clavering will be found in Baker's *Northamptonshire* (*ut supra*) and in Townsend's additions to Dugdale's *Baronage*, Col. Top. et Gen., vii., 51.

grailed counterchanged. Crest : The head and neck of a white fishing eagle erased. (*Nash*; and Nichol's *Leicestershire*, vol. iv.)

CLENT, of *Knightwick*; an ancient and influential family, whose descent and arms were recorded at the Visitation of 1634. Nash says that the lands in Knightwick passed to John Clent from the Washborne family. John Clent married Lettice, daughter of Sir Edward Littleton, of Pillaton Hall, Staffordshire, knt., and widow of William Washborne, of Wichenford, and he entered and signed the Washborne pedigree at the Visitation of 1634, for his stepson, John Washborne who was then under age, "aged about 15 yeares." The same John paid a fine for exoneration from knighthood at the coronation of Charles I. The family is now represented by the Fountaines of Narford. Colonel Edward Clent married Elizabeth, sister and heiress of Sir Andrew Fountaine, knt., who died s.p., in 1753, and had issue by her, an only daughter, Elizabeth Clent, married to Captain William Price; their son, Brigg Price, assumed the surname and arms of Fountaine, and was ancestor of the Fountaines of Narford Hall, co. Norfolk.—Argent, a fesse wavy between three lion's gambs erased bendways sable. Crest : Two lion's gambs erect sable supporting a chaplet vert. (*C. 30, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 45; *N.*; and *Penn, MS.*)

Littleton Clent, of *Knightwick*, occurs in Penn's list of those who were to find horse in Worcestershire, and also in Blome's list of the gentry of Worcestershire, a^o 1673.

CLERKE, of *Dudley*; as quartered by Ruding of Westcotes, co. Leicester.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Barry of four gules and vert three plates two and one, for *Clerke*; 2nd

and 3rd, Sable, three fleurs-de-lis argent, within an orle of seven crosses crosslet fitchée of the same, a canton ermine, for *Watercroft*.*

William Clerke, of Dudley, living 39th Henry VI., son of Ellys Clerke, and grandson of John Clerke, married Prudence, daughter and heiress of . . . Watercroft, and had issue, two sons, John Clerke, of Rowley Regis, whose daughter and eventual heiress married John Hill of Rowley, and Richard Clerke, alias Sheldon, who married Joan, second daughter and co-heiress of Richard Westerdale (*Harl. MS.*, 6128). It is not known how the Rudings acquired the right to quarter these bearings, but they occur on the tomb of Richard Ruding, of Leicestershire, who died in 1582.

CLIFFE, of Great Witley and Mathon; as borne by Alan Cliffe, of Witley, High Sheriff of Worcestershire, 4th William III.—Argent, on a fesse between three griffin's heads erased sable, as many mullets or. (*Nash*; and *Win. MS.*)

The pedigree of this family was recorded at the Visitation of 1634, (*C. 30, Coll. Arm.*), but no arms were then exhibited. The above coat, (which is nearly identical with that formerly borne by the Clives of Styche,† co. Salop, now represented by Lord Powis), occurs at Witley, on the monument of William Cliffe, one of the sons of Humphrey Cliffe of Great Witley, who died in 1695, aged 68. (*Nash*, ii., 466.) Burke ascribes it to Cliffe, of "Whitley, co. Salop, and Matherne, co. Hereford," and adds the following crest—Two lion's gambes in saltire erased each holding a seax in pale proper.

* The same arms and quartering were borne by John Clarke Auditor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the reign of Henry VII. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Robert Drewe, and widow of John Otter. His arms as above blazoned, impaling those of his wife, were in a window of Mr. Price's house, at Washingley, co. Huntingdon, when Nicholas Charles, the deputy of Camden, visited Huntingdonshire, in 1613. See the Visitation published by the Camden Society, p. 30.

† Mr. Shirley states that three wolf's heads erased sable were added to the original coat of the Clives of Styche (on a fesse three mullets) in 4 Edward VI. They are now omitted.

CLIFFORD, *of Droitwich*.—Checky or and azure, a fesse gules.
(*Penn MS.*)

CLIFFORD, *Earl of Cumberland*.—Checky or and azure, a fesse gules. (N.)

Formerly in the chapel at Hartlebury Castle (*see* Nash, i., 572), and in the cathedral in glass (*see* Thomas, p. 16).

CLIFFORD, *Baron of Corsham*.—Checky or and azure, a bend gules. (N.)

One of the Lyttelton quarterings at Frankley. The same coat (but with the bend charged with 3 lions passant guardant or,) occurs for "Henry Clyfford, Senescal of Longeney," in one of the windows of Great Malvern church.

CLIFFORD, *Bishop of Worcester*, 1401-7.—Checky or and azure, on a fesse gules within a bordure of the second a mitre stringed argent. (Bedford.)

CLIFTON.—Argent, a chevron sable between three roses gules.
(*Penn MS.*)

CLIFTON, *of Clifton*.—Checky or and gules, a bend ermine.
(Visitation of 1533, H. 20, Coll. Arm., fo. 69.)

This coat was quartered by Frere, of the Blankets, through Wysham, in right of descent from an heiress or co-heiress of Sir Adam Clifton. Mr. Papworth attributes the same coat to Sir Adam de Clifton, of Norfolk, ancestor of the Barons Clifton.

CLIFTON, *of Worcester*; as borne by the late J. Hill Clifton.—Sable semée of cinquefoils, a lion rampant argent. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet gules, a demi-peacock per pale argent and sable, wings expanded counterchanged. Motto: "Tenez le droit." (Seal; and Monument in the Cathedral.)

These are the bearings of the ancient baronetical family of Clifton, of Clifton Notts, whose title has recently become extinct.

CILFON. *See* BROMLEY.

CLINTON.—Argent, on a chief azure two mullets of six points pierced or. (*N.*)

This is the coat of the Clintons, of Maxtoke, co. Warwick, and was borne by Sir John de Clintone "de Madestoke" temp. Edward II. (Roll of the date.) The Clintons of Coleshill in the same county charged their chief with two fleurs-de-lis or. The coat occurs in glass at Hadsor.

CLINTON, *Earl of Lincoln*.—Argent, six crosses crosslet fitchée sable, a chief azure charged with two mullets or, pierced gules. (*N.*)

This coat occurs in glass in the cathedral. (*See* Thomas, p. 20.) "The Clintons," says Mr. Shirley, "are traced to the reign of Henry I., when, by favour of that king, Geoffrey de Clinton was 'raised from the dust,' as a contemporary writer affirms, and made Justice of England. He was enriched by large grants of land from the Crown, and built the Castle of Kenilworth. The present Duke of Newcastle descends from the brother of this Geoffrey, whose issue were of Coleshill and Maxtoke, in Warwickshire, of which latter place John de Clinton was created Baron in 1298. His descendant, Edward Lord Clinton, was advanced to the earldom of Lincoln, in 1572." Henry, 9th earl of Lincoln, inherited, in 1768, the dukedom of Newcastle, upon the demise of his wife's uncle, upon whom that dignity had been conferred, in 1756, with special remainder to him. The crosses crosslet fitchée were added to the original coat, in the reign of Edward III.

CLIVE. *See* WINDSOR. *Vide also* CLIFFE.

CLODSHALE, *of Saltley, co. Warwick, and of Pedmore, co. Worcester*. The name of this family is derived, according to Habingdon, from a place so called in the parish of Inkberrow. Their arms were in one of the windows of Pedmore church, temp. Nash.—Azure, six estoiles between two bars wavy gemelles or. (*Harl. MS.*, 1100.) Gules, nine estoiles, three, three, and three or, and two bars wavy gemelles of the last. (*Harl. MS.*, 1563.)

Dugdale states (*Warwickshire*, p. 619) that Richard de Clodshale living in the reign of Edward III., sealed with Per pale indented, and certain martlets in the place of a bordure on the dexter part of his shield, "which," says he, "was doubtless in reference to the tenure of his ancient lands from the Bennetts, whose coat it so nearly resembles." His grandson, Richard (whose daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, married Robert Arden) bore a coat "which did much differ from his grandfather's, as his seal manifesteth, being two bars nebulee betwixt six estoiles, which coat I, (Dugdale,) believe he assumed for the allusion it hath to his name, *scil.*, the representation of *clouds* to *Clodshale*." The descendants of this Robert Arden became Lords of Pedmore (and also of Saltley, and other lands in Warwickshire) in right of descent from Clodshale. The Clodshales were entitled to quarter the arms of *Bishopesdon*, *Pipard*, *Sheldon*, *Golafre*, *Edgbaston*, and others.

CLOPTON, as ascribed by Nash to William Clopton, deputy sheriff of Worcestershire, 9th Henry IV.—Per pale or and gules, a cross pattée fitchée counterchanged.

CLUTTON. *See Brock.*

COBHAM, *Bishop of Worcester*, 1317-28.—Gules, on a chevron or three fleurs-de-lis azure. (*Bedford*.)

COCKE.—Argent, a chevron sable between three cock's heads erased gules. (*Penn MS.*)

COCKETT, *of Hadsor and Droitwich*. This family was of Ampton in Suffolk, but acquired property in this county in right of the marriage of Edward Cockett with Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Froxmore, of Crowle and Wich. The pedigree was recorded at the Visitation of 1634.—Per bend argent and sable, three fleurs-de-lis in bend counterchanged; quartering (in the *Harl. MS.*, 1566), *Walden*, *Owgan*, *Kirkley*, *Staunton*, *Hereford*, *Mallyfant*, *Roche*, *Millbourne*, *Joyce*, *Froxmore*, *Fitzlangley*, *Fillingley*, and *Ruding*. Crest: A man's head in profile, couped below the shoulders proper,

on the head, upon a wreath argent and sable, a cap bendy wavy or and azure. (*Harl. MS.*, 1566; and *C. 30, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 66.)

Cocks, of Crowle and Worcester. This family is said to have been seated in the county of Kent in the reign of Edward I., and to have removed thence into Gloucestershire in that of Henry VIII.* The present family is descended immediately from Richard Cocks of Castle-ditch, co. Hereford, who died about the year 1624; he was a younger son of Thomas Cocks, of Crowle, and of Bishop's Cleeve, co. Gloucester. From him descended Charles Cocks, of Worcester, who represented that city in Parliament at the end of the 17th century; he married Mary, eldest sister and eventually sole heiress of "the great" Lord Somers, who died issueless in 1716, and was grandfather of Charles Cocks, who was created a baronet in 1772, and elevated to the Peerage as Baron Somers of Evesham, on 17th May, 1784. His son and successor, John Somers Cocks, was advanced to the dignities of Viscount Eastnor and Earl Somers, on 17th July, 1821, and was grandfather of Charles Somers Cocks, the present peer, whose heir-presumptive† is the Reverend Charles Richard Somers Cocks, Vicar of Wolverley. The family pedigree was recorded at the Visitation of 1634.‡—Sable, a chevron between three attires of a stag argent; quartering, (for *Somers*,) Vert, a fesse dancettée ermine. Crest: On a mount vert, a stag lodged regard-

* See the Peerages. There is a pedigree of the Cocks family certified by C. G. Young, then *York Herald*, a^o 1840, in Dr. Howard's *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, i., 238.

† To the Barony of Somers only.

‡ *C. 30, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 57.

ant argent attired sable. Supporters : On either side a lion rampant ermine, collared dancettée vert. Mottoes : "Prodesse quam conspici," (*Somers*), and "Spes nescia vinci," (*Cocks*). *See SOMERS.*

COFTON. *See CHATELON.*

COKE, *of Suckley*. This family, which is a younger branch of the Cokes of Trusley, is now of Brookhill Hall, co. Derby, and is descended immediately from the marriage of D'Ewes Coke, of Suckley, in 1720, with Frances, second daughter and co-heiress of his distant relative, William Coke, of Trusley. D'Ewes Coke was the son of Heigham Coke, of Suckley, by Mary, daughter of Judge Lechmere, and the great grandson of George Coke, D.D., Bishop of Hereford from 1636 to 1640.—Gules, three crescents and a canton or. Crest : The sun in splendour or. (*Nash*, ii., 398 ; Shirley's *Noble and Gentlemen* ; and Burke's *Commoners*, iv., 273.)

COLBRAND, or COLEBORNE, *of Dudley and Kinver, anciently of Colbrand Hall, near Dudley*.—Argent, a chevron between three bugle horns sable stringed or. Crest : Out of a ducal coronet, a reindeer's head argent attired or. (*Her. Dic.* ; and Nichols's *Leicestershire*, iv., 394.)

COLE, DR.—Argent, a bull sable within a bordure of the same bezantée. (*N.*)

COLE, *of Offenham*.—A chevron embattled between three dolphins. (*Dr. Prattinton.*)

The Heraldic Dictionaries give *sub Cole*, (of Malden, Essex).—Argent, on a chevron embattled azure between three dolphins em bowed sable as many estoiles or.

COLEBROOKE. *See KILRINGTON.*

COLEPEPPER. *See CULPEPPER.*

COLESHULL, or COLESHILL.—Checky or and sable (gules in *Penn MS.*) a chief argent guttée de sang. (*N.*)

One of the quarterings of Nanfan of Birtsmorton.

COLLES, *of Suckley, Grimley, and Leigh Court*; a family, according to Habingdon, of four hundred years' continuance in this county, and anciently resident at Colles Place, Suckley. The first of the family that settled in Worcestershire, however, appears to have been Richard Colle or Colles of Alfrick, said, in the Visitation Book of Warwickshire, a^o 1619, to have been "e familiâ Collesorum de com. Somerset," who was buried at Powick, in 1440. His grandson, William Colles, married Margaret, sister and co-heiress of John Hitch, and died in 1558, aged 63, having had issue Edmund Colles, (of whom, presently,) Michael Colles, of Hampton, in Arden, co. Warwick, and Bradwell, Bucks; William Colles, of Parkbury, Herts; and John Colles, of Hatfield Court, co. Hereford. The eldest son, Edmund Colles, purchased the Manor of Leigh, and was High Sheriff of this county in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He died in 1606, aged 76, having had issue William, his successor; Edmund, of Grimley; and Richard, who married a Miss Whitgift, and had issue a son, John Colles, of Bushley. William Colles, of Leigh, married Mary, daughter and heiress of Jerome Palmer, by whom he left issue at his decease, in 1615, (with others,) an eldest son, Edmund, who married Martha, daughter of William Tyrwhit, of Kettleby, co. Lincoln, and had issue four sons, William, John, Thomas, and Robert. Habingdon informs us that this Edmund, being

loaded with debts, thought proper to sell Leigh to Sir Walter Devereux. The Pedigree was recorded at the Visitation of 1634, and also at the Warwickshire Visitation taken in 1619.—Gules, on a chevron argent pellettée four barrulets of the field, between three lion's heads erased or. Crest: A sea pie with expanded wings or guttée de poix standing upon a dolphin lying upon its back of the first. (*C. 30, Coll. Arm., ff. 25, 108.*)

Nash says that the family bore anciently for arms a chevron between three birds. In the Harl. MS., 1566, and in the Warwickshire Visitation of 1619 the sea-pie is sable guttée d'eau and the dolphin is argent. Colles quartered, Per fesse or and sable, three estoiles counterchanged, for *Hitch*; Azure, a fleur-de-lis in chief and two trefoils slipped in base argent, all within a bordure engrailed or, for *Palmer*; Argent, two bars vert, for *Herthull*; Gules, a bend cotised between six martlets or, for *Mounteney*; and Per chevron embattled sable and argent, three mullets counterchanged, for *Cheesman*. Penn attributes to "Collis* of Lye" Gules, on a chevron argent between three lion's heads erased or, as many cinquefoils of the field; and the coat as allowed at the Visitation he gives under the name of "Coules."

COLLET, as borne by Samuel Collet, of Worcestershire, 1789.
—Sable, on a chevron between three hinds trippant argent five annulets of the field. (*Old Engraving.*)

COLLIER, of *Blockley*; as borne by Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Collier, K.C.B.—Sable, a cross pattée fitchée or. Crest; A cross pattée fitchée between two wings displayed or. Motto: "Nemo sine cruce beatus." (*Communicated by the family.*)

* William Blow Collis, of Stourbridge, mercer, sealed in the year 1762 with the arms and crest of Colles of Leigh, and the motto, "Sola virtus invicta." His nephew, George Collis, was the ancestor of the Collises of Stourbridge, who claim to be descended from the Leigh family through some younger son, who settled in Hampshire.

COLLINS, of Worcester.—Gules, on a bend or three martlets sable. (*Penn MS.*)

Probably intended by Penn for the coat of William Collins who occurs in his list of those gentry who were to find horse in Worcestershire during the civil wars.

COLUMBELL.—Sable, three doves argent beaked and legged or. (N.)

An impalement of Windsor.

COLVILE, of Kempsey; as borne by Lieut.-General Henry Robert Colvile, of Kempsey, fourth son of the late Robert Colvile, of Newton Hall, co. Cambridge. This family is descended from one of the companions in arms of William the Conqueror, who obtained grants of lands at Carlton Colvile, in Suffolk. By marriage with the heiress of De Marisco, in 1262, the family became possessed of Newton, in the Isle of Ely, where they resided till the same was sold, in 1792, when the representative of the family, Sir Charles Colvile, knt., eldest brother of General Colvile, settled in Derbyshire, in consequence of his marriage with Miss Bonnel, of Duffield. Of this family was Sir John Colvile, of Newton, of whom a very gallant action is recorded. The day before the battle of Cressy, he crossed the brook which separated the English and French armies, encountered a French knight, and recrossed the brook in safety.* His grandson, another Sir John, was, in 1409, sent on an embassy to Rome. He was Governor of Wisbech Castle, and had a patent to found a chantry in the chapel of St. Mary at Newton. Later down, William Colvile, of Newton, was one of the

* *Eulogium Historianum*, iii., 210.

intended knights of the Royal Oak.—Azure, a lion rampant argent, a label of five* points throughout gules. Crest : On a chapeau, a lion statant, tail extended, argent, gorged with a label of three points gules. Motto : “ Persevere.” (*Communicated by the family.*)

COLWELL, of Yorkshire, Feversham, co. Kent, and Worcestershire.—Argent, three chevrons sable each charged with five bezants. (*Harl. MS., 1566.*)

COMBES, of Astley, and Alvechurch, and of Stratford-on-Avon, co. Warwick; as borne by John Combe, of Alvechurch, son of George, who was the brother of John A'Combe, “the usurer,” the friend of Shakespeare.—Ermine, three lions passant in pale gules. Crest : A dexter arm in armour embowed sable garnished or, wreathed about the arm argent and gules, in the hand a broken tilting spear of the second. (*Penn MS., &c.*)

These arms were granted in 1584, by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux, to John Combes, father of the usurer. (*See Hunter's Illustrations of Shakespeare, and Bellew's Shakespere's Home.*)

COMPTON, of Compton, co. Warwick; as granted 14th December, 4 Henry VIII., to Sir William Compton, knt., Constable of Hanley Castle, and High Sheriff of Worcestershire from the 8th to the 20th of Henry VIII., in which latter year he died “ possessed, (says Collins,) of such a number of manors and estates in Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Devonshire, &c., &c.,

* The label has been variously borne with three and five points. The coat as above described was borne temp. Edward II. by Sir Geoffrey de Colvile. (*Roll of the date.*)

that, were they now in the family, it would be the greatest landed estate possessed by any person in the kingdom." Sir William's grandson, Henry, was created Baron Compton, of Compton, and from him is derived the noble family of Northampton.—Sable, a lion passant guardant or between three close helmets proper. Crest: A demi-dragon erased gules within a coronet of gold. (Dugdale's *Warwickshire*; and Collins's *Peerage*.)

COMPTON, of Hartbury, co. Gloucester, and of Hindlip. Walter Compton, of Hartbury, father of William Compton, who was created a Baronet in 1686, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Habingdon, of Hindlip, the Worcestershire collector. His grandson, Sir William Compton, who was of Hindlip, (that estate having been left to the family by Thomas Habingdon,) had issue a son and successor also named William, who died in 1758, leaving two sons, William and Walter, who inherited the Baronetcy in succession. On the death of the last, Sir Walter, in 1773, the title expired, and his three sisters became his co-heiresses. Of these, Jane, the eldest, alone had issue. She married John Berkeley, younger brother of Robert Berkeley, of Spetchley, and by him was mother of two daughters and co-heiresses, Catherine, wife of Robert Canning, of Foxcote, co. Warwick, who died s.p. in 1823, and Jane, married to Thomas Anthony, Viscount Southwell, between whom the Compton estates were divided; Mr. Canning taking Hartbury, and Lord Southwell Hindlip.—Argent, a fesse nebulee gules, on a chief of the last a helmet between two hawk's heads erased or. Crest: A beacon proper. Motto: "Nisi Dominus."

(*Harl. MS.*, 1041; Rudder's *Gloucestershire*; and Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*.)

From the following MS. note in a copy of Wotton's *Baronetage* (says the Editor of *The Herald and Genealogist*), it appears that the arms of the Marquis of Northampton were unwarrantably assumed by the last Baronet of Hartbury. "He pretends he's of the North-ton family, and gives the same arms.* He has a good estate, and lately married his maid." Probably, however, he was not the first of his family that used the Northampton arms, for Rudder (p. 477) mentions them as being in Hartbury church.

COMYN.—Gules, three garbs within a double tressure flory and counter-flory or. (N.)

The coat of Comyn, of Badenoch, as quartered by the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, and by the Lytteltons, through Talbot.

CONINGSBY, *of Rock,† and of Hampton Court, co. Hereford.*

This family claimed descent from the Coningsbys of Morton Bagot, co. Warwick. Thomas Coningsby, living in the reign of Henry VIII., son of Sir Humphrey Coningsby, knt., married Cecily, daughter and co-heiress of John Salwey, of Stanford, and was ancestor of the Coningsbys of Rock and Hampton Court, of whom was Thomas Coningsby created Earl of Coningsby in 1719. Cecilia,‡ the daughter of Thomas Fitzwilliam Coningsby, of Hampton Court, married David Hyde of Early Court, Berks, by whom she was mother of a daughter and co-heiress, Cecilia, married in 1676 to Richard Norbury,

* The crest now borne by the Marquis of Northampton is a beacon fired, and about it the motto "Nisi Dominus," both of which were used by the Hartbury Baronets. The crest granted to Sir William Compton, ancestor of the Marquis, has been described in the preceding memoir.

† The family is said, in the Winnington MS., to have been "ainciently of the Rock."

‡ See Burke's *Extinct Peerage*.

of Droitwich, and was great grandmother of Coningsby Norbury, whose daughter and heiress, Mary Anne, married, in 1827, Thomas Jones of Sherridge.—Gules, three conies sejant argent within a bordure engrailed or. Crest: A coney sejant argent. (*N.*; *Harl. MS.*, 1507, &c.)

On the Coningsby tomb at Rock the bordure is omitted from the arms. The family quartered *Solers*, *Bagot*, *Frene*, *Withal*, *Corbet*, *Farnwell*, *Lochard*, *Grete*, *Cotherington*, *Fereby*, *Salwey*, *Washborne*, *Musard*, and *Tromwyn*. (*See Harl. MS.*, 1507.) The crest of Lord Coningsby was A coney sejant in a bunch of black feathers springing from a ducal coronet proper. *See Dingley's History from Marble.*

CONSUL, ROBERT, Earl of Gloucester. — Azure, a lion rampant guardant or. **CONSUL, WILLIAM, son of.** — Gules, three rests or. (*N.*)

Both these coats occur in glass at Eldersfield. The first is that ascribed to Robert Fitzhamon, Lord of Gloucester, who died in 1107; the second is that of William Earl of Gloucester, son of Robert Consul (who was a natural son of King Henry I.), by Mabel, daughter and co-heiress of the said Robert Fitzhamon.

CONWAY, of Belbroughton. Edward Conway, Gentleman Usher to King Henry VIII., acquired the manors of Belne, Ablench, Upton-Warren, Upton-on-Severn, Beoley, Elmbridge, &c., in marriage with Anne, daughter and heiress of Robert Burdett. He was ancestor of the Lords Conway, whose chief seat was at Arrow in Warwickshire formerly the property of the Burdetts and Camvilles.—Sable, on a bend cottised argent a rose between two annulets gules. Crest: A Moor's head in profile proper, bound round the temples argent and azure. (*Dugdale* and *Nash*.)

CONVERS. — Azure, a maunch or, a crescent for difference. (*N.*)

The coat of Conyers of Sokeburne, Durham, as impaled by Berkeley on the monument of Sir Robert Berkeley, knt., at Spetchley, in right of his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Conyers of East Barnet. Conyers quartered *Aton*, *Vesey*, *Warwick*, and *Prette* or *Pert*.

COOKE, of Claines, Redmarley Oliver, and Staunton. Thomas Cooke, of Redmarley and of the Inner Temple, (son of Thomas Cooke of Claines, by Mary, daughter of James Pichard of the city of Worcester, and grandson of John Cooke of Harpley, co. Norfolk,) recorded his descent and arms at the Visitation of 1634. He died in 1641, having had, with other issue, a son, Thomas Cooke, aged 2 in 1634, of Redmarley, and Staunton, and of East Acton, Middlesex, who was knighted on 23rd January, 1661-2. Sir Thomas Cooke purchased Staunton from William Horton. Habingdon says his grandfather by the maternal line was a descendant of the family of Pichard, "who, besides their lands in the counties of Hereford and Brecknock, had the Lordship of Nether Sapey in the parish of Clifton upon Teme."—Or, a fesse between two lions passant gules. Crest: An heraldic tiger's head erased argent, ducally gorged gules, studded of the first. (C. 30, *Coll. Arm.*, fo. 39.)

These arms and crest were granted* (according to the *Add. MS.*, 14295) by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, to "Thomas Cooke of Redmarley Oliver, son and heir of Thomas, second son of John Cooke of Norfolk." They are now borne with the motto "Pro rege et patriâ," by W. H. Cooke, of The Green, Shelsley Kings, to whom they were confirmed by the College of Arms on 2nd December, 1869, on his adducing proof of his descent from Richard Cooke, a younger son of the above-named Thomas Cooke of Redmarley.

* This grant is not on record at the College of Arms, but the bearings were allowed at the Visitation of 1634.

COOKE.—Per pale gules and azure, three eagles displayed argent. (*Win. MS.*)

COOKE, of *Nether Arley*.—Argent, a bend between two annulets azure. (*Penn MS.*)

COOKES, of “*Tarbicke*” and *Norgrove*.—Barry of six argent and sable, in chief three mullets gules. (*Penn MS.*)

“There are some,” says Penn, “that are of opinion that instead of these mullets there should be as many annulets gules, but this I can assure, that there are some who are descended of this family that bear it with the mullets.” Burke gives the coat with annulets sable to Cookes. John Cookes of Bentley disclaimed arms at the Visitation of 1634, and the family subsequently bore those of Jennetts. *See next Memoir.*

COOKES, of *Norgrove* and *Bentley*. This family has been seated for many generations at Tardebigge and elsewhere in the county of Worcester, and recorded its pedigree at the Visitation of 1682-3; but that it “came into England with the Conqueror,” as stated by Burke in his *Extinct Baronetage and Landed Gentry*, is certainly “not proven.” William Cookes, the son of Edward Cookes of Bentley, and grandson of William Cookes, by Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Humphrey Jennetts of Norgrove, was created a Baronet in 1664, for his zeal in support of the royal cause; he was succeeded by his son, Sir Thomas of Norgrove and Bentley, who founded Worcester College, Oxford, and greatly augmented, by endowing with an annual sum, the Grammar Schools of Bromsgrove and Feckenham. Sir Thomas Cookes died unmarried in 1701, leaving an only sister, Mercy, married to Henry Winford of Astley; whereupon the male representation of the family devolved upon John Cookes

of London, linen draper, the son of Henry Cookes of Barbourne, who was the second son of Edward Cookes, father of the first Baronet. The present representative of the family is Thomas Henry Cookes of Woodhampton, sometime M.P. for East Worcestershire, eldest son of the late Rev. Denham James Joseph Cookes, rector of Stanford, and grandson of the Rev. Thomas Cookes by Anne daughter and heiress of John Denham; which Thomas Cookes was the son of Henry Cookes, and grandson of the above John Cookes of London.— Argent, two chevrons gules between six martlets, three, two, and one of the last. Crest: Out of a mural coronet or, a cubit arm in armour erect proper holding a short sword argent pomel and hilt gold, on the arm two chevrons gules. Motto: “*Deo, Regi, Vicino.*” (*Nash*; and *K. 4, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 106.) See JENNETTS.

Nash says that the William Cookes of Norgrove who married Anne Jennetts, “bore the martlets sable, which have ever since been gules”; but the coat is that of Jennetts, and previous to the marriage of William Cookes with the co-heiress of that family the Cookes probably used the coat which Penn attributes to them (*see preceding memoir*), though at the Visitation of 1634 they disclaimed. Edmondson attributes to Cookes of Norgrove—“Two coats quarterly, the first, Argent,* two chevrons gules between six martlets *sable*; the second, Sable, a buck’s head cabossed or,” the latter being probably the coat of Wybb which Jennetts quartered.

COOKSEY, or COKESEY, *of Cooksey in Upton-Warren, Kidderminster, Witley, and Mitton.* This ancient knightly family was descended from Sir Walter Cooksey, of Cook-

* These quartered coats (impaling *Rea*) appear on the monument, at Powick, of William Cookes, who died s.p. He was the only brother of the founder of Worcester College.

sey, who flourished in the reign of Edward I. His son, Hugh Cooksey, married Dionysia, daughter of William le Boteler, Baron of Wem, co. Salop, and had issue Sir Walter Cooksey, knt., who, by Isabella his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir Urien de St. Pierre, knt., was father of Walter Cooksey, whose widow, Maud, married secondly Sir John Phelip, of Denington, co. Suffolk, knt. Walter's son, Hugh Cooksey, died without issue, in 1445-6, leaving his sisters, Cecily, wife of Thomas Cassey, and Joice, wife of John Greville, of Campden, co. Gloucester, his co-heiresses. From the former the Winters, of Huddington, and the Russells, of Strensham, were maternally descended. John Greville had by Joice, his wife, a son, Sir John Greville, whose son, Sir Thomas, K.B., assumed the surname of Cooksey; but, dying without issue, in the 14th of Henry VII., the Russells and Winters were found by inquisition to be his heirs.* — Argent, on a bend azure (sometimes between two cottises dancettée† gules) three cinquefoils or. Crest: A bunch of cinquefoils stalked vert and flowered or, bound gules.

On the Cooksey monument, at Kidderminster, these arms are supported by two otters proper. In the Roll of temp. Edward I., Walter de Coksey bears, Gules, semée of cross crosslets, a fesse argent, a coat resembling that of Beauchamp.

COOKSEY, of Little Wolverton, and Evesham. John Cooksey, of Evesham, son of Richard Cooksey, of Mitton, married Margaret, daughter of Robert Hunck, of Evesham, and had issue, (with a son William, who died s. p.) three

* See an account of the family of Cooksey, by H. S. G., in the *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. vi.

† Called *engrailed* in the Visitation Book of 1634, where the coat is mentioned as occurring at Kidderminster.

daughters,—Margaret, married to John Croft, or Crosse, of Holt; Alice, to Humphrey Acton, ancestor of the Actons of Wolverton; and Elizabeth, wife of ... Hall.—Argent, a bend azure charged with three cinquefoils or, between two mullets sable, all within a bordure gules bezantée. Crest : A wolf's head sable, charged on the neck with a cinquefoil between two bars or. (*Harl. MSS.*, 615, 1566, and 5814.)

COOKSEY, of *White-Ladies*, Worcester.—The pedigree of this family, as recorded at the Visitation of 1682-3, commences with John Cooksey, of Worcester, who died in 1648, aged 62. He was father, by Margaret his wife, daughter of Roger Brooks of Worcester, of Edward Cooksey, of Worcester, mayor of that city in 1665, aged 68 in 1683, who by Joice, his wife, daughter of George Longmore, of Upper Arley, had, with other issue, George Cooksey, of Worcester, then aged 34, and John Cooksey, of White-Ladies, who died in 1679. According to Nash, this family derived from Richard Cooksey, of Worcester, son of Sir Thomas Greville, *alias* Cooksey, of Kidderminster; but it is clear that Sir Thomas died without issue. The representative of this family, when Nash wrote, was Holland Cooksey, of Braces Leigh, barrister-at-law, the son of Richard, and grandson of John Cooksey by Mary Anne his wife, daughter and heiress of Richard Blurton, of White-Ladies. Holland Cooksey died in 1792, having had issue a son Richard, of whom presently, and four daughters,—Charlotte, wife of John Evans, of Nottingham; Mary, a lunatic; Harriet; and Sarah, married to Thomas Yeates, of Charles Street, Westminster, mariner. The

son, Richard, was born in 1761; in 1788 he published proposals for a History of Worcestershire, by subscription, in one volume, which was never printed. He died unmarried, in London, in 1798. Holland Cooksey had a brother, the Rev. John Cooksey, who married Sophia, *née* Boote, relict of Edward Winnington, of Broadway, and mother of Sir Edward Winnington, the first Baronet, of Stanford; he died at Wimbledon, of which parish he was incumbent, in 1777. There were also two sisters, Anne and Sarah; the former was married to Edward Ingram, (by whom she had a son, Richard Ingram, and a daughter, Anne, married first to Mr. Chambers, and secondly to Charles Cameron, M.D.,) and the latter to Thomas Thomas.—Argent, on a bend azure three cinquefoils or. (“No proof,” *K. 4, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 163.)

These arms occur on the monument of the Rev. John Cooksey, at Wimbledon, with a talbot passant for crest, and the motto “*Prodesse quam conspici.*” (*See the Herald and Genealogist*, vii. 93.)

COOKSEY.—Azure, a cross argent within a bordure engrailed gules.—Sable, a cross within a bordure engrailed or.

These two coats, which are ascribed by the Heraldic Dictionaries to Cooksey, are different readings of the coat of Greville. *See Cooksey of Cooksey.*

COOMBE, of Hallow; as borne by William Coombe, High Sheriff 4th Charles II.—Ermine, three lions passant in pale gules. (*Nash.*)

COOPER, of Bengeworth; as borne by the late Thomas Beale Cooper, M.D., of the Mansion House, Bengeworth, J.P., D.L., “descended from an ancient family, possessed for many generations of estates in Oxfordshire; of which

was Thomas Cooper, Colonel in Cromwell's army, called to the Protector's Upper House in 1658.* Dr. Beale Cooper was the son of the late Rev. Samuel Cooper, Vicar of Loxley, by Sibylla, his wife, daughter and eventually heiress of Thomas Beale, of Newent.—Quarterly, 1st, Argent, on a chevron between three martlets gules as many annulets or, a chief engrailed ermine, for *Cooper*; 2nd, Sable, on a chevron between three griffin's heads erased argent as many estoiles gules, for *Beale*; 3rd, Argent, on a bend sable three fleurs-de-lis or, a chief of the second charged with a lion passant of the third, for *Hayward*; 4th, Or, out of a fesse sable a demi-lion issuant gules, for *Emms*. Crest: An arm embowed in armour proper, holding a branch vert. Motto: "Frango dura patientia." (Burke's *Armory*.)

COOTE. See NANFAN.

COPE, of Iccombe; a branch of the baronistical family of Cope, springing from William Cope, of Iccombe, son of Richard Cope, of Wicklow, Ireland, brother of Sir William Cope, Bart. The heiress of this family, Elizabeth, daughter of William Cope, married Thomas Geers, serjeant-at-law, of "The Marsh," co. Hereford, by whom she was mother of Elizabeth Geers, married in 1705 to Richard Hopton, of Canon Frome, co. Hereford, father of Edward Cope Hopton, High Sheriff of this county in 1752.—Argent, on a chevron azure between three roses gules slipped proper, as many fleurs-de-lis or. Crest: A fleur-de-lis or, issuing from the top thereof a dragon's head gules.

The ancient arms of Cope were—Argent, a boar passant sable.

* Burke.

William Cope, cofferer to King Henry VII., abandoned this for Argent, three coffers sable, allusive to his office; but he subsequently took the bearings as above described, which have ever since been borne by the family. (*See Baker's Northamptonshire*, i. 106.)

COPLEY, of *Norton, in Bredon*; an ancient family, which came from Bedingfield, in Suffolk. Thomas Copley, of Bedingfield, purchased, conjointly with George Hornyold, the manor of Bredon, in the 18th Elizabeth, and recorded his pedigree at the Visitation of 1569, as did Thomas Copley, his son, at that of 1634. The latter paid a fine for not taking knighthood at the coronation of Charles I.—Argent, a cross moline sable charged with a martlet or. Crest: A standing cup or. (*D. 12, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 41, and *C. 30*, fo. 105; *Prattinton MS.*; *Penn MS.*; and *Harl. MSS.*, 615, 1566, 1043, &c.)

“There is another of this name” (says Penn) “that was a benefactor towards the setting up of the organns in the Colledge of Worcester before these desturbed times, that did beare a lozenge or upon the cross, as may be seene on the back side the organn case to this day.”*

CORBET.—Or, a raven close sable. (*N.*)

This coat is quartered by Coningsby in the *Harl. MS.*, 1507. It is that of the Corbets, of Moreton-Corbet, co. Salop.

CORBETT, of *Chaddesley-Corbett*. Nash gives a very meagre account of this family; he says they removed to Cowley, in the parish of Leigh, and that William Corbett, dying s.p., temp. Henry the Seventh, his estates went to his sisters and co-heiresses, Elizabeth, wife of Ralph Hacklute, and Eleanor, married to Roger Harewell. Roger

* A blazon of the several “Armes of the Benefactors to the late erected Organe of the Cathedrall Church of Worcester, A.D. 1614,” is given by Habingdon (in the *Harl. MS.*, 2205), but he omits the names of the bearers. Dr. Thomas has printed it in his Survey of the Cathedral.

Corbett, of Chaddesley, died in 17th Edward I., when it was found by inquisition that William Corbett was his son and heir, and aged eight years, and that Alda, or Ada, who was the wife of William Corbett, and mother of the said Roger, held a third part of the Manor of Chaddesley in dower. The same Alda also held the Manor of Imney in dower, of Peter Corbett, by reason of the minority of William, the son and heir of Roger Corbett.*—Or, a raven sable within a bordure engrailed gules. (*N.*)

This coat occurs in glass at Hadsor, and is by Nash attributed to Corbett of Chaddesley, but to Corbet of Cowley he ascribes the same coat within a bordure sable bezantée. The arms of Corbett, however, as quartered by Harewell, in the *Harl. MS.*, 1566, are—Argent, two bendlets indented gules and vert, a coat which is usually ascribed to Ruyhall (*see that name*). A Roger Corbett bears in the Roll of temp. Edward I., Or, three ravens sable.

CORBIN, *alias CORBETT*.—Or, a raven proper, a crescent for difference. (*Penn MS.*)

The coat probably used by John Corbin, who occurs in Penn's list of those Worcestershire gentry that were to find horse during the civil wars of the 17th century.

CORBYN. *See LUTLEY.*

CORNERD, *alias CONNERD, of Hanbury*.—Azure, a fesse between two chevrons or. (*Penn MS.*)

Dr. Prattinton says this coat was quartered by Culpepper. The same coat was anciently borne by the family of Cornerth, and subsequently by the Grays, of Cornerth, co. Suffolk, who married their heiress; and (says Mr. Shirley) it was “doubtless derived from their superior lords, the Baynards.” (*Noble and Gentlemen*, 1st. ed., p. 143.)

CORNEWALL, *of Burford, near Tenbury*. This family, which

* Escheats 18 Edward I., No. 27; and 19 Edward I., No. 8.

at one time possessed very considerable estates in the counties of Worcester, Salop, and Hereford, is descended from Richard de Cornubia, a natural* son of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, second son of King John, and brother of King Henry III. The family seat was for many generations at Burford, but no remains are now left of the mansion there.† Of this family was Ffoliot Herbert Walker Cornewall, D.D., successively Bishop of Bristol, Hereford, and Worcester, who died in 1831, leaving two sons, the younger of whom, Herbert Cornewall, is of Delbury, near Ludlow, Salop, an estate which was purchased by Frederick Cornewall, father of the late Bishop of Worcester.—Ermine,‡ a lion rampant gules ducally crowned or within a bordure engrailed sable bezantée.

Bishop Cornewall quartered, Per pale azure and gules, three lions rampant argent, for *Herbert*; and Gules, a cross ragulée between four lion's heads erased argent crowned or, for *Walker*. In a note to his Pedigree of Meysey (i. 54), Nash says that Thomas Meysey, of Shakenhurst, had a natural son, Humphrey, begotten on the body of Dame Mary, wife of Sir George Cornewall, of Berrington, co. Hereford, knt., which Humphrey assuming the name and arms of Cornewall, Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, on the complaint of John Nanfan, of Birtsmorton, heir-at-law to Sir George,§

* This illegitimacy was denied at the Visitation of Shropshire, in 1623, by Sir Thomas Cornwall, of Burford, who stated that the said Richard was the legitimate son of Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall, by Sanchia, of Provence, his second wife. (*Shirley.*)

† The modern mansion at Burford is the property and residence of Lord Northwick.

‡ The field ermine was bestowed upon Sir Geoffrey Cornewall, knt., who married a daughter and co-heiress of Sir Hugh Mortimer, of Richard's Castle and Burford, after having taken the Duke of Brittany prisoner, the field ermine being the arms of Brittany. (*See Dingley's History from Marble, and Nash's Supplement, p. 80.*)

§ John Nanfan, of Birtsmorton, had married Maud, daughter of Sir Richard Cornewall, and sister of Sir George.

commanded the Heralds to make proclamation of his birth at the Visitations of Herefordshire and Worcestershire, in 1569. The existing family of Cornewall are descended from Humphrey, son and heir of Sir George and Mary.

CORNWALL, of Kinlet, Salop.—Argent, a lion rampant gules ducally crowned or within a bordure engrailed gules bezantée. (*N.*)

Sir Brian Cornewall, of Kinlet, who was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1378, bears in the roll of temp. Richard II. the arms with the field ermine. His daughter and heiress, Isabel, married Sir John Blount, and was ancestress of the Childe, of Kinlet. The Cornewall arms are upon the Blount monument at Kidderminster.

CORNWALLIS, of Blakeley Grange, Oldbury. “In 1648,” says Nash, “Charles Cornwallis, a younger branch of the Lords Cornwallis, of Suffolk, occurs as Lord of Oldbury. By Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of ... Calmore, he had two daughters and co-heiresses, Anne, married to Anthony Mingey, and Frances to William Fetherston, who, in right of their wives, were joint Lords of the Manor. Mingey died s.p., whereupon the whole devolved upon Frances Fetherston, who left two daughters, her co-heiresses, Anne, wife of William Addington, and Elizabeth, married to ... Paston; the latter died s.p. Addington had daughters only, Frances and Anne, the elder of whom married Christopher Wright, of Coventry, and the younger Richard Grimshaw. Grimshaw left one son, who died unmarried; of him Christopher Wright purchased a moiety of the manor. He married the widow of Richard Parrot, of Hawkesbury, near Coventry, and is sole Lord of the Manor, but has no child.” The above William Addington died in 1725; he appears to have had a son, William Fetherston Addington, who

died issueless, in 1715.—Sable, guttée d'eau, on a fesse argent three Cornish choughs proper.

CORNWALLIS, *of Rock*; as borne by Charles Cornwallis, of Rock, 1673.—The same arms. (*Blome's Britannia*.)

COTES, “*Wigorn and Salop*.”—Quarterly 1st and 4th, Ermine; 2nd and 3rd, Paly of six or and gules. (*Win. MS.*)

COTHERINGTON, as quartered by Coningsby.—Argent, a fesse embattled counter-embattled sable fretty or, between three lions passant guardant of the second. (*Harl. MS.*, 1507.)

COTTERELL, *of Broadway*. John Brookes, of Broadway, married Anne, only daughter of Edward Cotterell, of Saintbury, co. Gloucester, and had issue by her an only son, John Brookes, who assumed, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of his maternal uncle, Thomas Cotterell, the surname and arms of Cotterell. His son, Sir John Brookes Cotterell, knt., was father, by Anne, his wife, daughter and heiress of John Geers, of Garnons, co. Hereford, of John Geers Cotterell, born in 1757, who was created a Baronet in 1805, and was ancestor of the Cotterells of Garnons.—Quarterly or and argent, a cross engrailed per pale sable and gules, in the second quarter two escallops and in the third one of the third, over all a bend of the last. (A combination of the two coats of Cotterell and Brookes).* Crest: An armed arm embowed proper, holding by the top an escutcheon argent charged

* Viz., Cotterell.—Argent, a bend between three escallops sable; Brookes, Argent, a cross engrailed per pale sable and gules. The Crest of Cotterell was a talbot's head erased sable collared and chained or.

with a talbot's head sable collared and chained or. Motto : “ Non rapui sed recepi.” (*Baronetages.*)

COTTON.—Azure, a chevron between three hanks of cotton argent. Crest : A hawk argent, beaked and legged or. (*N.*; and Burke's *Armory.*)

These arms were on the monument in St. Helen's Church, Worcester, of John Cotton, descended from the Cottons of Bellaport. (*See Nash, Appendix.*)

COUCHER. *See COWCHER.*

COUPER, or CUPPER, *of Powick*.—Argent, on a bend engrailed between two lions rampant sable three plates. (*Penn MS.*)

This coat occurs at Powick, on the tomb of Richard Cupper, gent., who died 13th January, 1740, æt. 63.

COURTEENE, *of Aldington, or Aunton*. This was a foreign refugee family, springing from William Courten, the son of a tailor at Menin, who arrived in London with his wife, Margaret Cusière, in 1568. With a son-in-law, named Peter Boudeau, he established himself in business in Abchurch Lane, and is said to have owed his early prosperity to the manufacture of French hoods. Two sons, William and Peter, were born in London, in the years 1572 and 1581, and were afterwards sent as factors to Haarlem and Cologne. William married for his first wife the daughter of Peter Cromling, an opulent merchant at Haarlem, by whom he had an only son, Sir Peter Courteene, who was created a baronet in 1622, and married a daughter of Lord Stanhope, but died prematurely, without issue, in 1624. The father, William Courteene, was knighted on 30th May, 1622, just after

the Baronetcy had been conferred upon his son ; and his brother, Peter, was also knighted, at Whitehall, on 22nd February, 1623-4. By his second wife, Hester, daughter of Peter Tryon, and sister of Sir Samuel Tryon, bart., Sir William Courteene had another son, William, who became his heir, and married Lady Katherine Egerton, daughter of John, Earl of Bridgewater. They were the parents of William Courteene, who formed an extensive collection of natural history, and other curiosities, which, having devolved to his friend and executor, Sir Hans Sloane, contributed to the foundation of the British Museum in 1753.*—Or, a talbot passant sable. Crest : A demi-talbot sable. (*Harl. MS.*, 1476.)

COURTENAY.—Or, three torteaux and a label azure. (N.)

This coat occurs in the Cathedral in glass ; it is that of the noble house of Devon, and was quartered by Carew of Littleton, in right of the marriage of Sir Nicholas Carew with Joan, daughter of Sir Hugh Courtenay, of Haccombe, Devonshire.

COVENTRY, of Croome D'Abitot. This family claims to be descended from John, son of William Coventry, of Coventry, co. Warwick, a rich mercer of London, Lord Mayor of that city in 1425, and one of the executors to the will of the famous Sir Richard Whittington ; but the descent does not appear to be clearly established. The alderman bore for his arms—Argent, a chevron sable, between three columbines proper ; those borne by the Coventrys of Croome were granted or confirmed by Camden on 10th October, 1602,† to Thomas Coventry,

* From *The Herald and Genealogist*, i., 167.

† Add. MS. 14,295. It is somewhat remarkable that the Coventrys did not record their pedigree at any of the Worcestershire Visitations.

of Croome, then a bencher of the Inner Temple, and afterwards Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, whose son, (by his wife Margaret, daughter* of William Jefferies, of Croome,) the lord keeper Coventry, was created Baron Coventry in 1628. Thomas, the fifth Lord Coventry, was advanced to a Viscountcy and Earldom by King William III., in 1697, as Viscount Deerhurst and Earl of Coventry, with limitation, failing his issue male, to Francis Coventry, of Mortlake, Surrey, younger son of Thomas the first baron, and the heirs male of his body; remainder to William, Thomas, and Henry, children of Walter Coventry, of London, merchant, descended from a younger brother of the lord keeper. On the death of Gilbert, the fourth earl, without male issue, the Barony became extinct, but his other honours devolved upon William Coventry, the son of Walter Coventry, of London, agreeable to the limitation; and from him George William, the present Earl of Coventry, is lineally descended.—Sable, a fesse ermine between three crescents or. Crest: A cock gules, combed, wattled, and legged or, perched on a garb lying fesseways of the last. Supporters: Two eagles with expanded wings argent, beaked and legged or. Motto: “*Candide et constanter.*”

COWCHER, or COUCHER, *of Claines, and of Woodmancote, in Clifton-on-Teme*, which last estate was purchased in 1569, by John Coucher, who was bailiff of the city of Worcester in 1563 and 1565. His son John filled the same office in 1593 and 1595, and was member in

* The Peerages call this lady an heiress; but see Nash's pedigree of Jefferies, i., 267.

several parliaments for the city in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. The old moated mansion at Woodmanton was taken down and rebuilt in the early part of the present century by the late Martin Coucher.—Sable, on a fesse between three cinquefoils or, as many martlets of the field (in Penn MS., azure.) Crest: A bird holding a branch in its bill. (*N.; Penn MS.; and Prattinton MSS.*)

Thomas Coucher, "eldest son of the Alderman at Worcester," disclaimed arms at the Visitation of 1634.

COWDALL, (as impaled by Thomas Andrew, of Redditch).—Gules, a chevron between three buck's heads cabossed argent. (*Harl. MS.*, 1476.) *See ANDREW.*

COWLEIGH, *of Cowleigh*, (as quartered by Harewell).—Or, a chevron ermine between three cow's heads cabossed sable.* (*Harl. MS.*, 1566; and *N.*)

This coat occurs impaled with Ruyhall or Corbett, in Birtsmorton church. *See Harewell.*

Cox, *of Clent, and of Stone, and Kidderminster*; a family connected with the Vernons of Hanbury, the Ingrams of Hom Castle, and the Tristrams of Moor Hall.—Gules, three cocks argent two and one. (*M.I. at Clent to John Cox, who died 1705, æt. 75; and at Kidderminster to Joseph Cox, Attorney-at-Law, born 1677, ob. 1737*).

COXWELL, *of Malvern*; as borne by Charles Rogers Coxwell, J.P., second surviving son of the late Rev. Charles Cox-

* John Cowley, whose daughter, Anne, married John Barneby, great grandfather (according to an ancient pedigree quoted in Burke's *Commoners*, iv. 2), of Thomas Barneby, who married the heiress of Acton, is said to have borne Argent, a chevron between three bull's (probably cow's) heads sable. *See Burke, ut supra.*

well, rector of Dowdeswell, co. Gloucester, descended from an ancient Gloucestershire family.—Argent, a bend wavy between six cocks gules; quartering (for *Rogers*) Argent a mullet sable, on a chief gules a fleur-de-lis or. Crest: A dragon's head argent, between two dragon's wings expanded gules. (*Burke*.)

CRATFORD, of Chelmarsh, Salop, and of Claines and Broadwas, as recorded by Charles Cratford, at the Visitation of 1634.—Argent, a unicorn salient gules armed or. Crest: A demi-lion rampant guardant erminois, ducally gorged azure. (*C. 30, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 105.)

CRAVEN, of Lenchwick, Norton, near Evesham.—Quarterly 1st and 4th, Argent, a fesse between six crosses crosslet fitchée gules; 2nd and 3rd, Or, five fleurs-de-lis in cross sable, a chief wavy azure, both for *Craven*. Crest: On a chapeau, a griffin statant ermine beaked or. Motto: "Virtus in actione consistit." (*Penn MS.*; Blome's *Britannia*; &c.)

In the Harl. MS., 1507, the fleurs-de-lis and wavy chief together with the following crest, On a square pedestal sable, a falcon with expanded wings azure, beaked gules, are stated to have been "given to William Craven, alderman and sheriff of London, who came in Sheriff Smyth's place, being lately put out of his office in Feb., 1600, which armes and crest was given by Dethicke and Camden, 4 Feb., 1600, 43, Eliz." This gentleman (Sir William Craven) was sheriff of London in 1601, and lord mayor in 1611. His eldest son William was created Baron, Viscount, and Earl Craven, the Barony with remainder to his brothers, and to Sir William Craven of Lenchwick, and Anthony Craven his cousins. Sir William Craven, of Lenchwick, died, without male issue, in 1665, and his only daughter, Elizabeth, married Theophilus Leigh, of Adlestrop. The Lenchwick estate was subsequently possessed by Charles Craven, who was high sheriff of this county, in 1724. He was the eighth son of Sir William Craven, of Coombe Abbey, co. Warwick, and his descendants are now of Brockhampton Park, co. Gloucester.

CROFT, *of Blockley, Kyre, &c.*—Quarterly per fesse indented azure and argent, in the first quarter a lion passant guardant or. (N.)

This coat was formerly in Martley church, set up probably for Sir Edward Croft, knt., who was steward of the manor in 19 Henry VIII. It also occurs at Tenbury, impaled by William Acton, in right of his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Croft, of Kyre. The family was of Croft Castle, co. Hereford.

CROMELEY, or CROMELYN, as quartered by Russell and Winter.—Azure, three fishes naiant in pale or. (Harl. MS., 1043; but Nash gives the field *argent* and the fishes *azure*.)

According to a pedigree of Russell, in the Harl. MS., 1043, Sir Richard Cromeley, knt., married Margaret, widow of Ralph Bassett, daughter of Roger de Somerie, Baron of Dudley, and co-heiress of her mother the said Roger's first wife, Nichola, one of the four sisters and co-heiresses of Hugh D'Albini, earl of Arundel; and among the fourteen quarterings on the Russell shield is the coat of Cromeley, followed by Somerie and Albini. But it is quite clear from the post-mortem inquisitions, 55 Henry III., No. 14, and 1 Edward I., No. 15, that Margaret Somerie married not Sir Richard Cromeley, but *Ralph Cromwell*, by whom she was ancestress of the Cromwells of Tatshall, co. Lincoln. By his second wife, Amabilia, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Roger de Chacombe, Somerie was father (with others) of a daughter also named Margaret, who was married first to Urien de St. Pierre, and secondly to *Ralph Bassett*. This lady may possibly have been married a third time, to Sir Richard Cromeley, but this would not, of course, confer upon her issue by him a right to quarter Somerie and Albini.

CROMER.—Argent, a chevron engrailed sable between three crows proper. (N.)

An impalement of Lovell at Droitwich. (Dr. Prattinton.)

CROMWELL. “There is a family of Cromwell,” says Mark Noble,* “at Bromsgrove, who came from Devizes, co.

* *Memoirs of the Cromwell Family.*

Wilts. The grandfather of them was a schoolmaster, and their great-grandfather a clergyman. Cromwell, of Wilts, says Edmondson, bears the arms and crest of Cromwell before the augmentation, *i.e.*—Sable, a lion rampant argent. Crest: A demi-lion rampant argent, holding the shaft of a broken spear staff proper.” A Mr. John Cromwell was living at Bromsgrove in 1784.

CROOKE.—Fusily or and gules, a chief azure. (*Penn MS.*)

CROSSE, of Holt.—Quarterly...and...in the first quarter a cross potent (*Harl. MS.*, 1566; and *M. I. at Holt*, to Joshua Crosse, of Oxfordshire, who died in 1708.)

CROWLEY, of Stourbridge. Ambrose Crowley, of Stourbridge, a member of a respectable Quaker family, disclaimed all right to arms and gentility at the Visitation of 1682-3. He was largely engaged in the trade of the district, and raised a considerable fortune, which was inherited by his son, Sir Ambrose Crowley, knt., Sheriff of London in 1706-7. This worthy knight, who is said to have been the “Jack Anvil,” alias “Sir John D’Envile,” of the *Spectator*, had issue a daughter, Elizabeth, married in 1725 to John, 10th Lord St. John of Bletshoe. The name of Crowley frequently occurs in the register of births, marriages, and burials, belonging to the Society of Friends at Stourbridge.*—Vert, on a chevron or, a star of sixteen points between two roses gules. Crest: On a mount vert, a sun or charged with a rose gules.

* See Scott’s *History of Stourbridge*. Ambrose Crowley granted by Indenture, in 1688, the Friends’ Meeting House and Burial Ground, at Stourbridge, to certain Trustees for one thousand years, at a pepper-corn rent.

These bearings were granted to the said Sir Ambrose Crowley, knt., on the 14th of June, 1707, by Sir Henry St. George, Garter, and Sir John Vanbrugh, Clarencieux. *See Add. MS., 14830.*

CRUMP, of Bretforton. This family was of Bretforton, early in the 16th century. On the 1st of August, 1546, William Crome, of "Brodforton," was married at South Littleton to Catherine Kyghley, "cozen to Rychard Kyghtley, of this parish." In 1575 a William Crumpe was Chaplain of Badsey, a parish adjoining Bretforton; and in 1643 John Crump was presented to the Rectory of Oddingley, and died 1657. Anthony Crump, of Bretforton, gent., occurs in Blome's list of the gentry of Worcestershire in 1673.—Argent, three pallets gules, a chief or. (*Communicated.*)

Lawrence Crump, or Cromp, (perhaps a member of this family), originally a herald painter, at Worcester, and an officer in the militia, was appointed, through the interest of Lord Windsor, *Portcullis Pur-sivant*, and afterwards York Herald. The Lords Proprietors of the Province of Carolina gave him a patent, dated June 1st, 1705, appointing him Carolina Herald, with the power to grant arms to the Caciques and Landgraves. He died June 11th, 1715, and was buried in the cemetery of St. Bennett's, Paul's Wharf. (*See Noble's History of the College of Arms.*)*

CULPEPPER, or COLEPEPPER, of Astwood Court, Feckenham; as borne by John Culpepper, of Astwood, High Sheriff 22nd James I.—Argent, a bend engrailed gules. Crest: A falcon, wings expanded argent, beaked and belled or. (N.)

In Feckenham church is a monument with these arms to Sir Martin Culpepper, of Deane, co. Oxford, knt., who died in 1604, aged 25, son and heir of Martin Culpepper, of Astwood. Martin Culpepper purchased the advowson* of Feckenham, from the heir

* Martin Culpepper, M.D., presented to the rectory of Feckenham, in 1602; and Fulke Harbach "ex concess. Joh. Culpepper de Astwood," in 1625. (*See Nash.*)

of the Markhams ; and on the death of his son, the above Sir Martin, the rectory, with Astwood and its appurtenances, devolved to Mr. Culpepper, of Sussex, a gentleman descended from an ancient family in that county. (*Nash i.*, 442.) Lettice, the daughter of a Sir Martin Culpepper, married Thomas Ivie, of co. Oxford, whose descendants quartered the arms of Culpepper. (*See Visitations of Oxfordshire*, Harleian Society, p. 260.)

CUPPER, of Powick. *See COUPER.*

CURTLER, of Beveré, near Worcester ; as borne by Thomas Gale Curtler, J.P., D.L., Vice-chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions at Worcester, eldest son of the late James Curtler, of Bromsgrove, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Gale, of Dorchester, and grand-daughter of John Hoskins, of Beaminster, co. Dorset.—Per pale indented azure and sable, two chevronells between three lions rampant or. Crest : A lion's head erased bendy sinister or and azure, ducally crowned gold, flames issuant from the mouth proper. Motto : “ Labor omnia vincit.” (*Burke's Landed Gentry.*)

These bearings are those of Hoskins, slightly altered.

D'ABBETOT, or D'ABITOT, of Redmarley D'Abitot.—Per pale or and gules, three roundles counter-changed. (*C. 30, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 30.)

In what way this family was related to Urso D'Abetot, the Sheriff, does not appear. Geoffrey D'Abitot held seven hides in Redmarley D'Abitot in the reign of Edward I., of William de Beauchamp, Urso's heir ; his descendant, William D'Abitot, of Warwickshire, living temp. Henry VII., bore (according to Mr. Kittermaster)* Azure, a chevron or between three bezants. “ Some of the name

* *Warwickshire Arms and Lineages.* It was “confirmed,” he says, “as the arms of William Dabbot (temp. Hen. VII.), sixth in descent from Sir Galfrid de Abbot, Lord of Radmerley.—*Her. Vis.*” He probably means

(says Nash) continued at Redmarley till within this century, lived at Down House, and were called *D'Abitotes de la Downe de Ridmarley*. They married into considerable families—Osbert D'Abitot married the daughter of Sir Geoffrey Moody, knt., William, their son, married Draycote; and John, the son of William, married Washborne. This John had issue Walter and Edward, from whom are derived two families, the one settled in Herefordshire, the other in Worcestershire; and Thomas D'Abitote, the heir of the Worcestershire branch, was alive in Mr. Habingdon's time, but the family is now extinct." (Vol. ii., p. 305.) Berry attributes the three roundles to Abtot, with the following crest: A bear couchant argent, collared muzzled and langued or. The bear was the badge of Urso, and afterwards of his heirs, the Beauchamps.

D'ABITOT, as borne temp. Edward I. by Geoffrey D'Abitot.—Or, two lions passant guardant that in chief gules, that in base azure. (*Roll.*)

This coat was quartered by Clare, of Kidderminster, descended, through Ryce, from John, son of Sir Geoffrey D'Abitot, of Croome D'Abitot. These D'Abitots were also of The Grove, in St John's Bedwardine.

D'ABITOT, of *Hindlip*; as borne in the 13th century by Geoffrey D'Abitot, of that place. John D'Abitot, in the reign of Edward I., held Hindlip of the Beauchamps. In the 28th of the same reign, Alexander, the son of John D'Abitot, was Lord of Hindlip, and in the 20th Edward III. Matilda D'Abitot held lands in Hindlip.—Per pale gules and vert, two lions passant guardant argent. (*Roll in Harl. MS.*, 6137.)

D'ABITOT, of *Worcestershire*; as borne temp. Edward II. by Sir William D'Abitot.—Ermine, a chief bendy of six or and sable. (*Roll.*)

that the coat is given as that of William Dabbetot in some copy of some Visitation of Warwickshire. It is attributed by Burke to "Abbetot of Warwickshire," with this crest: A dexter hand, holding a cutlass in pale proper hilted or.

This coat (but the chief bendy *sinister*) was quartered by Washborne. Burke gives the following crest to the coat: A dove and olive branch proper.

D'ABITOT.—Ermine, a chief or, over all a bend sable. (Trick in *Harl. MS.*, 1566.)

DAMMERLE.—Per fesse azure and gules, three crescents argent. (N.)

This coat, which occurs among the Willoughby quarterings, at Welland, is that of D'Aumerle, or Damarell, and was borne by Sir William D'Aumerle, whose daughter and co-heiress, Elizabeth, married Sir John Maltravers, of Hooke, knt. Sir Humphrey Stafford married the daughter, and eventually sole heiress of Sir John Maltravers, and was ancestor of the Staffords, of Grafton and Southwicke, whose arms were also quartered by Willoughby.

DANDRIDGE, *of Balder's Green, Great Malvern*; as borne by Charles Dandridge, of that place, 1824.—Quarterly 1st and 4th, Azure, a lion's head erased or between three mascles argent, for *Dandridge*; 2nd, Gules, two lions passant guardant argent, over all a bend ermine, for *Strange*; 3rd, Gules, an eagle displayed within a bordure engrailed or, for *Strong*. Crest: A lion's head erased, charged with a mascle. Motto: "In adversis etiam fide." (Berry.)

DANGERFIELD.—Gules, a cinquefoil ermine within a bordure azure bezantée. (*M. I. at Mathon*.—Dr. Prattinton.)

This coat, with the crest: A griffin's head erased proper, is attributed by Burke to Dangerfield, of Bromyard. Thomas Dangerfield occurs in Penn's list of those who were to find horse in Worcestershire during the civil war.

DANIEL.—Argent, on a bend engrailed sable three escallops of the first. (In *Tredington church*.—Dr. Prattinton.)

DANNET, *of Elmbridge, and of Dannet's Hall, and Brunting-*

thorpe, co. Leicester. The pedigree of this family is traced to Simon Dannet, living in the 13th century. His descendant, Gerard Dannet, of Bruntingthorpe, who was Councillor of State to King Henry VIII., was buried at Altry, in Essex, in 1520; he was the son of John Dannet, by Joan, daughter and heiress of Gerard de la Hay, and married Mary, sister and co-heiress of Sir Edward Belknap, of Knowle, co. Warwick, (descended from an heir, general of the Lords Boteler, of Wem), by whom he was father of Sir John Dannet, knt., who, by his marriage with Anne, daughter and heiress of Thomas Elmbridge, obtained the manor and estate of Elmbridge, in this county. Sir John had issue three sons, Leonard, who died s.p.; Gerard, who succeeded at Elmbridge; and John, who had the Leicestershire estates. Gerard Dannet, of Elmbridge, married Sarah, daughter of Edward Caldwell,* of Upton Warren, and, dying in 1610, was succeeded by his son Thomas, father of Gerard Dannet, and grandfather of John Dannet, of Elmbridge, whose daughter and co-heiress, Anne, married William Bookey, and had issue an only daughter and heiress, married to Edward Penrice.—Sable, guttée d'eau a canton ermine;

* See the pedigree of Caldwell in the Visitation of Leicestershire, a° 1619, Harl. Society's Publications, ii., 192. Gerard Dannet, and Sarah his wife, were buried at Doderhill, where is a monument (described by Nash) to their memory, surmounted by an escutcheon of the arms and quarterings of Dannet, impaling Caldwell. Sarah was his second wife, "by whom (says the inscription) onely hee had issewe John, Gerard, Mary, and Anne." Thomas, his successor at Elmbridge, must therefore have been his son by a previous wife; but Nash, in his pedigree, gives him two sons by Sarah, viz., *Thomas* and *John*. The maiden name of Sarah is omitted in his pedigree; and, though he blazons the impalement on the tomb, he does not appropriate it.

quartering *De la Hay,* Belknap, Sudeley, Read, Boteler, Elmbridge, &c.* Crest: A greyhound's head couped (sometimes erased) argent, collared gules. (*Nash*, i., 347; Nichols's *Leicestershire*, iv., 571; and *Add. MS.*, 14314.)

DANSEY, of Brinsop, co. Hereford, and of Strensham. Katherine Dansey, Lady of the Manor of Strensham, daughter and sole heiress of William Dansey, of Brinsop, by Elizabeth, third daughter and co-heiress of Sir Francis Russell, the last baronet of Strensham, who died in 1705, married John Ravenhill, who was High Sheriff of this county in 1745, and had issue an only daughter and heiress, Frances, married first to Richard Nash, D.D., and secondly to Sir Charles Trubshaw Withers, knt., but had issue by neither husband.—Barry wavy of six argent and gules. Crest: A lion's head erased argent collared gules. (*Strong.*)

DANVERS; quartered by Huband.—Azure, on a bend or three mullets of the field.

DANZIE.—Ermine, on a bend sable three bezants. (*Penn MS.*)

DARBY, of Fladbury.—Azure, a garb or.

John Darby, of Fladbury, died in 1609, aged 52; and a Mr. Darby resided there when Symonds visited the church. This coat, he says, "is painted in the old escutcheons," but it is not ascribed to the name of Darby in any of the Heraldic Dictionaries,† and is, in fact, identical with that of the noble family of Grosvenor.

* Viz.—Or, two bars gules each charged with three lions rampant argent. Nichols attributes this coat to Billesworth; and Mr. Papworth ascribes it to "Dannet of Leicestershire."

† Darby, of Suffolk, bears: Vert, a chevron between three garbs argent, banded or; and Darby of Benington, co. Lincoln: Argent, a chevron between three garbs sable banded or. (*See Burke's Armory.*)

DARKE, of Alston and Bredon; as borne by John Darke, of Bredon, High Sheriff in 1781, whose ancestor, John Darke, of Alston, purchased estates in this county in 1545,* of the Sutton family. Mr. Darke's only daughter and heiress, Mary, was married, in 1797, to Edward Sheppard.—Per chevron argent and or, three estoiles . . . (*Engraving*, 1789.)

DARLSTON, of Worcestershire.—Azure, on a bend or cottised argent three Cornish choughs proper. Crest: A hawk's head between two wings expanded barry of four argent and sable, beaked or. (*Her. Dic.*)

DASTON, of Broadway, and of Dumbleton, co. Gloucester. This family was seated at Dumbleton in the early part of the 15th century. John Daston was seised of lands there in the 6th Edward IV., (1466-7,) Anthony Daston levied a fine of lands there in the 1st Edward VI., and another Anthony Daston died seised of lands in Dumbleton in the 12th Charles I., and left Richard, his son, then twelve years old.† Anthony Daston, of Broadway, was High Sheriff of this county in the 7th Elizabeth.—Gules, on a bend or three mullets sable; quartering (for Dumbleton), Or, a fesse wavy between six billets sable. Crest: A reindeer's head argent couped gules, pierced through the neck with an arrow in fesse or, the point entering the back of the neck. (*Harl. MS.*, 1566.)

Burke attributes to "Dastin, of Worcestershire," Gules, on a bend or three estoiles sable, and the above crest. Nash describes the

* See Churton's *Life of Sir Richard Sutton*, p. 414.

† See Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, sub Dumbleton.

crest as erased. In the trick in the Harl. MS., 1566, it is couped gules, and raised above the wreath; but in the Harl. MS., 5814, the crest of "Daston vel Dorlston," of Dumbleton, is: A stag's head erased pierced by an arrow in bend, point downwards.

DAVIES, of Droitwich.—Or, a chevron sable between three mullets gules. (*Impaled by Wheeler.—Dr. Prattinton.*)

The same arms are upon the monumental tablet of George Davies, of Droitwich, who died in 1683. (*See Nash, i., 335.*)

DAVIES; as quartered by the late Edward Dixon, of Dudley, High Sheriff in 1815.—Sable, a chevron gules (*sic*) between three swan's heads couped or, on a chief of the third a fleur-de-lis of the first. (*Seal.*)

DAVIES, of Elmley Park; as borne by the late Colonel Thomas Henry Hastings Davies, of Elmley Park, M.P. for Worcester, the son of Thomas Davies, Advocate-General to the East India Company; descended from the Rev. Henry Davies, rector of Fownhope, co. Hereford, a younger son of Davies of Marsh, co. Salop.—Quarterly 1st and 4th, Argent, a goat sable guttée d'eau standing upon a child proper in a cradle gules swaddled or, and feeding upon an oak tree upon a mount vert, for *Davies*; 2nd, Azure, nine estoiles argent, for *Baillie*; 3rd, Argent, a fesse couped between three ravens rising proper, for *Pierce*. Crest: On a mount vert, a goat lodged argent against an oak tree proper. Motto: "Deus tuetur." (*Burke's Armory.*)

DAVIES, of Mitton, and of London.—Gules, a chevron engrailed between three boar's heads erased argent. Crest: On a chapeau, a boar passant . . . wreathed round the neck. (*Harl. MS., 1476.*)

DAWBENEY, of *Upton-on-Severn, and of Cirencester, co. Gloucester*; descended from Nicholas Dawbeney, a natural son of William Dawbeney, of the baronial family of that name. The pedigree and arms were entered at the Visitation of 1569.—Gules, four lozenges conjoined in fesse argent, debruised by a bendlet sinister or. Crest; A mulberry tree proper fructed gules, a band round the trunk or, the foliage debruised by a sinister bendlet. (*D. 12, Coll. Arm.* fo. 32; *Harl. MSS.*, 1566 and 5814.)

DEACLE, of *Bengeworth*; as borne by John Deacle, citizen and draper of London, a native of Bengeworth, and a great benefactor to the town of Evesham. He died in 1709.—Or, on a chevron azure between three roses slipped proper an eagle displayed of the field. Crest; On a mural crown argent, an eagle rising or, in the beak a like rose.

These arms and crest were granted to the said John Deacle, woollen draper, and to his brothers, William and Edward, and the heirs and descendants of the said John, and to the issue male of his said brothers, by Sir Henry St. George, *Garter*, and Sir John Vandbrugh, *Clarencieux*, on August 10th, 1704. (*Add. MS.*, 14830.)

DE AULA.—Gules, five lions rampant in cross or. (*N.*)

This is one of the quarterings of Windsor, but is generally attributed to *Bintworth*, whose arms the Windsors were entitled to quarter through Molyns.

DEDICOTE.—Or, an antelope passant gules on a chief embattled of the second three escallops of the first. (*N.*)

This is the coat of Arthur Dedicote, or Dericote,* citizen and

* It is not improbable that Mr. Dedicote was a Worcestershire man, for the name is often found in this county. John, son of William Dericott, was baptized at St. Helen's, Worcester, in 1646; John Dedicott was incumbent of Abberley in 1656; and a Thomas Dedicott, of Bewdley, grocer, (Mayor of that town in 1661,) issued a token sometime in the 17th century. William Dedicott also occurs as Mayor of Bewdley, in 1680.

draper of London, to whose memory there is a curious brass in Hackney church, Middlesex. He died 12th November, 1562. His daughter, Thomasine, was the first wife of Robert Smith, citizen and draper of London, on whose brass, in Stoke Prior church, in this county, these arms are impaled.

DE LA HAY. *See* DANNET, and HERST.

DE LA MERE, *of Hardwick Court, Eldersfield, and of Tedstone de la Mere, co. Hereford.*—Barry nebulée of six or and gules. (Dr. Strong, *Heraldry of Herefordshire.*)

Dr. Thomas gives, Or, two bars dancettée gules as the coat of this family; and, at the Visitation of 1634, Barneby impaled for Delamere, Or, three bars dancettée gules. Nash mentions that Delamere's coat was formerly in the east window of Kyre church.

DE LA POLE. *See* PYTTS.

DE LA WARD.—Vaire argent and sable. (N.)

See Meynell. Hugo de Meynell married Joan, daughter and heiress of Robert De la Ward, Steward of the Household to King Edward I., and some of his descendants bore the arms of De la Ward as their paternal coat.

DENNIS, *of Worcester;* as borne by the Rev. Thomas Dennis, Vicar of St. Helen's, Worcester, whose daughter, Elizabeth, married Robert Wynde, of the Commandery, who was aged 59, in 1682-3.—Ermine, three battle-axes gules. (*Impalement in Wynde pedigree, Add. MS., 19819.*)

DENNIS, *of Worcester.* Gules, three leopard's faces or jessant de lis azure, over all a bend engrailed of the last. (Penn MS.; Win. MS.)

Gwillim blazons this coat (which is that of the ancient family of Dennis, of Dyrham, co. Gloucester) thus: Gules, a bend engrailed azure between three leopard's heads or, jessant flower de lices of the second. "This," he says, "is that ancient coat-armour of that Familie, as appeareth in the Cathedrall Churches of Worcester and Hereford, as also in the churches of Durham and Auste, and many other places; nevertheless, some have of late yeeres altered the

flower-de-lises into *Or*, wherein they have much wronged the bearers, in rejecting the ancient forme, which is both warranted by antique monuments, and no way discommendable, sith it is borne in the naturall colour." (1st Edition, p. 180.)

DENNIS.—Quarterly gules and or, in the first quarter a mullet argent. (*N.*)

This is a mistake ; the coat is that of Vere, as impaled in Tardigge church, by Henry, 5th Lord Windsor, in right of Catherine, his wife, only daughter of John de Vere, Earl of Oxford.

DENT, *of Worcester, and of Sudeley Castle, co. Gloucester*; as granted to Messrs. John and William Dent, the former of whom was High Sheriff of Worcestershire in 1850, and the latter of Gloucestershire in 1852. These two gentlemen, who died unmarried, were sons of John Dent of Worcester, and grandsons of Lawrence Dent, of Yarm, co. York. The present proprietor of Sudeley Castle is John Coucher Dent, son of Thomas Dent, brother of the said John and William, by Mary, daughter of Martin Coucher of Woodmanton.—Ermine, on a bend nebulée azure three lozenges of the field. Crest : An heraldic tiger's head erased ermine, semée of lozenges azure, flames issuing from the mouth, proper. Motto : "Concordiâ et industriâ." (Burke's *Landed Gentry*.)

DETHICK, *of Sedgberrow and Obdon*. This was a branch of the ancient family formerly seated at Dethick and Bread-sall, in the county of Derby, and was descended immediately from John Dethick, of Sedgberrow, a younger son of Roger Dethick, of co. Derby, by Margaret, daughter and coheiress of Ralph Meynell. They continued at Sedgberrow for several generations, and recorded their descent and arms at the Visitation of 1569.—Quarterly

1st and 4th, Argent, a fesse vaire or and gules between three water bougets sable, a crescent for difference, for *Dethick*; 2nd, Paly of six or and gules, on a fesse sable three horseshoes or, for *Meynell* (an ancient Derbyshire family, whose pedigree can be traced to the reign of Henry II.); 3rd, Argent, on a cross sable between four crescents gules five mullets or, for Crest :* A horse's head erased argent, charged with a crescent for difference. (*D. 12, Coll. Arm. fo. 46; Harl. MS., 1561.*)

Dr. Thomas (or Nash) gives as the arms of "Dethick, Dominus de Brydsall," Or, on a bend azure three horseshoes argent,† which is one of the Willoughby quarterings at Welland.

DEVENISH.—Vert, on a saltire engrailed argent between four crosses crosslet fitchée or, a fleur de lis. (*N.*)

This coat occurs in a window in Great Malvern church, with an inscription setting forth that it is that of "Nicholas Deuonishe, Esqr." See Habingdon's Church Notes in *Harl. MS., 2205.*

DEVEREUX, of Leigh Court and of Castle Bromwich, co. Warwick, bart. Sir Walter Devereux, of Leigh Court, the son and successor of Sir Edward Devereux, of Castle Bromwich, who was created a Baronet in 1612, and died in 1622,—served the office of High Sheriff of this county in the 2nd of Charles I., and recorded his descent at the Visitation of 1634. He subsequently succeeded his kinsman, Robert, Earl of Essex, as Viscount Hereford. The Leigh estate was acquired by purchase from the family of Colles.—Argent, a fesse gules, in chief three torteaux.

* This is the crest of Meynell, which was adopted by the Dethicks.

† He also attributes to *Meynell*, Gules on a bend azure (*sic*) three horseshoes or.

Crest : Out of a ducal coronet or, a talbot's head argent eared gules. (*C. 30, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 88.)

D'EWES, *of Hagley, and of Wellesbourne, co. Warwick*; said to be a branch of the Suffolk family of D'Ewes, of which the famous Sir Symonds D'Ewes was a member. Bernard D'Ewes of Hagley, son of John D'Ewes, by Anne, sister and coheiress of Bernard Granville, of Calwich Abbey, co. Stafford, had issue a son, Court D'Ewes, who assumed, in 1825, the surname of Granville, on succeeding to the property of his uncle the Rev. John Granville, (formerly D'Ewes,) of Calwich, and was father of the present Bernard Granville, of Wellesbourne Hall, near Warwick.—Or, three quatrefoils pierced gules, a chief vaire. Crest : A wolf's head erased or, gorged with a collar vaire, in the mouth a quatrefoil pierced gules, slipped proper. (*Burke*.)

DEYFE.—Sable, a chevron between three crescents argent each charged with another gules, a bordure gobonée of the second and third. (*Her. Dic.*)

A similar coat is attributed to Deton.

DICKENS, *of Leaton and Bobbington, near Enville, co. Stafford, and of Churchill, near Kidderminster, and Great Malvern*. This family possessed the manor of Churchill, from the reign of Henry VI. to that of Queen Elizabeth. The descent and arms were recorded at the Visitation of 1634, by John Dickens, then residing at Great Malvern, the son of William Dickens, of Bobbington, who presented to the rectory of Churchill, in 1584. This John died in 1656, aged 78, and was buried at Great Malvern.

Nash gives a pedigree of the family in his 1st volume, page 191, and refers to *C.* 10, and *C.* 36, in *Coll. Arm.*—Ermine, a cross patonce sable. (*C.* 30, *Coll. Arm.* fo. 48.)

Penn attributes to Dickens of Newland, near Malvern, Ermine, a cross flory sable.

DICKINS, *of Powick*.—Argent, two bars gules. (*Penn MS.*)

DICKINS, *of Broadway*, granted by Segar in 1625.—Ermine, on a cross flory sable a leopard's face or. Crest: A lion sejant sable, holding a cross flory or.

This family is now of Coolhurst, co. Sussex. See Berry's *Pedigrees and Arms of Sussex Families*, p. 367.

DICKLESTON, *of Dickleston, or Dixton, co. Gloucester*; as quartered by Hanford at the Visitation of 1634. We learn from Rudder,* that William Dickleston held the manors of Dickleston and Alderton in Gloucestershire, in the reign of Edward III.; John Dickleston held the same in the 12th of Henry IV.; Margaret, widow of John Dickleston, and Thomas, her son, were seised of Dickleston and of the advowson of the church of Alderton, in the 6th of Henry V.; Sir John Dickleston, brother of Thomas, succeeded him, and died seised thereof in the 1st of Henry VI., leaving only female issue. John Hugford married Elizabeth, one of his daughters, and had with her the manor of Dickleston. Nash, however, in his pedigree of Hugford, Vol. ii. p. 183, makes the lady who married John Hugford, *Maud*, daughter and heiress

* History of Gloucestershire, p. 220.

of Sir *William* Dickleston. He adds, that their great grandson, William Hugford, had by Dorothy Vampage, his wife, a daughter and heiress, Margaret, married to Thomas Hanford. Dorothy Vampage was probably a second wife of William Hugford, for Rudder says, that he married Margaret Horgan, and by her had a son John, lineal ancestor of the Rev. ... Higford, the then owner of Dickleston.—Argent, a pile sable. (*C. 30, Coll. Arm. fo. 113.*)

“In the hall window of Mr. Higford’s house at Dixton,” the coat is, Sable, a pile argent; and the same coat, with a chevron gules over all, is on the brass of Richard Dyxton, (who died in 1438,) in Cirencester church. *See* Rudder.

DIGHTON, *of Worcester*; as borne by Christopher Dighton, Alderman and M.P. for Worcester, *temp.* Elizabeth. He was the son of Christopher Dighton, and grandson of Thomas Dighton, of Lincolnshire. He married, first, Eleanor, daughter of John Fleet, *alias* Wallsgrove, and secondly, Elizabeth Booth. By the former he had issue a son, John, and two daughters, Martha, and Mary; and by the latter, two sons who both died issueless.—Argent, a lion passant between three crosses formée fitchée gules, a mullet for difference. Crest: On a ducal coronet or, a hawk close argent, beaked and legged gules, belled of the first, and charged with a mullet for difference. (*Harl. MS., 1566.*)

The same arms, quarterly with those of Keyte, were borne by the Dightons of Clifford Chambers, co. Gloucester, a manor which was purchased by Job Dighton, in 1649. Richard Dighton, grandson of this Job, married Alice, daughter and co-heiress of Francis Keyt, brother of the first baronet of Ebrington, by whom he had issue,

Francis Keyt Dighton, whose son, Lister Dighton possessed a good estate at Clifford Chambers in 1779, when Rudder wrote.*

DINELY. *See DYNELEY.*

DIXON, *of Dudley*; as borne by Edward Dixon, of Dudley, High Sheriff in 1799, father, (by Phoebe his wife,) of Edward Dixon, of Dudley and of Ashwood House, Staffordshire, who was High Sheriff in 1815. The last-named gentleman married, in 1809, Maria, daughter of Thomas Burne, and sister of the late Thomas Higgins Burne, of Loynton Hall, near Newport, Salop, and had issue, two sons, Edward and Joseph, who both died without issue; and daughters, one of whom, Maria, married Captain John Hopton, of Canon Frome, co. Hereford.—Sable, on a cross between four hind's head erased or, a fleur de lis of the field; quartering *Davies* (which see). Crest: On a mount vert, a leopard sejant ermine ducally gorged or. (*Seal; and hatchment, in St. Edmund's church, Dudley.*)

DIXON, *of Dudley, Stourbridge, and Kidderminster*; as borne by Oliver Dixon, of Red Hill House, Oldswinford, Stourbridge, J.P., barrister at law, &c., &c., only child of Jonathan Dixon, of Caldwell Hall, Kidderminster, by Mary, his wife, daughter and co-heiress of John Henzey. Mr. Dixon died in 1803, aged 65, having had issue a daughter, Mary Anne, married to Thomas Jervis, by whom she was mother of Sir John Jervis, knt., Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. The family of

* The same charges on a field azure, were borne by a Gloucestershire family named *Bearpacker*. They occur on the monument in Marshfield church, of John Bearpacker, of Bristol, merchant, who died in 1715, æt. 60.

Dixon has been resident in the parish of Dudley from the time of Henry VII., or earlier, in a mansion and estate called Dixons', which gave the name to an extensive district now known as Dixon's Green.* Oliver Dixon, eldest son of Oliver Dixon, and grandson of Arthur Dixon, who was buried at Dudley, in 1570, held a Captain's commission in the Royal Army during the Civil War. His son Oliver was Mayor of Dudley in 1690. Of the same family was the late Joseph Hoper Dixon, of Stourbridge, solicitor, son of Edward Dixon, of Stourbridge, surgeon, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Philip Hoper, of Leominster.—Gules, a chevron vaire between three eagles displayed or. Crest: A demi eagle displayed or, winged vaire. Motto: "In recto fides." (*Seal.*)

These bearings have been used by this family for several generations, but they are those of *Wilmer*, of Ryton, co. Warwick, and Sywell, co. Northampton, and were probably assumed in consequence of some match with an heiress or coheiress of that family. Precisely the same arms† were also used by a family named Brettell, of Brettell, in Kingswinford, perhaps for a similar reason. Mr. Jervis, the father of Lord Chief Justice Jervis, however, impaled a different coat, viz., Or, a cross formée throughout the field gules, between four eagles displayed sable, which the Heraldic Dictionaries attribute to Dixon, of Heldon, Kent.

DOBYNS, of *Kidderminster*; as borne by Thomas Dobyns, (of the Herefordshire family of that name,) High Sheriff of

* See Noake's *Rambler in Worcestershire*, sub. Dudley.

† Nash informs us that the same arms are represented on a "table" in St. Edmund's church, Dudley. A Thomas Wilmer, of Dudley, married Martha, one of the natural daughters of Edward Sutton, Lord Dudley, and sister of the famous Dud Dudley. The wife of Oliver Dixon (son of Capt. Dixon) was Frances daughter of Gilbert Jellian, by Elizabeth his wife, née *Wilmore*.

this county in the 17th of Charles I.—Azure, a chevron between three annulets or. (*Nash*; and *Penn MS.*)

DOD, of *Lea Hall, Yardley*.—Quarterly 1st and 4th, Argent, a chevron gules between three cyanus flowers slipped proper, for *Cloverley*; 2nd and 3rd, Argent, a fesse gules cottised wavy sable, for *Dod*. (*M. I. at Yardley*.)

There is a long pedigree of this family, (which is of *Cloverley, Salop*), in Dr. Howard's *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*.

DOLMAN, of *Harborough and Broom*; as borne by the Rev. Thomas Dolman, of Broom, who married Mary, one of the daughters and coheiresses of William Penn, of Harborough, and aunt of William Shenstone, the poet. He was a member of the Staffordshire family of that name resident at Aldridge.—Argent, on a bend cottised sable a dolphin or. (*Shaw's Staffordshire*, ii. 101.)

DOMULTON, or DUMBLETON, as quartered by Daston.—Or, a fesse wavy between six billets sable.* (*N.*)

The same coat was quartered by Habingdon in right of the marriage of William Habingdon with Elizabeth, the elder of the two daughters and coheiresses of John Domulton of Brockhampton. Nash likewise attributes to Domulton, Gules, a fesse between six mascles or, which was also one of the Habingdon quarterings, but which appears to be the coat of Brockhampton.

DOMVILE, as borne by the Rev. Henry Barry Domvile, who married Mary Russell, half-sister of Sir John Somerset Pakington, bart., and heiress to her mother, Mary, daughter and coheiress of Joseph Cocks, brother of Charles Lord Somers. He died in 1856, leaving four

* The Dowdeswells, of Pull Court, bear precisely the same arms.

sons.—Azure, a lion rampant argent collared gules. Crest: A lion's head erased argent ducally crowned or. Motto : “ Qui stat caveat.” (*Baronetage.*)

DORE, alias MABBE, of Burton, and of Dore, co. Hereford.

John Mabbe, by his marriage with Isabel, (otherwise Elizabeth,) daughter and heiress of Robert Browne by Alizon, his wife, the daughter and heiress of Roger, third son of Sir John Mortimer, became possessed of the manor of Burton.* “ King Edward IV. in the third year of his reign,” says Nash,† quoting from a manuscript in the College of Arms, “ caused all the children of John Mabbe, Lord of Burton, which he begat on Isabel Browne, his wife, to be called *Dore*, which seems to have been done as a mark of respect for the sufferings of this family in his cause, and on account of their relationship to the house of York, as being descended from the Mortimers, from whom he claimed the Crown.” Richard Acton, the youngest son of Richard Acton, of Sutton, having married Margery Dore, daughter of the said John Mabbe, became possessed of Burton ; and his son, John Acton, quartered the arms of Dore and Mortimer, at the Visitation of 1569.—Per pale azure and gules, three bees or. (*Harl. MSS.*, 615 and 1043.)

Burke (*General Armory*) attributes to “Dower, or Door, of Worcestershire,” Paly of six gules and azure, three cinquefoils or. “Another,—Per pale azure and gules.” In April, 1605, a family named *Door*, of Cornwall and Devonshire, had a confirmation from Camden of the following “coate and creaste” :—Per pale gules and azure, three bees or. Crest: A demi tiger azure supporting an escutcheon or. (*See Harl. MS., 1422.*)

* *See Harl. MS., 615.*

† Vol. i. p. 246.

DORLESTON. *See DASTON.*

DORMER, *of Ripple*. John Dormer, of Lee, Bucks., eldest son of Sir Fleetwood Dormer, knt., of the same place, married Catherine, daughter and heiress of Thomas Woodward, of Ripple. Their eldest son, John Dormer, of Ripple, and of Lee, Bucks., was created a baronet in 1661, and died in 1675, leaving issue, William, who succeeded him, and a daughter Susannah, wife of Francis Sheldon, of Abberton. Sir William, the second baronet, died unmarried in March, 1725-6, when the title became extinct. "John Dormer, of Ripple, Esq." and "Sir John Dormer," of the same place, "Knt. and Bart." occur in Blome's List of the Gentry of Worcestershire, a° 1673.—Azure, ten billets or, four, three, two, and one, on a chief of the second a demi lion issuant sable. (*N.*; and *Penn MS.*)

DOTCHEN, *of Beoley, and Wich*. The pedigree of this family is given in the *Harl. MS.*, 1566. It commences with Francis Dotchen, of Beoley, 1478, whose son John married the daughter of — Wylde, and dying in 1498, left issue, John, of "The Wiche, co. Worcester," and William, of Tewkesbury. The former married Elizabeth Pudding, and had issue, Henry Dotchen, who, by his wife, a daughter of Reade, of Mitton, had a son Robert.—Argent, a chevron gules fretty or, between three roses of the second slipped and leaved vert. Crest: A stork's head erased argent, between two wings expanded sable. (*Harl. MS.*, 1566.)

The same arms and crest were allowed to a Warwickshire family

named *Decons*, at the Visitation of that County, in 1619. (See the *Warwickshire Magazine*; and Harl. MS., 1167.)

DOUGHTIE, or DOUGHTON, *of Horsham, in Martley.**—Argent, two bars sable, between three mullets of the second, each charged with a bezant. (*Penn MS.*)

William “Dowty,” of Horsham, and Thomas “Dowty,” disclaimed at the Visitation of 1634.

DOUGLAS, as granted by the Lyon office, to the Rev. Henry Douglas, canon of Durham, a descendant of the noble house of Dalkeith, and now borne by his son the Rev. William Willoughby Douglas, M.A., rector of Salwarpe, nephew of Archibald Douglas-Gresley, of High Park.—Argent, three piles issuant from a chief gules, the latter charged with two mullets of the field, all within a bordure ermine charged with three crosses crosslet fitchée sable, for difference. Crest: A human heart gules, ensigned with an imperial crown between two wings or. Motto: (over) “Spero.” (*Communicated by R. A. Douglas-Gresley, esq.*)

DOVERDALE, *of Doverdale.*—Gules, a fesse or, in chief two mullets argent.

“This coate (says Penn) standeth in the parish church of
(sic) in one of the windowes, and is quartered by the worthie and honourable family of the Braces of Abberton, which place is now

* Chambers (*Biographical Illustrations of Worcestershire*) gives an account of John Doughtie, D.D., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, who was born at Martley, “of genteel parents,” in 1597, and educated at Worcester, under the famous Mr. Bright. After the Restoration, he became one of the Prebendaries of Westminster, Rector of Cheadle, in Surrey, and was created D.D. He died 25th December, 1672, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Dr. Doughtie was the author of several theological works.

belonging to the noble family of the Sheldons, who are descended from the Sheldons of Beelie." Penn is mistaken; the coat is that of Poher. (See Brace.) The family of Brace, Nash says, was descended from, or nearly allied to that of Doverdale; but it would (he says) "be very difficult to trace the lineal descent of the Doverdales. They matched with reputable persons, and among others with the Sodingtons. By an assize, taken at Southampton, after the death of William de Sodington, Eustachia, wife of William de Doverdale, was discovered to be one of his sisters and coheirs. The Doverdales maintained their footing here till the 6th of Edward III., when their male line expired." They were succeeded at Doverdale by the Lenches and Braces. (Nash, i. 292.)

DOWDESWELL, *of Pull Court, Bushley*. This family, which has been seated in Worcestershire for more than two centuries, probably derives its name from the place so called in the county of Gloucester, where a William de Dowdeswell was seated in the reign of Edward the First. The immediate ancestor of the family before us, however, is John Dowdeswell, of Hill House, in the parish of Bushley, whose son Roger acquired considerable landed property, partly by purchase and partly by his marriage with Martha, daughter of Giles Blomer, the heir of the Tyn dales of Pull, early in the 17th century. This gentleman, who was fined for declining the honour of knighthood at the coronation of Charles I., was succeeded by his son, Richard Dowdeswell, a zealous loyalist during the Civil War, and M.P. for Tewkesbury after the Restoration. His son William, High Sheriff of the county in 29 Charles II., was father of Richard Dowdeswell, Member in ten successive Parliaments for the Borough of Tewkesbury, and High Sheriff of Worcestershire in the 2nd of William and Mary. Richard's son William Dowdeswell, (who likewise represented Tewkesbury in Parliament, and was High Sheriff in 1727,) was father, by Anne Ham-

mond, his wife, of the Rt. Hon. William Dowdeswell, of Pull Court, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1765, grandfather of the present William Dowdeswell, of Pull Court, sometime M.P. for Tewkesbury, and High Sheriff of this county in 1855, whose eldest son William Edward Dowdeswell is M.P. for the Western Division of the county.—Or, a fesse wavy between six billets sable; quartering, (for *Hammond*) Argent, on a chevron sable between three ogresses each charged with a martlet of the field, as many escallops or, all within a bordure engrailed vert. Crest: * An eagle's head erased sable, collared with a rose gules issuing rays or. (*Book-plates, &c.*)

DOWDESWELL, *of the Down House, Redmarley*; a junior branch of the Dowdeswells, of Pull, springing from George Dowdeswell, M.D., a younger brother of the Rt. Hon. William Dowdeswell, of Pull Court.—Arms, &c., as the preceding.

DOWNES.—Or, a bend between two eagles displayed sable. (*Penn MS.*)

This coat is not given in the Heraldic Dictionaries. Papworth ascribes it to Saltonstall.

DOWNTON. *See BLOUNT.*

DOWSELL *alias DOUGHSWELL*.—Sable, on a bend between two lilies (so described, but tricked as fleurs de lis,) argent, three roses gules. (*Penn MS.*)

* This is the crest of *Hammond*, which has been adopted by the Dowdeswells. Previous to the match with that family no crest was used.

"These flowers (says Penn) may very well please the fancy of the bearer, when of these sorts of flowers they commonly make *Dowell*s, or, as some call them, *Posies*, which have a very near allusion to the name." The coat is not given in the Heraldic Dictionaries, nor does it occur in Mr. Papworth's *Ordinary*. It seems probable that Penn intended it for the bearing of *Dowdeswell*, for the name of Richard "Doughswell," who must have been the Cavalier, Richard Dowdeswell, of Pull, appears in his list of those who were to find horse.

DRAPER.—Gules four bends or, on a chief ermine three fleurs de lis sable. (*M. I. in All Saints' church, Worcester, to Cocker Draper, of that city, clothier, who died in 1716, aged 40.*)

DRAPER.—Argent, on a fesse between three annulets gules a mullet between two covered cups or. (*Penn MS.*)

A Gregory Draper, of Burton in Sapey, "disclaimed" at the Visitation of 1634.

DREW.—Ermine, a lion passant gules. (*N.*)

One of the Windsor quarterings.

DROITWICH, Town of.—Argent, two lions passant in pale surmounting a sword of state in pale point downwards; impaling, quarterly 1st and 4th, Checky argent and sable; 2nd and 3rd, Gules, two barrows* or. The seal of the Statute Merchant of Droitwich bears Checky argent and sable; impaling the two barrows. (*See* cut in *Nash*, i. 295; and trick in *Harl. MS.*, 1043.)

DROKENSFORD.—Quarterly or and azure, four roses counter-changed. (*N.*)

* "At Nantwich and Droitwich, the conical baskets wherein they put the salt to let the water drain from it, are called *barrows*." (Halliwell's *Dictionary*.)

An impalement of Windsor; William de Windsor, who died in 7 Edward I., having married Margaret, daughter of John Drokensford, and sister of Sir John Drokensford, knt.—*See* Collins' Peerage.

DUCKES.—Per pale argent and azure, three chaplets counter-changed. (*Win. MS.*)

DUDLEY alias SUTTON. *See* SUTTON.

DUDLEY, of Russells Hall, near Dudley, and of Feckenham; a branch of the Suttons *alias* Dudley. Geffrey Dudley, (a younger son of Edward Lord Dudley, by Cecilie, daughter of Sir Thomas Willoughby, knt.,) was father, by Eleanor, his wife, natural daughter of Sir Gilbert Talbot, of Grafton, of Thomas Dudley, of Russells', and of a daughter Catherine, married to Simon Dickinson, of Bradley, co. Stafford. Geffrey Dudley, his son or grandson, married, in 1611, Elizabeth, sister of Dud Dudley, the ironmaster, and was ancestor of John Dudley, of Russells', gent., the last male heir of this branch of the great house of Sutton *alias* Dudley, who died intestate and without issue, about 1723, leaving a widow Katherine, afterwards married to William Winter, and various persons in low stations of life, (the descendants of his grandfather, Thomas Dudley,) his coheirs-at-law.—Or, a lion rampant double queuée vert; quartering Somerie, &c. Crest: In a ducal coronet or, a lion's head azure.

DUDLEY, of Elmley Lovett; as confirmed to John Dudley, of Hackney, Middlesex, serjeant of the pastry to Queen Elizabeth, son of Simon* Dudley, of Elmley Lovett,

* The will of Simon Dudley is dated 3rd December, 1555. He had three children: John, Paul (who was under age in 1555), and Dorothy. John, the

esquire, by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, by patent dated 3rd March, 1588. — Or, two lions passant in pale azure, within a bordure engrailed of the last. Crest : In a viscount's coronet or, pearléd argent, a lion's head azure collared of the first. (*Harl. MS.*, 1069; and *Add. MS.*, 14295.)

DUDLEY, *of Dudley, and of Sedgley and Tipton, co. Stafford.* This ancient family is presumed by Erdeswick to be paternally descended from the Somerries Lords Dudley. Edward Dudley of Tipton, a Captain in the Parliamentary Army during the Civil War, the son of Thomas Dudley of Tipton, by Katherine, one of the sisters of Dud Dudley, the ironmaster, was the great grandfather of Thomas Dudley, the representative of this family at the end of the last century. The said Thomas Dudley married Anna Maria, daughter and coheiress of Richard Keelinge,* and by her (who died on 23rd January, 1790,) had issue two sons : Thomas Dudley, of Shutt End, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, and the Rev. John Dudley, rector of Himley, and of Broom. The former married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Bree, rector of Allesley, co. Warwick, by whom he left issue at his death, on September 3rd, 1826, (with daughters,) three

serjeant of the pastry, had a son Henry, to whom administration of his father's effects was granted in 1593. (*See Adlard's Sutton-Dudleys.*) Susan, daughter of a John Dudley, whose arms were Or, three (*sed quære two?*) lions passant azure in a bordure of the same, married the Rev. George Bard, vicar of Staines, who died in 1616. (*See Col. Top. et Gen.* iv. 59.)

* William Dudley married Anne, another of the daughters of Richard Keelinge. She died (it is believed s. p.) on 20th Feb., 1784.

sons, the Rev. Edward Dudley, rector of Broom ; Robert Dudley, of Summerhill, co. Stafford ; and Charles Dudley, Captain H. E. I. C. S., who died s. p. The eldest son, the Rev. Edward Dudley, married Christiana Mary, daughter of Joseph Amphlett, of Tipton, and by her, (who died in 1840, aged 60,) he left issue at his decease in 1858, several sons and daughters, of whom Thomas and Edward died unmarried; John and Charles, M.D., emigrated to New Zealand, and have issue ; Joseph, rector of Sarnesfield, co. Hereford, married and has issue ; and Walter, who emigrated to Canada, also has issue. Of the daughters, Elizabeth is married to Thomas Amphlett of Clent ; Sophia is unmarried ; and Mary died without issue. Robert Dudley, of Summerhill, (the second surviving son of Thomas,) married Eliza Mary, daughter of George Briscoe, of Summerhill, and died in 1856, aged 72, having had issue four sons, Robert, George, Edwin, and Alfred. Of these, George is of Compton, near Enville ; he married his cousin, Sidney Stone, daughter of Samuel Stone Briscoe, of Summerhill, and has issue ; and Alfred is of Neston, co. Chester, and is married to Eliza, daughter of the late Thomas Higgins Burne, of Loynton Hall, Staffordshire, and has issue ; Robert, the eldest, is also married, and has issue.—Azure, a chevron between three lion's heads erased or. Crest : A female's head in profile proper, on the head a wreath, thereon a pointed cap (apparently formed of leaves) vert, the hair dishevelled, and the bust enveloped with drapery. Motto : “Galea spes salutis.” (*Seal, &c.*)

The Dudleys of Clopton, or Clapton, in Northamptonshire, bore the same arms and motto, but their crest is thus described in the

Baronetages;—In a ducal crown or, a woman's bust, her hair dishevelled, bosom bare, a helmet on her head with the stay or throat-latch loose proper.* The arms as above described, but with the chevron engrailed, were in 1597 in Bilston chapel near Wolverhampton, inscribed “Johannes Dudley Armiger,” and it appears from Shaw's *Staffordshire*, that Joan, late wife of John Duddeley, gave certain lands for this chapel in the 36th Henry VI. (1457-8). There is a pedigree of the Tipton Dudleys in the Harl. MS., 6128, commencing with Thomas Dudley of “Tybington,” who married Joan,

* “The occasion of obtaining this crest (says Burke in his *Extinct Baronetage*) is thus mentioned in a manuscript written in 1390 by a monk who was parson of Clapton:—‘The father of Agnes Hotot, the great heiress who married Dudley, having a dispute with one Ringsdale about the title to a piece of land, they agreed to meet on the disputed ground and decide the affair by combat. Hotot on the day appointed was laid up with the gout, but his daughter Agnes, rather than the land should be lost, armed herself cap-a-pie, and mounting her father's steed, went and encountered Ringsdale, whom, after a stubborn contest, she unhorsed; and when he was on the ground, she loosened her throat-latch, lifted up her helmet, and let down her hair about her shoulders, thus discovering her sex.’ In commemoration of this exploit the crest was adopted, and ever afterwards used.” Whether the Clopton Dudleys were descended from those of Sedgley and Tipton is not precisely known, but from similarity of arms it is presumed they were, or *vice versa*. As to the above anecdote, *si non e vero e ben trovato*. Of course Sir Bernard Burke only copies from his predecessors, but the account he gives of the Clopton family is simply absurd. “John de Sutton,” he says, “was summoned to Parliament as Baron Sutton of Dudley, in 1342. A descendant of his, John Sutton, assumed the name of Dudley, and from him is stated to have derived Thomas, who settled at Clapton in the county of Northumberland and was one of the lords of Clapton Manor. His grandson . . . de Dudley, married, in 1395, Agnes Hotot, the eventual heiress of the ancient family of Hotot, and from that marriage lineally descended William Dudley, who was created a Baronet in 1660.” The monk's account of the encounter is dated, it will be noticed, five years before the marriage of Agnes Hotot with Dudley; and a person living in 1395 is described to be the grandson of an individual who was derived from a descendant of a person living in 1342! Baker (Northamptonshire, i., 470), states that Thomas Sutton, younger brother of John Lord Dudley who died in 1396-7, is “said to be ancestor of Dudley of Clopton.” But some derive them from Sir Richard Dudley, of Dudley, who married Isabel (*née* Charlton), the widow of another John Lord Dudley.

daughter and co-heiress of John Wells, *alias* Clarke.* He had issue, a son, Cornelius Dudley, and a daughter, Margaret, married to John Phillips. Cornelius married Anne Hoo, and had two sons, Thomas and Richard. The former was father, by Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Swinnerton, of Edward Dudley, who was the father of the Thomas who married Katherine Dudley.

DUDLEY, *of Worcester, and of Netherton Hall, near Dudley*; entered at the Visitation of Staffordshire, in 1663, by Dud Dudley, one of the earliest Staffordshire Ironmasters, a colonel in the Royal army, general of the ordnance to Prince Maurice, and author of the treatise called "Metallum Martis." He was one of the natural children of Edward Lord Dudley, by Elizabeth, daughter of William Tomlinson, of Dudley, his "concubine." Dudley was born in 1599, and educated at Balliol College, Oxford; he died at Worcester, on 25th October, 1684, and was buried in St. Helen's church, where a handsome monument was erected to his memory and to that of his wife, Eleanor, daughter of Francis Heaton, of Groveley.† It appears from the Visitation that he had two brothers, Robert of Netherton Hall, "squire," and John, who died young; and seven sisters, Elizabeth, wife of Geoffrey Dudley of Russell's Hall; Jane, wife of Richard Parkeshouse of Sedgley; Catherine, wife of Thomas Dudley, of Tipton; Alice, wife of George Guest of *the Hole*, co.

* By Alice, daughter and heiress of Roger Roberts of Tettenhall, and Joan, his wife, the daughter and heiress of Henry Foliolde. See Harl. MS., 6128, fo. 25b.

† In the parish registers of St. Helen's are the following entries:—

"Anno Dm. 1626. Dudd Dudley and Ellinor Heaton were married
12 October."

"Mrs. Dudley, y^e wife of Dodo Dudley, was buried y^e 3d of December,
1675."

"Colonell Dodo Dudley was buried y^e 25th of October," 1684.

Worcester ; Dorothy, wife of Thomas Brookes of Sedgley ; Susan died young ; and Martha, wife of Thomas Wilmer of Dudley. The monument in St. Helen's Church, is now fast hastening to decay ; the inscription has almost entirely perished, but fortunately is preserved in Nash, ii., Appendix, 149.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Or, a lion rampant double queuée vert, in the dexter chief a crescent for difference, for *Sutton alias Dudley* ; 2nd and 3rd, Or, two lions passant in pale azure, for *Somerie* ; the whole debruised with a bendlet sinister gules. (*Visitation Pedigree*, ut supra, in Mr. Bagnall's reprint of *Metal-lum Martis*.)

Dud's monument in St. Helen's church, is surmounted with an escutcheon bearing a lion rampant double queuée, impaling six trefoils arranged two and one, two and one, for *Heaton* ; and two crests, the first A lion's head affrontée in a ducal coronet ; the second A pelican, vulning, for *Heaton*. It is remarkable that there is no sinister bendlet or other difference upon these arms, nor is Dud's illegitimate birth referred to in the inscription.

DUDLEY, as borne by Sir Henry Bate-Dudley, Bart., so created in 1813, "descended from a respectable family settled in Worcestershire and Staffordshire as early as the reign of Charles I."* He was the son of the Rev. Henry Bate, Incumbent of St. Nicholas, Worcester,† and was born in 1745. In 1784 he assumed the surname of Dudley, in compliance with the will of a relation belonging to that family, and died without issue in 1824.—Sable, on a fesse argent between two lions passant in chief and a sinister hand bendways couped at the wrist in base or, a buck courant gules. Crest : A buck's head

* Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*.

† His name does not appear in Nash's list of the Incumbents.

erased argent, attired sable, the neck transfixed with an arrow barbed and flighted proper, gorged with a collar gules therefrom pendent an escutcheon of the second charged with a hand as in the arms. Motto: "Sine arcu." (*Baronetage*, and Burke's *Armory*.)

DUDLEY Town, incorporated 1865.—Gules, on a fesse engrailed argent, between in chief a representation of the keep of Dudley Castle, and in base a Salamander in flames proper, a trilobite (or "Dudley locust,") between an anchor cabled on the dexter, and a Davy lamp on the sinister. Crest: A lion's head couped. (*From an impression of the Town Seal.*)

These arms (which were designed, it is believed, by Mr. Frederick Smith, the first Mayor of Dudley,) have not been registered in the Heralds' College. The crest is intended for that of the Lords Dudley, but it should properly proceed from a ducal coronet. The trilobite, anchor, and safety lamp are allusive to the geology and trade of the district, and the Salamander in base is a portion of the armorial bearings of Mr. Smith, besides being allusive to the neighbouring furnaces and fires.

DUFFIELD.—Azure, a chevron between three swallows argent.
(*Penn MS.*)

Colepepper quartered the same arms on a field gules, for Duffield. (*Dr. Prattinton.*)

DUMBLETON. *See* DOMULTON.

DUNCLENT, *of Dunclent*.—On a bend cottised three escallops. (N.)

These arms are on a seal appended to a charter, dated 42 Edward III., whereby John de Dunclent grants to John, son of Edmund de Dunclent, a rent of six shillings issuing out of Churchill Mill, which Clement de Dunclent, his father, had of the gift of John Melford, formerly Lord of Churchill *juxta Kidderminster*. (*See* Nash, i. 190.)

DUNCOMBE, *of Wribbenhall, and Kidderminster*; as borne by

John Duncombe, of Wribbenhall, son of Stynt Duncombe, who was a nephew of Sir Francis Duncombe, of Tangley, co. Surrey, Bart., so created in 1670. John Duncombe had two surviving sons, George, of Kidderminster, attorney-at-law, whose daughter, Sarah, married Cox, of London, and Joseph, whose daughter and heiress married S. F. Perkins. He had also a daughter, Mary, married to John Ingram, of Bewdley.—Per chevron engrailed gules and argent, three talbot's heads erased counterchanged. Crest: In a ducal coronet or, a horse's hind leg couped at the thigh sable, the shoe argent. Also, In a like coronet or, a lion's gamb sable, grasping a horse-shoe argent. (Berry's *Surrey Pedigrees*, p. 49; Nichols' *Leicestershire*; and Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*.)

DUNNE, of Gatley Park, co. Hereford, and of Earl's Croome.—Azure, a wolf salient or. Crest: Six snakes erect, contrary posed three and three, encircled with a ribbon. (Dr. Prattinton.)

The same arms were borne, according to the Harl. MS., 588, by Sir Daniel Dunne, knt., Master of Requests, and Judge of the Admiralty, temp. James I.: but Berry gives Azure, a wolf salient, and a chief argent, which he says was granted to Sir Daniel on 10th February, 1605. A Daniel Dunne, esq., was living at Kingsnorton in 1673. See Blome's *Britannia*.

DURANT, of Clent Hall, and of Tong Castle, co. Salop; as borne by General George Durant, M.P., of Clent, who purchased Tong Castle, in 1765. His son, George Durant, of Tong Castle, was born on 25th April, 1776, and died in 1844, leaving issue by his first wife, Mary Anne, daughter of Francis Eld, of Seighford, co. Stafford, six surviving sons; and by his second, a French lady, five

children. The Rev. George Durant was incumbent of Blockley, in 1627; and the Rev. Robert Durant, of Hagley, in 1706; the latter was succeeded in the rectory of Hagley, in 1732, by the Rev. Josiah Durant,* and he in 1764, by the Rev. John Durant.—Sable, a fesse dancettée argent, in chief three fleurs-de-lis of the last.[†] Crest : A fleur-de-lis argent. Motto : “Beati qui durant.”

DURBAN.—Azure, on a chief argent a demi-lion rampant issuant gules. (N.)

DURVESSAS.—Sable, a fesse counter-componée or and gules between six escallops argent. (N.)

This is the coat of Durvassal, alias Spernore, whose pedigree is given in Dugdale's Warwickshire, 1st ed., p. 531. It occurs in glass in Worcester Cathedral, inscribed “Durvassal, Lord of Spernore.” See Dr. Thomas' Survey, p. 14.

DUTTON.—Quarterly argent and gules, in the second and third quarters a fret or. (N.)

One of the quarterings of Savage, of Elmley Castle.

DYER. (M.I., at Eldersfield, to Richard Dyer, who died in 1722, aged 71.)—Or, a chief indented gules. (Nash.)

DYNELEY, DINELEY, or DINGLEY, of Charlton. “Charlton,” says Camden, “was once the estate of a famous knightly family, the Handsacres, but now of the Dinlies or Ding-

* The Rev. Josiah Durant married a sister of Wild Buckeridge, of Lichfield, and his daughter, Margaret, married her cousin, the Rev. Theophilus Buckeridge, M.A., a well-known Staffordshire antiquary, and correspondent of Silvanus Urban. See Harwood's *Erdeswick*, preface, p. lxvii.

† These arms were entered as those of Durant, according to Berry (*Hampshire Pedigrees*) at the Visitation of Hants, in 1634; but the pedigree he gives terminates with Thomas Durant, 7 Edward III. A pedigree of the same family was entered at the Visitation of Rutland, in 1618, but the paternal coat of Durant is given as Sable, a cross potent ermine which was borne quarterly with St. Lise, and the coat mentioned above.

lies, who being descended of an ancient family of that name in Lancashire* came to it by inheritance, by the marriage of Richard Dinley, temp. Edward III., with Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Sir Simon Handsacre." The family continued at Charlton for many generations, frequently serving the office of high sheriff, and intermarrying with influential families, until it expired in the person of Sir Edward Dyneley, knight, who was aged 48 at the Visitation of 1682. He married Frances, daughter of Lewis Lord Rockingham, and left an only surviving daughter, Eleanor, his heiress, who was married to Sir Edward Goodere, of Burghope, co. Hereford, Bart., so created in 1707. Sir Edward Goodere died at an advanced age in 1739, and was succeeded by his son, Sir John, who added the surname of Dyneley to his patronymic. This gentleman was barbarously murdered by his brother Samuel, captain of the "Ruby," man-of-war, who suffered the extreme penalty of the law therefor in 1741. The representation of the family then devolved upon John Foote, son of Samuel Foote, of Truro, Cornwall, by Eleanor, sister of the murdered baronet, who, as heir to his uncle, assumed the surname of Dyneley. Another son of Samuel Foote and Eleanor Dyneley was

* This is also asserted on the monument of Francis "Dingley," who died in 1624, but Habingdon thought they came from Dineley or Dingley in Northamptonshire; "and so," he says, "thought Mr. Henry Dineley," (of Hanley Castle), "a gentleman expert in Armoury." Habingdon was certainly mistaken in imagining that such was the notion of Henry Dinely, for Mr. Nichols, in his introduction to Dingley's *History from Marble*, p. 175, quotes a letter addressed by Henry Dineley to Sir Simon Archer, in which he says that his family came from Lancashire, and were anciently Lords of Downham in that county. Mr. Nichols has clearly shown that Thomas Dingley, the author of the above curious work was not a member of the Charlton family, but of the Hampshire family of that name.

the famous Samuel Foote, the “ English Aristophanes.” Dame Mary Dyneley Goodere, widow of Sir John who was murdered, held the Charlton estate in dower; she married secondly William Rayner, a printer in London, who, (says Nash) “ being thus in possession, partly by his marriage, and partly by purchase from Mr. Foote-Dyneley, became seised of the whole in fee, and sold Charlton to Joseph Biddle, of Evesham.” The manor and estate now belong to Mr. Henry Workman, formerly of Evesham. The Dyneleys of Charlton recorded their descent at the Visitations of 1634 and 1682-3. At the latter Visitation also were recorded the pedigrees of three junior branches of the family, seated respectively at Hanley Castle, Bromsgrove, and Redmarley.—Argent, a fesse sable, in chief a mullet of the last, between two pellets; quartering Ermine, three chess rooks gules, for *Handsacre*; Gules, a saltire engrailed argent between four mullets or, for *Hardwicke*; Ermine, a chief quarterly or and gules, for *St. Nicholas*; Argent, on a chevron sable three talbots passant of the field, for *Martin*; and many others. Crest: In a ducal coronet or, a dragon’s head of the same. (*C. 30, Coll. Arm*, fo. 91; *K. 4*, fo. 29, &c., &c.)

The arms of Goodere are Gules, a fesse between two chevrons vaire; and those of Foote, Vert, a chevron between three doves argent.

DYSON, of *Inkberrow and Hollow Fields*, afterwards of “The Hollies,” Enville, Staffordshire. The pedigree of this family, as recorded at the Visitation of 1634, commences with Henry Dyson, of Inkberrow, who married a daughter of . . . Dethick. His great grandson,

Henry Dyson, was of Inkberrow in 1634; he married Jane, daughter of John Grosvenor or Gravenor of "The Hollies," and had issue, Henry, Jane, Tabitha, Edward, and Elizabeth. Grosvenor Dyson, of "The Hollies," was High Sheriff of Staffordshire, in the 4th of William III.; his arms are engraved in the margin of the map of Staffordshire in Plot's Natural History of that county, published in 1686.—Azure, the sun or, partially eclipsed sable (i.e., per pale wavy sable and or.) Crest: On a mount vert, a paschal lamb argent, the head surmounted with a nimbus or. Motto: "Mortale non opto." (C. 30, *Coll. Arm.*, fo. 72; and *Harl. MS.*, 1566.)

EARLE, *Bishop of Worcester*, 1662-3; granted by Walker.
—Ermine, on a chief engrailed sable three antique crowns or. (*Bedford.*)

EASTE, or ESTE, *of Hay Hall, Yardley*. Thomas Este, "yeoman of the crown," living in the fifth of Henry VI., married Marion, daughter and heiress of William de la Hay and Marion his wife, presumed to have been the daughter and heiress of Philip de Pyrie.* His grandson Henry, son of his son Thomas, is described as of Hay Hall.—Gules, a pair of wings conjoined in lure or. (The Heraldic Dictionaries give, Gules, a chevron between three pairs of wings conjoined in lure or.)

These arms occur at Yardley, on the monument of Edward Este, (who died in 1703), descended from . . . Este, of Kenilworth, gentleman of the Bedchamber to Henry V. and Henry VI. In the same church are monumental inscriptions to the above-named Tho-

* See Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, 1st edit., p. 622.

mas Este, and Marion, his wife, (ob. 1462), and to Henry Este, esq., and Margery, his wife (1504). *See Nash, ii., 481.*

EATON.—Sable, three bars argent. (*N.*)

In a window of Bredon church.

EATON.—Argent, three trefoils slipped proper; also Argent, six trefoils slipped proper, three, two, and one; and the same between two flaunches sable. (*Penn MS.*)

“Whether,” says Penn, commenting on the last coat, “these two flaunches were taken for a difference to distinguish the one family from the other, (before the sett forme for differences was certainly knowne), or whether it was given for an augmentation, is not att this time to be answered.” *See Heaton.*

ECCLESHALL.—Sable, a bend between six martlets or. (*N.*)

One of the Blount quarterings. Berry, of Hampton Poyle, quarters for Eccleshall in Besford church, Sable, a bend or, voided of the field between six martlets of the second. *See Nash, i., 80.*

ECHINGHAM.—Azure, a fret or. (*N.*)

Quartered by Windsor, in right of descent from the marriage of Andrewes Lord Windsor, with Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of William Blount, (son of Walter Lord Mountjoy), and Margaret, his wife; daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Echingham, knt.

EDDEFYN.—Ermine, three barulets gules. (*N.*)

This is an inescutcheon upon the arms of Burley, as borne by Sir John Burley, and his two sons, Sir John and Sir Simon, all at the same time Knights of the Garter. Dr. Thomas, in his Survey of Worcester Cathedral, supposes it to be a *distinct coat*, and ascribes it to Edefyn; hence its appearance in Nash's list. But as the arms of Burley are almost identical with those of Mortimer, which family *also bore an inescutcheon*, (*see Mortimer*), it is very improbable that Burley's inescutcheon was a separate coat. The Burleys held Burley in the county of Hereford, under the Mortimers, for which reason, probably, they assumed a coat resembling that of their superior Lords. Guillim likewise supposes this inescutcheon to be a distinct coat, but attributes it to *Hussey*, and says that it was so borne by Sir Simon Burley, in the time of Richard the Second.*

* In Dallaway's *Heraldry* is an engraving of a seal, purporting to be that

" EDMUND, ST., King and Martyr."—Azure, three crowns or.
(*N.*)

This coat occurs in glass in Worcester Cathedral, (*see* Thomas, p. 20). It is that ascribed by Glover and others to Edmund the Elder, who was stabbed by Leolf in A.D. 946.

EDMUND.—Argent, on a cross engrailed sable five cinque-foils pierced or. (*Penn MS.*)

EEDES, as borne by *Dr. Richard Eedes*, Dean of Worcester, who died in 1604.—Azure, a chevron engrailed between three leopard's faces argent. Crest : A lion's foot argent out of a laurel vert, "expressing," says Habingdon, "his excellency in poetry."

These bearings are upon his monument in the Cathedral; but Habingdon and Thomas call the field of the arms *vert*. In the Harl. MS. 965, the field is given as *azure*, the chevron *argent*, and the leopard's faces *or*. Penn gives the field *azure*, and the charges all *argent*.

EPIOKE, of Egiode and Shurnock Court, Inkberrow. In the 5th of Henry IV., Thomas Egioke, of Egiode, "a gentleman of great repute," was regarer of the forest of Feckenham. The manuscript pedigrees of the family commence with Thomas Egioke, of Egiode, who, by Elizabeth, *née* Morgan, his wife, was father of Humphrey Egioke, who married Margaret, daughter of Henry Moore, and had

of Sir Simon Burley, K.G. It exhibits a heater-shaped shield, supported by two greyhounds, and divided per pale into three compartments. In the centre are the arms of Stafford, (Or, a chevron gules); on the dexter those of Ros, (Gules, three water bougets argent); and on the sinister Burley, (with the escutcheon). Now as Sir Richard Burley, K.G., (Sir Simon's nephew), is stated to have married Beatrice, relict of Thomas Lord Ros, and daughter of Ralph, first earl of Stafford, it is almost certain that this seal is that of the said Beatrice, for it contains her paternal arms impaled with those of her two husbands. The seal, it should be added, has no *legend*.

(with other issue), a son, John Egioke, of Egioke, father (by Anne, his wife, daughter of . . . Huband of Ipsley), of Sir Francis Egioke, of Egioke and Shurnock, knt., and of two daughters, Dorothy and Elizabeth. Sir Francis married Eleanor, daughter of Francis Dineley, of Charlton, and by her was father of two co-heiresses, Mary and Elizabeth, the one married to William Lygon, of Madresfield, and the other to Philip Bearcroft.—Azure, two cinquefoils in chief, and a *fleur-de-lis* in base or. Crest: A griffin with wings displayed, passant per pale or and azure. (*Harl. MS.*, 1566; and other authorities.)

These arms occur at Inkberrow, on the tomb of John Egioke, of Egioke, gent., who died in 1596, æt. 64. In the Harl. MSS., 1352 and 1566, another coat of Egioke is given, viz., Per pale azure and argent, a griffin passant counterchanged; and this coat with the crest A demi lion rampant holding in the paws a serpent nowed proper, is attributed by the Heraldic Dictionaries to “*Enoke*, of Worcester-shire.” The same authorities also ascribe to “*Edicoke* or *Egioke*, of Worcestershire,” Sable, a griffin passant ermine, beaked, legged, and ducally gorged or. Crest: A demi griffin ermine, beaked and legged or, holding a broken tilting spear.

ELLIS, of Kempsey; as granted on 14th February, 1817, to the family of Sir Henry Walton Ellis, K.C.B., who was slain at Waterloo, the son of Major General John Joyner Ellis, of Kempsey.—Gules, on a fesse or, three escallops of the field between two crescents in chief, and an urn in base argent; pendent from the chief point by a ribbon and clasp, a representation of the gold cross and clasp presented, by the royal command, to the late Sir H. W. Ellis, as a mark of his Majesty’s approbation of his services in the Peninsula, &c.; on a chief embattled of the second, pendent by a ribbon gules fimbriated azure, a

representation of the silver medal struck in commemoration of the Battle of Waterloo, and presented to the family of the said Sir H. W. Ellis; beneath it the word "Waterloo," and a branch of palm, and another of cypress proper. Crest: On a wreath of the colours, out of a mural crown or, a cubit arm in bend vested gules, cuffed azure, the hand grasping a sword proper, pomel and hilt gold, the blade broken and encircled by a wreath of cypress, from the wrist a representation of the said Waterloo medal pendent by a ribbon as in the arms. Mottoes: "Decorum pro patriâ mori;" and (over the crest) "Bello dextrâ." (*Chambers' Biographical Illustrations of Worcestershire*; and *Ellis's Notes on Ellis Families*.)

ELMERUGGE, or ELMBRIDGE, *of Elmbridge*. Ynardus de Elmerugge is mentioned in the Testa de Nevil as holding four parts of a knight's fee in Elmerugge. Roger, son and heir of Adam de Elmerugge, held Elmerugge and Wychbold, at his death in the 1st of Edward III.; his son, Sir Roger, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Euphemia, sister and heiress of Mary Comyne, of Sancome, Herts., by William de la Beche. Anne, the daughter and heiress of Thomas Elmerugge, of Elmerugge, was married to Sir John Dannet, and was ancestress of the Dannets of Elmbridge; she was three years old at the death of her father (in 1507).—Checky argent and sable. Crest: A griffin's head. (*Col. Top. et Gen.*, v., 169.)

Adam de Elmerugge bears in the Roll of temp. Henry III., and Edward I.—Checky argent and sable, on a chief or, three elm leaves slipped proper.

ELMES.—Ermine, two bars sable each charged with five elm leaves transposed or. (*Win. MS.*)

ELY, as borne by *Nicholas of Ely*, Bishop of Worcester, 1266-8.—Barry of six azure and argent, a bend gules.—Another coat attributed to him is Argent, a fesse engrailed sable between six fleurs-de-lis. (*Bedford.*)

EMERSON.—Azure, on a bend or between two mullets argent three torteaux. (*Penn MS.*)

EMMS. *See* COOPER.

EMPSON, of Ripple; as borne by John William Empson, of Ripple Hall, and of Yoke-fleet Hall, Howden, Yorkshire, a magistrate for Worcestershire.—Azure a chevron between three crosses pattée argent. Crest: A tent argent, adorned or, lined azure, charged in the interior with a cross pattée of the first. Motto: “Corona mea Christus.” (*Communicated by the family.*)

ENOKE. *See* EGIOKE.

ERDESWICKE.—Argent, on a chevron gules five bezants. (N.)

This family was originally of Erdeswicke, in Cheshire, but afterwards seated at Sandon, co. Stafford, an estate acquired temp. Edward III., in marriage with an heiress of Stafford. Of this family was Sampson Erdeswick, the well-known author of a *Survey of Staffordshire*. The original coat was Or, a fesse azure; the above was adopted in commemoration of the match with Stafford's heir. Sir John Salwey, the eldest son of Humphrey Salwey, (escheator for this county in the 22nd of Henry VI.,) married Margery, daughter of Hugh Erdeswicke, of Sandon, and had issue, three daughters and co-heiresses, one of whom, Cicely, married Thomas Coningsby, of Hampton Court, co. Hereford. *See* Coningsby.

ERDINGTON.—Azure, two lions passant in pale or. (N.)

The coat of the family of Erdington, of Erdington, co. Warwick, as in Belbroughton church. Sir Henry de Erdington, knt., married

temp. Edward I., Maud, one of the daughters of Roger de Somerie, Baron of Dudley, and co-heiress to her mother, Nichola D'Albini, "for which respect," says Dugdale, "as it is most probable, he bore these arms (sometimes with a border of bezants) having so near a resemblance to the coat of Somerie." Sir Henry de Erdington bore the coat within a bordure gules temp. Edward II.; and some of the family bore the two lions debruised with a bend.

ESSINGTON, *of Ribbesford House, Bewdley*; as borne by William Essington-Essington, J.P., of Ribbesford, son of the late William Webb Essington (formerly Ward), of Rock and Great Malvern, who was authorized by royal license, dated January 4th, 1828, to assume the surname and arms of Essington only, in lieu of those of Ward, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of Vice-Admiral Sir William Essington, K.C.B., who died July 12th, 1816.—Sable, on a cross argent five fusils conjoined in cross azure. Crest: On a mount vert, a fusil fesse ways argent in front of a cubit arm erect proper, the hand holding a fusil. Motto: "Sea or land." (*Grant by Coll. of Arms.*)

These bearings are slightly varied from those exemplified by Segar, Garter King of Arms, in 1610, to the Essingtons of Cowley, co. Gloucester, viz., Sable five fusils in cross or. Crest: a hand proper, holding a fusil or. (*See the Harl. MS., 1476.*)

ESTE. *See EASTE.*

ESTENEY.—Per pale gules and azure, three lions rampant argent. (*N.*)

Dr. Prattinton says this coat occurs "at Malvern,* in glass." It

* It is the third quartering in an unnamed (by Habingdon) shield in one of the windows of Great Malvern Church, which is thus blazoned by Nash, from Habingdon's MSS.—Quarterly 1st, Per fesse indented azure and argent, in the dexter quarter a lion rampant or; 2nd, Gules, three lions rampant argent; 3rd, Esteney (as above described); 4th, "broken, except in chief gules three stag's heads or."

appears from Papworth's *Ordinary* that it was borne by "Sir Richard Esteney," at some period unnamed; but it bears a strong resemblance to the Welsh coat borne by the Herberts and others of the same *blood*.

ESTHOP, or ESCOTT.—Sable, six escallops three, two, and one or. (*Penn MS.*)

Probably the coat of "Mr. Esthop, Major," who occurs in Penn's list of those who were to find horse in Worcestershire during the civil wars.

ESTON, of St. John's.—Azure, a chevron between three mullets or. (*Dr. Prattinton.*)

This coat occurs in a window of the church of St. John Bedwardine. (*See Nash, ii., 312.*)

ESTURMEY. *See STURMEY.*

EVANS, of Stourbridge, and of Erbistock, co. Flint; as borne by the late Sir John Evans,* knt., of Erbistock, and by his brothers, William Evans of Stourbridge, surgeon, and Captain Robert Evans, R.N., "descended," (says Burke), from Ririd Flaidd, a north Welsh chieftain of the eleventh century." Capt. Evans left a son who died *s.p.* in 1861.—Vert, a chevron ermine between three wolf's heads erased argent, langued gules. Crest: A wolf's head as in the arms. (*Burke.*)

EVANS, of Shipston-on-Stour; as borne by the Rev. William Evans, B.D., Rector.—Argent, three boar's heads couped sable. Crest: A demi lion rampant regardant or, holding between the paws a boar's head, as in the arms. (*Burke's Armory.*)

* Sir John was knighted on July 1st, 1817, being then High Sheriff of Merionethshire; he died in 1825.

EVANS, *of Welland*; as borne by the Rev. Thomas Evans, incumbent, who died in 1671, aged 65.—Argent, a cross flory engrailed sable between four Cornish choughs proper, on a chief azure, a boar's head couped of the first, tusked or, and langued gules. (*M.I. at Welland.*)

EVANS, *of Worcester*; as granted to Thomas Evans, of Upper Mill Pool, co. Montgomery, and borne by the late Edward Evans, of Thorneloe House, Worcester, J.P., and by his only son, Edward Bickerton Evans, of Whitbourne Hall, co. Hereford, a magistrate for Worcestershire.—Per pale argent and gules, a lion passant regardant between two fleurs-de-lis in chief, and in base a bundle of rods banded, all counterchanged. Crest: A lion passant regardant argent, the body charged with three crosses moline gules, resting the dexter paw upon a bundle of rods banded, also gules. (*Enrolled with pedigree in Coll. Arm., 24th July, 1867.*)

EVANS, as borne by the Rev. Thomas Evans, D.D., archdeacon of Worcester, and rector of Severn Stoke, who died 12th August, 1815.—Argent, a fesse engrailed between three eagle's heads erased sable. Crest: An eagle's head erased sable. (*Engraving in Green's Worcester.*)

EVERARD, *of Luckton*; as quartered by Alderford, in right of the marriage of William, son of John Alderford, with Maud, daughter and heiress of Thomas Everard. They had issue, Walter Alderford, who in right of his wife, Joan, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Brook, became of Knightwick.—Or, a chevron vert between three lion's heads erased sable. (*Harl. MS., 1352.*)

Evesham, of Evesham, afterwards of Herefordshire.—Azure, on a bend or three Moor's heads couped sable. Crest : In a helmet or, a Moor's head sable. (*Harl. MS.*, 615.)

Evesham, Borough of.—Azure, a Prince's coronet between two ostrich feathers in chief, and a garb in base or, banded of the last and sable, all within a bordure sable bezantée.

Evesham obtained its charter of incorporation in the 3rd of James I., through the interest of Henry, Prince of Wales ; hence the above coat, which contains the *coronet* and *ostrich feathers* of the Prince of Wales, the *garb* of the Earldom of Chester, and the *bezantée bordure* of the Earldom of Cornwall.

Evesham Abbey.—Azure, a chain in chevron fastened to a horse-lock on the dexter, and a ring on the sinister, between three mitres argent labelled or.

These arms allude to the legend of the founder going to Rome on account of the sins of his youth with his legs chained and fettered with a horse-lock, the key of which he threw into the sea, or as some say, the Avon, declaring that he would not be released till God, by a miracle, had declared the forgiveness of his sins. As he was returning to the English shore a fish jumped into the boat, and in its belly was found the key ; others say he bought the fish at Rome. *See Nash*, i., 396.

Evett, of Woodhall ; an ancient family, whose pedigree and arms were recorded at the Visitation of 1634, and of whom there are memorials in Grimley church.—Or, a cross pattée flory gules charged in the centre with a bezant. Crest : A demi-dragon or, holding in the paws a cross patée gules, (*C. 30, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 76 ; and *Penn MS.*)

Eynford.—Gules, a fret engrailed ermine. (*Penn MS.*)

Eyre, of Hartlebury. “This family of the Eyers,” says Penn, “have been seated in the parish of Hartlebury,

this many yeares, and anciently descended from the stemme of the Eyers that were descended from the noble Simon Eyer, Lord Mayor of London, as appeareth by the armes."* The family pedigree was recorded at the Visitation of 1634.—Argent, on a chevron sable three quatrefolys or, in chief a torteaux. (*C. 30, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 75b; and *Penn MS.*)

EYSTON, of Overbury; as borne by Ferdinand Eyston, of that place, J.P., a member of the family of that name seated at East Hendred, in Berkshire.—Sable, three lions rampant or. Crest: A lion sejant or. (*Burke.*)

FARLEY, of Worcester.—Per pale or and sable, an annulet for difference. (*Penn MS.*)

This family appears to be of ancient standing at Worcester. Several of the name occur in the Roll of Bailiffs and Mayors of that city, from Thomas Farley, in 1514, to Thomas Farley in 1778. Humphrey Farley, of Bosbury, co. Hereford, living in 1591, bore, Per pale argent and sable, and for crest, A boar's head couped sable. (*See Strong's Heraldry of Herefordshire.*)

FARLEY (TURNER), of Eastham, &c. The Rev. Charles Turner, rector of Eastham, afterwards of Moor Hall, Stourport, third surviving son of Jacob Turner, of Park Hall, near Kidderminster, was granted the royal license, dated 22nd April, 1848, to take the name of Farley after Turner, and bear the arms of Farley quarterly with his own family arms, in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather, Thomas Farley, of Henwick.† Mr. Turner-

* According to Stowe, Sir Simon Eyre, Lord Mayor of London in 1445, bore for arms, Gules, a porcupine salient argent quilled and chained or. He was the son of John Eyre, of Brandon, in Suffolk.

† Thomas Farley was High Sheriff in 1794; and George Farley, of Henwick, in 1827.

Farley died unmarried, and was succeeded by his nephew Thomas Macnaghten Turner, (son of Thomas Jacob Turner, and grandson of the above Jacob Turner, of Park Hall,) who by royal license, dated 1867, likewise assumed the additional surname and arms of Farley.—Quarterly 1st and 4th, Paly of six sable gutté d'eau, and or, for *Farley*; 2nd and 3rd, Sable, within a cross argent voided of the field, a cross pattée fitchée of the second between four mill-rinds of the first, for *Turner*. Crests : 1st, for *Farley*, A boar's head lying fesseways couped, paly of six, as the arms ; 2nd for *Turner*, A lion passant guardant sable, charged on the body with three crosses pattée fitchée argent, resting the dexter fore paw upon a shield of the last, charged with a mill-rind of the first. Motto : “*Avito viret honore.*” See *TURNER*.

FARMER.—Gules, a chevron checky argent and azure, between three lions rampant or. (*Penn MS.*)

These arms (but with the chevron *vaire*) and the crest, A tiger passant ermine, were granted by Robert Cooke, *Clarendieux*, to Alexander *Fermor*, of Welches, co. Sussex, Nov. 10th, 1575. (See Berry's *Sussex Pedigrees*, p. 180.)

FARMER, of London, Northamptonshire, Shropshire, and Worcestershire.—Argent, on a fesse sable between three lion's heads erased gules, as many anchors or. (*Her. Dic.*)

The same authorities attribute to Farmer, of Worcestershire, a similar coat, but with *acorns slipped or* instead of anchors.

FARMOURL. See *FERIMAN*.

FARNWELL, as quartered by Coningsby.—Argent, a lion sejant rampant gules, within a bordure engrailed sable. (*Harl. MS.*, 1507.)

FATIO, or FACCIO, of Worcester; as borne by Nicholas Faccio or Fatio de Duillier, "a man of considerable learning, who, becoming connected with the French prophets, stood in the pillory at Charing Cross, in 1707, for favouring those enthusiasts in their wicked and counterfeit prophecies. Oppressed with derision and contempt, he about the year 1720, retired to this county, and died at Worcester, in 1753, aged 90. Dr. Johnstone, of Kidderminster, had in his possession a MS. written by Faccio, containing commentaries and illustrations of different parts of Sir Isaac Newton's *Principia*, and many other MSS. by him.*—Quarterly 1st and 4th, . . . three trees, on a chief . . . a mullet. 2nd and 3rd . . . two fishes addorsed. (*From a broken seal in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Rudd, of Kempsey, 17th Oct., 1815, who has several letters from him to Sir Isaac Newton.—Dr. Prattinton.*)

FAYTING, of Worcester; and of Woodcote, in the parish of Bromsgrove, where the family was seated, according to the *Magna Britannia*, for "above five hundred years." Of this family was Nicholas Fayting, mayor of Worcester in 1695.—Argent, six hearts, three, two, and one gules, issuing out blood from the sinister side proper, between two bars gemelles sable. Crest: On a mount vert, a holly leaf. Motto: "Fideli distillant sanguine corda." (*Magna Britannia; Add. MS., 14,834; and M.I. in All Saints' Church, Worcester.*

FECKENHAM.—Sable, a chevron argent. (*Rudder.*)

In the year 1332 a controversy arose between Sir John Sitsylt

* Chambers's *Biographical Illustrations of Worcestershire*.

(Cecil) and Sir William Fecknaham, about the right to bear, Barry argent and azure, six escutcheons sable with so many lions rampant of the field incensed gules. The dispute was decided in favour of Sitsylt, whose descendants still bear these arms. The case is given (from Boswell's *Heraldry*) by Duncumb, in his *History of Herefordshire*, vol. ii., p. 503.

FEILD, *of Worcester and Pagenhall, co. Gloucester*.—Or, a fesse between a double-headed eagle displayed in chief, and a stag's head cabossed in base, all sable. (*Harl. MS.*, 1041.) *See PHELPS.*

FEILD.—Vert, a chevron between three garbs or. (*Penn MS.*) *See FIELD.*

FEILD, or FIELD, *of Evesham*; as borne by Nicholas Field, who died in 1702.— . . . a chevron engrailed . . . between three garbs . . .

This coat occurs on Mr. Field's monument in St. Lawrence's church, Evesham, but he disclaimed all right to arms at the Visitation of 1682-3; as did also Edward Feild, of Evesham, and John Feild, of Worcester.

FEILD. *See FIELD.*

FELDRIDGE, *of Worcestershire*.—Argent, on a fesse azure three lozenges or. Crest: A bird or, holding in the beak a nut branch vert fructed proper. (*Burke's Armory*;—but these are the bearings of *Fielding*.)

FELL.—Argent, on two bars, sable, three crosses pattée fitchée or. (*N.*)

These arms were borne by the family of Fell, of Hall Court, co. Hereford, of which was John Fell, Bishop of Oxford, who died in 1686. The same arms (with the crest, A pelican vulning, wings elevated) are on the monument of Philip Fel, B.D., Fellow of Eton,

in Worcester Cathedral. Warburton, in his *London and Middlesex Illustrated*, states that Bishop Fell obtained a grant of Or, three lozenges conjoined in fesse azure, on the middle one a catherine wheel, thereon a cross pattée fitchée of the first, in chief a rose between a portcullis and a leopard's face of the second, all within a bordure gules charged with four lozenges and as many escallops alternately argent. This grant was then in the possession of John Fell, citizen of London, his descendant.

FENZELL, of Worcester; as impaled by Humphrey Soley, in St. Nicholas' church, Worcester, in right of his wife, Susannah, daughter of John Fenzell; she died in 1704, aged 32.—Per bend sinister or and sable, a lion rampant, counterchanged.

FEREBY.—Sable, a fesse ermine between three goat's heads erased argent. (N.)

Quartered by Coningsby, at Rock.

FERIMAN, or FARMOUNT, of Worcester.—Gules, three horse's heads bridled, couped at the neck argent, within a bordure engrailed of the last. (N.; and trick in Harl. MS., 1566, fo. 147b.)

Three generations of a family bearing this name and arms were rectors of Harvington, near Evesham.

FERRARS, as borne by Sir Edward Ferrars, sheriff of this county from the 21st to the 27th of Henry VIII.—Gules, seven mascles conjoined, three, three, and one, or, a canton ermine. (Nash.)

FERRARS, of Groby, co. Leicester.—Vaire or and gules. (N.)

FETHERSTON, of Kingsnorton. Thomas Fetherston, M.A., M.D., (fourth son of John Fetherston, of Packwood, co. Warwick, who died in 1645,) married Elizabeth, daughter

of William Field, of Kingsnorton, and had issue by her, Thomas Fetherston of Kingsnorton, who became possessed of much property in that parish, in right of his wife, Margery, the daughter and heiress of William Harrison, son of Stephen Harrison, by Alice, his wife, sister and co-heiress of Edward Norton of Headley Heath, Kingsnorton. The Fetherstons of Packwood were a very ancient family, supposed to be derived from the Featherstonhaughs of Fetherstonhaugh, co. Northumberland. They were seated at Packwood as early as the reign of Edward IV., but are now extinct in the male* line.— Gules, on a chevron between three ostrich feathers argent as many annulets sable. Crest: An antelope's head erased gules, armed and langued vert. (*Seal.*)

FETHERSTONHAUGH, *of Hopton Court*; as granted to Alexander Stephenson Fetherstonhaugh, of Hopton Court. This family of Fetherstonhaugh is of Saxon origin, and is said to have been seated at Fetherstonhaugh in Northumberland before the Conquest, that part of the county having been allotted to its progenitor, a Saxon officer, for his gallant conduct against the Britons. Co-heiresses succeeded to the castle estate, in 1659, the one married P. Dodson, of Kirkby Overblow, Yorkshire, and the other John Blenkensopp, of Blenkensopp Castle. Matthew Fetherstonhaugh, of Alston Moor, Mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne, in 1711, grandfather of the late baronet of Up

* The present representative of the family, in the female line, assumed the surname of Fetherston in lieu of his patronymic (Dilke), by royal license, in 1833.

Park, Sussex, repurchased the Castle estate from the Earl of Carlisle, and died February 24th, 1762, aged 100 years. Sir Albany Fetherstonhaugh, of Fetherstonhaugh Castle, had three sons, Sir Alexander, Henry, and Nicholas. The latter died unmarried; Henry, who was of Kirkoswald, was father of Sir Timothy who raised a troop of horse at his own expense, was knighted under the king's banner, taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and beheaded by Cromwell's party in 1651; his representative, Charles Smallwood, assumed his name on 1st Sept. 1797. Sir Alexander's line, of Fetherstonhaugh Castle, Kirkhaugh, Northumberland, and of Alston Moor, Cumberland, has continued in direct male descent, from the earliest period, to the present time, and from his grandson, Albany, of Kirkhaugh, registered in the College of Arms. Richard, of Alston, eighth son of Alexander, of Kirkhaugh, married Mary, sister of Thomas Stephenson, of the Tything, Worcester, and great niece of Sir William Stephenson, knt., Lord Mayor of London, in 1764, by whom he had issue, Alexander Stephenson Fetherstonhaugh, of Hopton Court, Thomas, Joseph, John and Maria.—Gules, two chevrons engrailed between three ostrich feathers within a bordure also engrailed argent. Crest: An heraldic antelope's head erased gules, surmounted by two ostrich feathers in saltire argent. Motto: "Ne vile velis." (*Communicated by the family.*)

FETTIPLACE.—Gules, two chevrons argent. *See BUSHELL.*

FYECE.—Barry of eight argent and azure. (N.)

This coat occurs among the quarterings of Willoughby in Welland church, but Nash under Welland (vol. ii., p. 455) attributes it to "Steyce or rather Grey." From its position in the shield (between

Maltravers and D'Aumerle or Danmerle), however, it is clear that it is intended for *Sivrefast*, whose arms are Argent, three bars gemelles azure. The coat was brought in (through Cheney and Stafford), by Maltravers; the mother of Sir John Maltravers who married the co-heiress of D'Aumerle, and whose daughter, Elizabeth, married Sir Humphrey Stafford, of Southwick, having been Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of Robert Sivrefast, of Hooke. The Willoughbys acquired the right to quarter Stafford, through the marriage of Sir John Willoughby with Anne Cheney, daughter and co-heiress of Edmund Cheney, by Alice, his wife, the daughter and eventually co-heiress of Sir Humphrey Stafford, and Elizabeth Maltravers.

FIELD. *See FEILD.*

FIELD, of Kingsnorton and Moseley. This family was of position and importance at Kingsnorton during the 16th, 17th, and the early part of the 18th centuries, but it appears to have subsequently fallen into poverty.* The family estates at Kingsnorton were *The Bells*, *The Moats*, *Black-greaves*, and *Weatheroak Hill*. The last landed estate of the family was sold by a descendant, so recently as 1777. William Field, of Kingsnorton, was fined for refusing Knighthood at the coronation of Charles I.; and John Field of the Bells was High Sheriff of the county in the reign of Queen Anne. Dr. Prattinton gives a pedigree of the family, supported with extracts from the Kingsnorton Registers. Of this family was Henry Field, of Weatheroak Hill, who purchased in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, an estate at Holdfast, in Ripple, which devolved upon Anne (the daughter of John Field), his niece and heiress, who carried it in marriage to Sir Wil-

* Possibly Isaac Field, shoemaker, and for 62 years parish clerk of Kingsnorton, who died in 1757 aged 85, and Henry Field, his son, who was also parish clerk there, and died in 1795, aged 81, were members of this once influential family.

liam Whorwood, of Sandwell, co. Stafford.—Sable, a chevron between three garbs argent.*

This was the coat quartered for *Field*, by Whorwood, at the Visitation of Oxfordshire, in 1634; but at the Visitation of this county, in the same year, John Field, Thomas Field, and William Field, all of Kingsnorton, "disclaimed."

FILLINGLEY, as quartered by Cockett, through Froxmore.—

Sable, a chevron engrailed between three leopard's faces or. (*Harl. MS.*, 1566.)

FILYLODE. *See LUTLEY.*

FINCH, of *Rushock Court*. Connected by marriage with the Windsors of Hewell; as borne by Francis Finch, of Rushock, a°. 1673.—Argent, a chevron between three griffins passant sable. (*N.*; and *Penn MS.*)

FINCHER, of *Shelve and Worcester*. Shelve or Shell is a hamlet near Himbleton, where, as early as the reign of Edward VI., this family had an estate. The pedigree was recorded at the Visitation of 1682, but the arms were *disallowed*.—Bendy of six or and sable, a fesse ermine. (*Penn MS.*; and *K. 4, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 69.)

In Himbleton church is an inscription to Philip Fincher of Shell, "the last branch in the male line of a very respectable family of Shell, in this neighbourhood, who resided on their estate more than 200 years." He died December 11th, 1755, in his 73rd year, and

* On a seal appended to an admission to a copyhold estate in Kingsnorton, in the 3rd of James I. (of which manor Edward Field was then steward) is this coat.—On a fesse between six crosslets, three stars. The seal bears the initials E. F., and is circumscribed with the following legend. ". . . .
¶ capitall senescalli de Kingsnorton." Dr. Prattinton attributes the same coat to Bell, of Bromsgrove, and says it occurs on the seal of . . . Bell, Deputy Steward of that manor temp. Elizabeth. He probably refers to the same seal.

left three daughters, Margaret, Mary, and Anne, who erected the monument.

FISHER.—Or, a fesse cottised sable. (*N.*)

Impaled at Longdon, by Christopher Helme, in right of his wife, Mary, daughter of John Fisher, 1629.

FISHER, *of Wigorn and Salop*.—Argent, a chevron vaire between three lions rampant gules. (*Win. MS.*)

This coat (but with *demi lions erased*) was borne by the Fishers of Packwood, co. Warwick, and Dothill, Salop.

FISHER, *of Ludlow and Worcester*.—Per bend or and gules, a griffin segreant counterchanged within a bordure vaire. Crest : On a branch trunked and ragulée lying fesseways vert, with a honeysuckle proper sprouting from the dexter end, a kingfisher also proper, holding in his beak a fish argent. (*Add. MS.*, 14,314, fo. 140.)

FITON.—Argent, on a bend gules three garbs or. (*N.*)

The coat of Richard Fiton as represented in one of the windows of Worcester cathedral. (*See Habingdon's Church Notes, in Harl. MS., 2205.*)

FITZ, *of Hanbury*. “This family,” (says Penn) “is almost worne out, for I cannot heare of any more than one that is now living, which is at Cotheridge; who by his trade is a clothier, and for the most part dwelleth in the Cittie of Worcester.”—Argent, guttée de sang, on a cross gules five mullets pierced of the field. (*Penn MS.*)

Symonds in his *Diary* (Camden Society, p. 79) mentions a coat which he found in Tavistock church : Guttee de sang a cross engrailed. This, he says, is the coat of Sir John Fays, who “hath a faire house in this parish.”

FITZALAN, *of Clun*.—Argent, a chief azure. (*N.*)

The arms of the great Shropshire house of FitzAlan were, Gules, a lion rampant or. The above coat is quartered by their descendants for *Clun*. Both coats occur among the Berkeley quarterings.

FITZANSCULF, *of Dudley*, said to have been borne by William FitzAnsculf, feudal baron of Dudley at the Conquest.—Or, two lions passant in pale azure. (*Berry.*) See SOMERIE.

FITZER, as represented on the tomb, at Broadwas, of Humphrey Fitzer, gent., who died in 1679—..... a lion rampant..... (*Nash*, i. 138.)

FITZ-GEOFFREY.—Quarterly or and gules, a bordure vaire. (N.)

One of the Lyttelton quarterings at Frankley; brought in by Beauchamp.

FITZ-LANGLEY, as quartered by Cockett through Froxmore.—Argent, a fesse between six leaves gules. (*Harl. MS.*, 1566.)

FITZ-RANDOLPH. *See MIDDLEHAM.*

FITZ-SIMON.—Azure, a lion rampant ermine, a label of four points gules. (N.)

Formerly in a window of Salwarpe church.

FITZ-WALTER.—Or, a fesse between two chevrons gules. (N.)

FITZ-WARREN, *of Upton Warren*; as borne by Sir William Fitzwarren, a judge of the Common Pleas, and Sheriff of Worcestershire temp. Henry III. Asceline, his only daughter and heiress, married Thomas de Luttelton, ancestor of Lord Lyttelton, by whom the arms are quartered.—Quarterly per fesse indented argent and gules.

FITZ-WILLIAM.—Lozengy argent and gules. (N.)

An impalement of Coningsby at Rock.

FLEET, *alias WALLSGROVE*, of Worcester and Hallow; descended, according to Penn, "from the family of Waldegrave in the county of Chester, and have been seated for this many yeares in this aforesaid parish of Hollow." —Per pale azure and gules, an annulet for difference. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a plume of feathers per pale azure and gules. (*M. I. to John Fleet, Esq., in St. Helen's church, Worcester.*)

Penn gives the arms, Per pale *argent* and gules, differenced by a mullet within an annulet, for "the third brother of a fifth house;" and Dingley, in the alphabet of arms prefixed to his *History from Marble*, attributes to *Fleet*, Per pale gules and *argent*. The *Win. MS.* gives sub *Fleet*, "Pal. *argent* and gules, an annulet or, of the first." Of this family were Thomas Wallesgrave, M.P. for the city of Worcester in the 14th of Elizabeth, and John Walsgrave, *alias Flete*, who represented the same city in Parliament in the 31st of Elizabeth.

FLEET, or FLETE.—Argent, a lion rampant gules, debruised with a bend sable thereon three mullets or. (*N.*)

Formerly in one of the windows of the cathedral cloisters. See Thomas, p. 28.

FLEETWOOD, *Bishop of Worcester*, 1675-83.—Per pale nebulee azure and or, six martlets, two, two, and two, counter-changed. (*Monument in the cathedral.*)

FLETCHER, *Bishop of Worcester*, 1593-4.—Sable, a cross patonce azure, plain pierced of the field, between four escallops of the second. (*Bedford.*)

FLETCHER, *of Dudley*, now of Lawneswood House, Staffordshire, near Stourbridge; as borne by Thomas William Fletcher, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, a major in the Staffordshire Militia, and a magistrate for Worcestershire and Staffordshire.—Quarterly 1st and 4th,

Argent, a cross engrailed sable between four pellets each charged with a pheon or, a canton azure thereon a ducal coronet gold, for *Fletcher*; 2nd, Barry wavy of eight argent and azure, over all a bend or charged with three mullets gules, for *Alport*; 3rd, Gules, between two lions rampant or, a bend engrailed of the last charged with three scaling ladders of the field, for *Keelinge*. Crests: 1st, A horse's head erased argent, ducally gorged azure, for *Fletcher*; 2nd, On a chapeau, a scaling ladder or, for *Keelinge*. Motto: "Sub cruce salus." (Burke's *Landed Gentry*.)

In Burke's *Commoners*, vol. iv., p. 52, the following bearings are attributed to this family:—Argent, a cross engrailed sable, surmounted of a plain cross ermine, between four pheons azure, each within an annulet of the second. Crest: A horse's head erased argent, gorged with a collar sable thereon three pheons or, in the mouth a rose gules slipped proper; and it is there stated that the more ancient arms of the family were Sable, a cross flory between four escallop shells argent.

FLOOD, of *Wollas Hall, Pershore*. See HANFORD.

FLOWER.—Ermine, on a canton gules an owl argent, ducally gorged or. (N.)

This is an impalement of Sheldon in Beoley church. It is the coat of Walter *Fowler* (not Flower), of St. Thomas's, co. Stafford, who married Mary, daughter of Ralph Sheldon, of Beoley. (*Vide* Nash, sub, *Beoley*, and Harwood's *Erdeswick*, p. 157). The coat, however, is really that of Barton, an heiress of which family was married to Henry Fowler, ancestor of the above-named Walter. The proper coat of Fowler is, Azure, on a chevron argent between three lions passant guardant or, as many crosses pattée sable.

FLOWRE.—Ermines, a cinquefoil ermine. (N.)

The arms of John Flower, of Rutland, who married Jane, daughter of Ralph Sheldon, of Beoley.

FOKERHAM, of *Stockton*. William de Fokerham held, temp. Edward I., the manor of Warley-Wigorn under Roger de

Somerie. In the 2nd of Edward I., Roger Fokerham was Lord of Warley; and in the 3rd of Edward II., Richard Fokerham possessed the same manor. Roger Fokerham left issue a son William, a knight, whose son Richard Fokerham resided principally at Stockton.—Or, a bend engrailed sable. (*Nash*, ii., 523.)

This coat, but with the bend azure, was borne by Sir Richard de Fokerham, of Berkshire, temp. Edward II. (*Nicolas Roll*.)

FOLEY, of *Witley Court*. The family of Foley, says Collins, has been “of ancient standing in Worcestershire and some of the adjoining counties;” but the ‘first he meets with, ancestor to the Lord Foley,’ was Richard Foley, who, Sir Simon Degge informs us, “was first a seller of nails, afterwards a forge-master, and a very honest man of Stourbridge.”* Richard Foley was twice married; by his first wife he had a son Richard,† of Longton, in Staffordshire, who died without surviving male issue; and by his second, Alice eldest daughter of William Brindley, of “the Hyde,” in the parish of Kinver, Staffordshire, he had several sons, of whom Thomas was the grandfather of the first Lord Foley; Robert was ancestor of the Foleys of Stourbridge; and from Samuel, the

* Richard Foley disclaimed arms at the Visitation of 1634. He is said to have been originally an itinerant musician, who fiddled his way to Sweden, where he discovered the method (then a secret) employed in that country for splitting iron into rods for the purpose of making nails. But Shaw, on Dr. Wilkes’s authority, relates a similar anecdote of one of the Brindleys of Kinver. Richard Foley was the son of one Edward Foley, beyond whom the pedigree has not been traced.

† Richard Foley of Longton, married three wives, one of them being Margaret Brindley, sister of his father’s second wife. Joan, another of the daughters of William Brindley, married an Edward Foley of Bristol. (See the Pedigree of Brindley, in *Harl. MS.*, 2119, fo. 67.)

fourth son, was descended Robert Foley,* rector of Oldswinford from 1777 to 1797. Thomas, the eldest surviving son of Richard Foley, was (we quote Collins) "a person highly esteemed; and has left such a lasting monument of his pious and charitable disposition, as will perpetuate his memory to the latest posterity, having at his own cost raised and suitably endowed that noble hospital at Oldswinford, in the County of Worcester, for the maintenance, clothing, education, and putting out sixty poor boys of that and the neighbouring parishes." The greatness of the fortune accumulated by this gentleman may be imagined when we mention that, besides his magnificent endowment of Oldswinford Hospital, each of his three sons possessed a splendid estate; Thomas, the eldest, had Witley Court, Paul, the second, had Stoke Edith, in Herefordshire, and Philip, the youngest, had Prestwood, in Staffordshire. Of Thomas Foley, the founder of Oldswinford Hospital, we have some interesting notices in the gossiping *Diary* of Samuel Pepys. We read of "Folly the Ironmonger" treating that worthy and some other persons connected with the Navy office, to "a good plain dinner" (1664), which the absence of "musique" seems to have rendered unpalatable to that fastidious gentleman, although it was seasoned with "right merry discourse." And on the 17th November

* This gentleman married first, Elizabeth, daughter of Aston Harris, of Bradford House, Belbroughton (by whom he had two daughters, one of whom, Mary, married Sir Christopher Smith, bart., of Eardiston), and secondly, Anne, daughter of Richard Walwyn, of Hereford, by whom he was father of the Rev. John Foley, rector of Holt, and Astley, who married Martha, daughter of Edward Hickman, of Oldswinford.

following, we find Mr. Foley presenting the diarist with an iron chest, "but for me," he naïvely adds, "to pay for, if I like." But under 10th June, 1668, Foley appears in a far more interesting light. We read^{*} of him visiting Christ's Hospital "to see how the lands were settled;" he probably then contemplated that act of munificence to which Collins so gracefully alludes, the foundation of the noble hospital at Oldswinford. Some fair pedigrees of the junior branches of the Foley family will be found in Edmondson's *Baronagium*; the Rev. Philip Foley there named was the father of the Rev. Thomas Philip Foley, who succeeded his kinsman, Robert Foley, in the rectory of Oldswinford, and who rendered himself so unhappily notorious in connection with the fanatic Johanna Southcott. This gentleman was father of the late Rev. Richard Foley, B.D., for many years rector of North Cadbury, Somerset. The pedigree and arms of Foley of Witley Magna, were recorded at the Visitation of 1682-3.—Argent, a fesse engrailed between three cinquefoils sable all within a bordure of the last. Crest: A lion sejant argent holding between the fore paws an escutcheon of the arms. Mottoes: "Ut prosim," and "Vince malum bono." (*K. 4, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 114.)

Lord Foley and Mr. Hodgetts-Foley of Prestwood, co. Stafford, now bear the lion in the crest *rampant*; and the former has the following supporters:—On either side a lion rampant argent, semée of cinquefoils sable.

FOLEY, *of Stourbridge*; as granted by Walker, Garter King of Arms, on the 12th of December, 1671, to Robert Foley, of Stourbridge, then High Sheriff of Worcestershire, a younger son of Richard Foley and Alice Brindley.—Argent, a fesse engrailed between three cinquefoils within

a bordure sable, on a canton gules a ducal coronet or.
Crest: A lion sejant argent holding between the fore
paws a ducal coronet or. (*K. 4, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 80;
Harl. MS., 1172; and *Add. MS.* 14,293.)

The grant recites that the said Robert "hath at all times been a
loyal and faithful subject, and since His Majesty's happy restoration
hath in regard both of his own inclination and of his great stock,
and ability in managing the manufacture of iron, been chiefly in-
trusted to supply His Majesty's naval stores therewith, wherein he
hath employed vast sums of money, and hath with singular care and
industry acquitted himself therein, and still pursues the same."

FOLIOT.—Gules, a bend argent charged with a martlet sable.
Crest: A battle-axe proper. Motto: "Hope to come."
(*N.*)

Dr. Prattinton thinks this is "a mistake of Dr. Thomas's." Burke
attributes the bearings to Foliot of "Bromyard, co. Worcester," (but
see Habingdon). The arms recorded to "Folyott" of this county,
at the Visitation of 1533, were Gules, a bend argent; and those of
"Folyot of Thorndon, co. Gloucester," in the same Visitation were,
Argent, a lion rampant double queuee gules. (*H. 20, Coll. Arm.*,
ff. 57, 67.) Sir Richard Foliot bears the bend in the Rolls of
Glover, Charles, and Nicolas.

FOLLIOTT, of Morton-Folliott, in Longdon; and of Pirton
and Lickhill. "The Folliotts," (says Nash), "were a
most ancient family in this county. We meet with them
in the reign of Henry I., and their first habitation was
at Morton-Folliott, now called Castle-Morton, in the
parish of Longdon." They possessed lands in Pirton at
least as early as the reign of Edward III., which they
probably acquired in marriage with an heiress of Pirton;
and they continued there till the early part of the 17th
century, when the manor and estate of Pirton was sold
by Sir John Folliott, knt., to Sir William Courteen, knt.
The family pedigree and arms were recorded at the Visi-

tation of 1569. A descendant of this family, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Folliott, son of Thomas Folliott,* of Pirton, was elevated to the Peerage of Ireland, in 1619, as Baron Folliott, of Ballyshannon. His grandson, the third lord, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Henry Pudsey, of Langley, co. Warwick, but dying, *s.p.*, in 1716, the title became extinct. He had five sisters and co-heiresses; Anne married to John Soley, of Lickhill; Rebecca married to Job Walker,† of Wooton, co. Salop; Elizabeth married first to Samuel Powell, and secondly to the Rev. Thomas Jones; Frances married to Mr. Mason; and Mary, wife of Rowland Baugh, of Stonehouse, co. Salop. Rebecca Lugg, widow of Arthur Lugg, and daughter of the above John Soley, dying issueless, devised the manors of Lickhill, Mitton, &c., to Lieutenant-General John Folliott, her nearest relative of that name. General Folliott died without issue, in 1762, and devised the same estates to his first cousin, Mr. Folliott, M.P. for Kingsale, whose present representative resides at Hollybrook House, co. Sligo.— Argent, a lion rampant double queuée purpure, ducally crowned or. (*D. 12, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 16b.)

“These,” (says Nash), “are the arms of *Stury*, which, coming to Folliott by some marriage, are borne as his proper coat, whereas the ancient coat of Folliott is Gules, a bend argent.” Penn gives the bend as the *ancient coat*, and the double tailed lion as that “assumed

* Sir Henry Folliott, Lord Folliott of Ballyshannon, was the son of Thomas Folliott, of Pirton, by his second wife, Katherine, daughter of William Lygon, of Madresfield, (*see Harl. MS.*, 1566); but Nash makes him the eldest son of Roger Folliott, *eight generations earlier!* Thomas Folliott’s sister Katherine, married Hugh Lygon, of Upton-on-Severn, a younger son of the above William Lygon.

† *See* Walker and Herbert.

of late years." He adds that another family of Folliott in this county, bears, Or, a lion rampant sable crowned of the first.* The Lords Folliott bore the silver bend, and supported their escutcheon with two lions crowned. The bend is also borne by Mr. Folliott, of Hollybrook, with the crest, A lion rampant, per pale gules and argent, double queuée, murally crowned or; and the motto: "Quo virtus et Fata vocant." In the Harl. MS., 1566, Folliot quarters five coats, 1st, Argent, on a chief gules three buck's heads cabossed or, for *Greet*; 2nd, Or, two bends gules, between them, in the dexter chief, an escallop sable, for *Tracy of North Piddle*; 3rd, Sable, a chevron argent between three crescents or, for *Spiney*; 4th Azure, a bend or cottised ermine between six martlets of the second, for . . . 5th, Checky vert and gules, on a bend or, three moor cocks sable, for *Moore, of Dundent*. In the same MS., on fo. 43, is another escutcheon of the family with 23 quarterings.

FORDHAM.—Or, two bars wavy gules, on a chief azure two towers of the field. (*N.*)

This coat was borne by John Fordham, Prior of Worcester, and was formerly represented in glass in Worcester Cathedral. (*See Habingdon's Church Notes* in the Harl. MS., 2205; and Thomas's *Survey*.)

FOREIGN.—Gules, ten bezants. (*N.*)

This coat occurs in glass in the Cathedral. (*See Thomas, p. 22.*)

FOREST.—Two forked arrows in saltire. (*N.*)

This is rather a *badge* or *device*, than a coat armorial; it occurs on the monument, in Chaddesley church, of Thomas Forest, "parcarius de Duncleint." (*See Nash, i., p. 188.*)

FORESTER, of Elmley Lovett; as borne by the late Rev. Robert Townshend Forester, of Elmley Lodge, who died in 1867, son of George Townshend Forester, of Elmley, and grandson of Cecil Forester, by Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Robert Townshend of Elmley. Cecil

* This coat was claimed by a family of Folliott, of Martin Hussiantree, at the Visitation of 1682-3, but not allowed.

Weld Forester, eldest son of the above Cecil, inherited the estates of the Welds of Willey, co. Salop, and was created in 1821 Lord Forester.—Quarterly per fesse indented argent and sable, in the first and fourth quarters a bugle horn stringed of the second. Crest : A talbot passant argent, collared and chained or. (*Burke.*)

FORSTER, or FOSTER, *of Wich, Newnham, and Knighton; and of Trotton, co. Sussex.* The pedigree of this family was recorded at the Visitation of 1569. Robert Forster, of Knighton, married the daughter of . . . Cooke, and had issue, Richard of Knighton and Newnham, who, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Richard Acton, had a son, Thomas of Newnham, and of Trotton, co. Sussex, in right of his wife Constance, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir Roger Lewknor, of Trotton. Thomas had issue, two sons and three daughters; Richard, the elder son, (who is called "of Wich,") married Mary Bradley, of Dordall, by whom he had a son, Francis ; and Anthony the younger, (who was of Trotton in 1634,) married Elizabeth Buckland, and had five daughters and co-heiresses, by whom the Trotton estate was sold.—Sable, on a chevron argent between three pheons or, as many escallops of the field. Crest : A stag's (sometimes an antelope's) head erased argent, attired and collared or, a ring and line flowing from the front of the collar of the last. (*D. 12, Coll. Arm., fo. 34; Harl. MSS., 615 and 1566; and Berry's Sussex Pedigrees, p. 7.*)

This coat, with the stag's head crest, and the motto : "Sit *Foster* felix," is now used by Charles Forster, of Lysways Hall, co. Stafford, M.P. for Walsall ; and with the antelope's head and the motto, "Excitari non hebescere," by William Orme Foster, of Apley Park,

Salop, late M.P. for South Staffordshire. Mr. W. O. Foster is the son of the late William Foster, of Wordsley, near Stourbridge, and nephew of the late James Foster, of Stourton Castle, High Sheriff of this county in 1840, and at one time M.P. for Bridgnorth, who acquired a large fortune in the iron trade. These two gentlemen were sons of Henry Foster, of Stourbridge, and grandsons of Hugh Foster, of Nantwich, Cheshire. Mr. Forster of Lysways Hall, is the son of Charles Smith Forster, grandson of Charles Forster of Walsall, and great grandson of William Forster, of Birtsmorton in this county, by Margaret Smith, stated to be a descendant and co-representative of the famous Capt. John Smith, governor of Virginia, temp. James I.

FORSTER.—Sable, a chevron between three pheons or. (*Penn MS.*)

FORTESCUE.—Azure, a bend engrailed argent between two cottises or. (*Penn MS.*)

FORTESCUE, *of Cookhill, and of Wethell, co. Warwick*; a natural branch of the Devonshire house of Fortescue, founded by Nicholas Fortescue,* groom porter to Henry VIII., natural son of John Fortescue, of Spirelston, co. Devon. This gentleman had a grant of the lands belonging to the dissolved nunnery of Cookhill, in the 34th of Henry VIII., and also purchased the manor of Wethell. He died on the 28th of August, in the 3rd of Edward VI., leaving by Catherine, his wife, daughter of Robert Skinner, a son and heir, William of Cookhill, then aged 9, who married Ursula Newport, and was father, by her, of Sir Nicholas Fortescue, of Cookhill, knt., who, by Prudence, his wife,

* In Burke's *Commoners*, ii., 542, Nicholas is called second legitimate son of John Fortescue, of Spirelston; and it is stated that his grandson John was of Cookhill, at the time of the civil wars, and paid a composition for his estate. In the *Catalogue of Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen that have compounded*, the name of "John Fortescue, of Cookhill, esq." appears as paying £234 15s. 5d., but he was probably the John, son of William, by Joan Wylde.

had issue, William, Francis, Edward, John, Nicholas, Martha, and Prudence. William, the eldest son, married Joan, second daughter of Thomas Wylde, of Kempsey, by whom he had two sons, John and Francis. The *Gentleman's Magazine*, for 1808, records the death, at his seat, Cookhill,* of John Fortescue, Capt. R.N., in his 87th year; he was supposed to be the last survivor of the crew of the *Centurion*, who accompanied Lord Anson in his celebrated voyage round the world.—Azure, a bend engrailed argent between two cottises or, within a bordure gobonée of the second and first. (*Harl. MS.*, 1566; *Add. MS.*, 19,819; and Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, p. 591.)

FORTINGTON, *of Tewkesbury and Worcestershire*, 1253.—A chevron between three escallops, . . . over all (sometimes omitted) a pilgrim's staff in pale. (*Papworth*.)

FOSTER.—Quarterly per fesse indented argent and sable, in the first and fourth quarters, a bugle horn of the second. (N.)

Dr. Prattinton says this coat (which appears to be that of Foster) was quartered by Houghton of Leigh.

FOWKE, *of Hallway*.—Vert, a fleur-de-lis or. (C. 30, *Coll. Arm.*, fo. 108.)

FOWNES, *of Dodford and Stoke Prior*; recorded at the Visitation of 1682-3.—Azure, two eagles displayed in chief, and a mullet in base argent. (K. 4, *Coll. Arm.*, fo. 89.)

No crest is entered at the Visitation, but Penn gives, The trunk

* The Cookhill estate was sold by the late John Fortescue to John Phillips, of Edstone, co. Warwick.

of a laurel tree eradicated and couped at the top of the body, sprouting out branches proper. John Fownes of Dodford occurs in Penn's list of those who were to find horse in Worcestershire during the civil wars.

Fox, of Greet, Yardley, and Kingsnorton. Thomas Fox, of Greet, had issue a son, Edward Fox, of Birmingham, who married in 1603 Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Hugh Gresbrooke, of Hints, co. Stafford. By her, who was baptized in 1586, he had several children, of whom Joseph married the Hon. Thomasine Blayney, and was ancestor of the Lords Bingley; and Timothy, rector of Drayton Bassett, co. Stafford, the fourth son, was ancestor of the family of Fox, seated at Osmaston, co. Derby.—Argent, a chevron between three fox's heads erased gules. Crest: A fox passant gules. (Glover's *Derbyshire*, &c.)

Among the arms in the windows of the Deanery at Worcester (formerly the Bishop's palace) is the following escutcheon:—Quarterly, 1st, Fox, (as above); 2nd, Argent, on a bend sable three dolphins or (*Stokes*); 3rd, Per pale pily sable and or; impaling, Sable, a bordure argent; with this inscription, “Edmundus Fox, secundus filius Caroli Fox, 1586.”* It appears from a pedigree of Fox in the Harl. MS., 1396, that this Edmund was the second son of Charles Fox, of Bromfield, Salop, one of the Council of the Marches of Wales. This was, however, a different family to the Foxes of Greet, in Worcestershire, though, oddly enough, the above Charles had a brother Edward, who is described as of *Grete*, co. Salop.

FRANCES, of Naunton Court, representing Lyttelton of Naunton.—Quarterly first and fourth, Argent, a chevron between three eagles displayed gules, for *Frances*; second and third, Argent, a chevron between three escallops sable, for *Lyttelton*. Crest: A falcon rising or, in the beak a vine branch, fructed proper. (*Communicated.*)

* Notes and Queries, 1st S., vii., 204.

FRANKLEY, *of Frankley*.— . . . a cross between four mullets . . .
(*Seal of Thomas de Frankley, alias Tatlynton, 12 Edward II.*)

FRAWSHAM.—Per pale indented or and azure, six martlets counterchanged. (N.)

Quartered by Talbot of Salwarpe.

FREAKE, *Bishop of Worcester*, 1584-91, granted by Dethick in 1572.—Per pale argent and azure, a fesse between three fleurs-de-lis counterchanged. (*Bedford.*)

FREEMAN, *of Edvin-Loach*.—Gules, a lion rampant holding a mullet within a bordure indented or. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-lion rampant holding a mullet also or. (*Prattinton MSS.*)

FREEMAN, *of Blockley, and of Batsford, co. Gloucester*. In the Harl. MS., 6139, is a copious pedigree of this family, "taken from the Visitation Books of London and Worcestershire in 1633 and 1634, and examined and compared with divers original deeds belonging to the family, in the custody of York Herald." The Blockley branch sprang from Thomas, a younger son of William Freeman of Eberton, living 1 Henry VIII. Edward Freeman of Emlode, son of William of Batsford (who was another son of the above William of Eberton), was ancestor to the Freemans of Emlode and Neen Sollers, who intermarried with heiresses of Coningsby and Cludde of Orleton. Another branch of the family was seated at Bushley, and differenced their arms with a crescent upon a crescent. Penn says :—"There was one of this family in the late wars, a captaine in the service for Charles the First—of ever blessed memory—and neere Worcester

was kild, brought into the cittie, and honourably buried, champion-like, with three volley shotts of the horse which he was captaine of."—Azure, three lozenges conjoined in fesse or. Crest : A demi-wolf argent, holding between the paws a lozenge or. (*Harl. MS. ut supra; Penn MS.; and C. 30, Coll. Arm., fo. 46b.*)

The same arms are borne by the Freemans of Gaines, in Herefordshire, an estate which they acquired in marriage with an heiress of Gower of Suckley.

FREER.—*See FRERE.*

FREMS.—Or, three bendlets gules. (N.)

Quartered by Leighton in Kingsnorton Church. (*Dr. Prattinton.*)

FRENCH.—Per saltire argent and sable, a lion rampant counterchanged. (*Penn. MS.*)

FRENCH, *of Pershore*, recorded at the Visitation of 1634.

William, son of Robert French, sold lands in Pershore in 1573 ; his brother, Edward, married Susan Savage, and was great grandfather of George and Maria French, who were buried at Pershore in 1660, the one aged nineteen, and the other nine. George French, of Pershore, was fined for refusing knighthood at the coronation of Charles I.—Per bend sinister engrailed or and sable, a lion rampant counterchanged. Crest : A fleur-de-lis sable, seeded or. (C. 30, *Coll. Arm.*, fo. 51; and *Prattinton MSS.*)

Penn gives the arms as, Per bend sinister argent and sable, a lion rampant counterchanged.

FRENE, *of Neen Sollers, Salop, and of The Bower, Rock*, temp.

Edward III.; the heiress married Coningsby.—Or, a lion rampant gules within a bordure engrailed sable. (N.; and *Her. Dic.*) *See POMEROY.*

FRERE, FRVER, or FREERE, of *The Blankets, Claines*. The first ascertained ancestor of this family is Jeffrey Frere, who was M.P. for the city of Worcester early in the fifteenth century. He married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of John Lyttelton, of Frankley, and by her had issue a son, Thomas Frere, of Charlton Castle, who, by Margaret his wife, daughter and heiress of John Wysham (son of Sir William Wysham, of Charlton, by Margaret, daughter of Sir Adam Clifton, knt.), was father of Humphrey Frere, of Charlton and of *The Blankets*.* Humphrey Frere married Anne, daughter of Richard Walsh, of Shelsley, and had (with other issue) a son Richard, of *The Blankets*, whose grandson Humphrey, aged twenty-nine in 1569, married Cecily, natural daughter of Edward Grey, Lord Powis, and had issue, Jeremy, Edward, and three daughters. The family pedigree was recorded at the Visitation of 1569, but they did not appear at that of 1634. Penn asserts that "there is not of this family one living that I can finde; therefore (says he) I thinke they are extincte, for I have made very diligent enquirie to satisfie myselfe in this doubt, but cannot."†—Sable, a chevron between three dolphins

* The Blankets property was anciently possessed by a family of the same name, and is said to have been acquired by the Freres in marriage with an heiress of that family; but no such marriage is shown in any of the MS. pedigrees. Nash mentions that Robert Blanket, descended from Osbert Blanket, held, temp. Edward I., half a hide in Northwick; and in succeeding reigns Beatrice Blanket also held lands there. Humphrey Frere, he also informs us, held the Blankets, "once the property of Agnes Blanket," in the 2nd of Richard II. But Humphrey Frere lived *at least* a century later, for his wife's grandfather was alive in 1435. See an account of the family of Frere in the *Herald and Genealogist*, v., 427.

† Charles Thomas Freer, of "The Coplow," co. Leicester, High Sheriff of that county in 1858, and a family of Freer, resident at Stourbridge (now repre-

naiant embowed argent; quartering *Lyttelton*, *Wysham*, and *Clifton*. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, an antelope's head argent, armed, crined, and tufted of the first. (*D. 12, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 30; *Harl. MSS.*, 1396 and 1566, &c.)

Penn gives the field of the arms *azure*.

FREVILLE, as borne, temp. Edward II., by *Sir Alexander de Freville*, of (?) Wichenford, Worcestershire.—Or, a cross mascaly vaire and gules. (*Roll. of temp. Edward II.*)

In the same Roll Sir *Baldwin Freville*, of Worcestershire, bears Or, on a cross gules another mascaly vaire. The seal of Baldwin Freville, dated 1334, is engraved in Dallaway's *Heraldry*; it bears a cross flory or patonce, with a garb springing from a ducal coronet for crest. The chief seat of the Frevilles was Tamworth Castle, Warwickshire.

FREWEN, of *Hanley and Worcester*. Richard Frewen was bailiff of the city of Worcester in 1473, and from him the Frewens of Ilmer, co. Bucks, and Northam, co. Sussex, are stated to derive. John Archer, of Hanley and Welland, who died in 1640, married Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Richard Frewen, of Hanley.—Ermine, four bars azure, in chief a demi-lion rampant issuant proper. (*Papworth; Harl. MS.*, 1566, &c.)

FREY. See WESTWOOD.

FROGMER, of *Claines*, recorded at the Visitation of 1634.— Argent, a griffin segreant between three crosses crosslet fitchée sable. Crest: A demi-griffin wings endorsed argent, holding between the paws a cross crosslet sable. (*C. 30, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 70b; *Penn MS.*, &c.)

FROXMORE, of Froxmore Court, Crowle, and of Wich. John Froxmore, living in the reigns of Henry IV. and Henry V., married Alice, daughter and heiress of Fitzlangley, and had issue, William, who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Fillingley, by whom he had Thomas of Wich, who by his wife Catherine, daughter of Thomas Cornwallis, had three daughters and co-heiresses: Margery, married to John Bracey; Anne, married to Edward Cockett; and Elizabeth.—Sable, a griffin segreant between three crosses crosslet fitchée argent. (*N.*; and *Harl. MS.*, 1566.)

The same coat was entered for "Frokesame" at the Visitation of 1533. (*H. 20, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 73.) See also BUTLER.

FURNEAUX.—Gules, a bend between six crosses crosslet or. (*N.*) See STURY.

FURNIVAL.—Argent, a bend between six martlets gules. (*N.*)

This coat, which occurs in several of the early Rolls (it was borne by Gerard de Furnival, temp. Henry III.), is one of the quarterings of Talbot.* William, fourth Baron Furnival (descended from Gerard de Furnival and Maud, his wife, daughter and heiress of William de Lovetot, Lord of Hallamshire, co. York), had issue, by Thomasine, his wife, daughter and heiress of —— Dagworth, an only child, Joan, married to Thomas Nevill, brother of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, and by him (who, though summoned to Parliament as "Thome Nevill de Halomshire," was always styled Lord *Furnival*) she was mother of a daughter, Maud, who was married to Sir John Talbot. This Sir John was summoned to Parliament from 1409 to 1421 as Lord Furnival, and was subsequently created Earl of Shrewsbury. On the death of Gilbert, seventh Earl of Shrewsbury, in 1616, without male issue, the earldom passed to his brother; but the barony of Furnival, together with those of Talbot, and Strange of Blackmere, devolved (eventually) upon his daughter Alethea, wife of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, and are now in abeyance between the Lords Stourton and Petre. The coat of Furnival is also quartered by Lygon, through *Ufflete*, which see.

* Through Talbot the Lytteltons acquired the right to quarter Furnival.

GAGE, of Bentley, co. Sussex. A few descents of this family are entered in the Visitation Book of 1634. Their only connection with Worcestershire arises from the marriage of John Gage, of Bentley, with Eleanor, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Habingdon, of Brockhampton, the widow of Sir Thomas Baskerville.—Per saltire azure and argent, a saltire gules. (*C. 30, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 104.)

GAINSFORD.—Argent, on a chevron gules between three greyhounds courant sable an annulet or. (*N.*)

An impalement of Saxilby in Stockton Church. *See* Nash, ii., 377.

GALTON, of *Hadson*; as borne by John Howard Galton, High Sheriff in 1834, the third surviving son of the late Samuel Galton, of Duddeston House, Birmingham, by Lucy, eldest daughter of Robert Barclay, of Ury, N.B., and grandson of Samuel Galton, also of Duddeston, who was a son of John Galton, of Yatton, co. Somerset, descended from a family of that name seated in Dorsetshire.—Ermine, on a fesse engrailed gules between six fleurs-de-lis of the last, an eagle's head erased argent between two bezants. Crest: On a mount vert, an eagle ermine looking up at the sun or, the claw resting upon a fleur-de-lis gules. Motto: "Gaudet luce." (*Burke's Landed Gentry.*)

GANDOLFI. *See* HONYOLD.

GARDENER, of *Himbleton*; granted to Richard Gardener, of Himbleton, by Robert Cooke, *Clarencieux King-of-arms*, on the 1st of June, 1592.—Argent, a chevron gules between three pomegranates proper leaved vert. Crest: Out of a mural crown or, an arm embowed in armour proper

supporting a flag-staff, thereon a split pennon gules, flowing to the sinister, charged with two staves in saltire fired or. (*Harl. MSS.*, 1422 and 1459; but Edmondson gives the pennon charged with a *pomegranate or.*)

GARDINER, of Evesham, and Shipston-on-Stour; as borne by George Gardiner, High Sheriff in the 8th of Queen Anne.—Azure, a chevron ermine between three griffin's heads erased argent. (*M. I. at Evesham.*)

GARDNER.—Per chevron azure and gules, on a chevron between three lion's heads erased argent as many escallops sable. (*Penn MS.*)

GARRETT or GERRARD.—Argent, a saltire gules. (*Penn MS.*)

Henry Garrett, of Broadway, gent., paid a fine for exoneration from knighthood at the coronation of Charles I.; and at the Visitation of 1634, Henry Garrett, and John Garrett, of Bromsgrove, "disclaimed."

GARSTON, of Staunton Court, and of Corse.—. . . a fesse ermine between a crescent in chief and a lion passant in base. . . . (*M. I. in Eldersfield Church*;—*Nash*, i., 375.)

GARWAY, of Worcester.—Gules, a pile between four leopard's faces or, over all a fesse azure. (*Her. Dic.*)

The coat, probably, of John Garway, who was Mayor of Worcester in 1735. He purchased in 1744 the manor of Brace's Leigh from the heirs of Chambers Slaughter, and disposed of it in 1758 to Holland Cooksey. The heiress of this family, Maria Eliza Garway, daughter of Caleb Garway, of Worcester, was married in 1796 to Sir Nigel Bowyer Gresley, bart. A family of Garway, bearing the above arms, with the field *argent* and the charges *gules*, formerly resided at the Lea, co. Hereford. (*See Dingley's History from Marble.*)

GATES.—Per pale gules and azure, three lions rampant guardant argent. Crest: A demi-lion rampant guardant argent. (*N.*)

This coat, quartering *Baldington*, *Capdois*, and *Gildisburgh*, occurs at Broadwas on the monument of Elizabeth, wife of Charles Cratford, and daughter of Anthony Gates, Master of University College, Oxford, who died in 1623.

GAUDEN, *Bishop of Worcester*, 1662.—Azure, a chevron ermine between three leopard's faces or, within a bordure of the second. (*Bedford.*)

GEFFREYS, *of Earl's Croome*. See JEFFERIES.

GEORGE, *of Whittington*.—Ermine, a lion rampant gules within a bordure sable. (*Penn MS.*)

Penn adds in the margin that "the bordure should be engrailed." The coat is not given in the Heraldic Dictionaries. Robert George of Badsey disclaimed arms at the Visitation of 1682-3.

GERNON.—Argent, on a bend azure three escallops or. (N.)

GERRARD. See GARRETT.

GERVIS, *of Weoley*. See JERVOISE.

GHEST, GEAST, or GUEST, *of Row Heath*. This family, whose pedigree was recorded at the Visitation of 1634, is descended from John Gheste of Handsworth, co. Stafford, living temp. Henry VII.; he had three sons—Richard of Handsworth, who died in 1541; Lawrence of Row Heath, in Kingsnorton; and Thomas, father of Edmund Gheste, Bishop of Rochester, and afterwards of Salisbury. Richard Geast, a lineal descendant of the above-named Richard of Handsworth, married, in 1722, Jane, daughter and co-heiress of William Dugdale of Blyth Hall, co. Warwick, son of Sir John Dugdale, and grandson of Sir William Dugdale, the celebrated antiquary and genealogist. Their son Richard Geast assumed in 1799 the surname and arms of Dugdale, and was grandfather of

William Stratford Dugdale of Merevale, co. Warwick.—Azure, a chevron or between three swan's heads erased proper. Crest: A swan's head erased proper, between two ostrich feathers or. (*C. 30, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 69b.; and Hamper's *Life of Dugdale*.)

GHINUCCI, as borne by *Jerome de Ghinucci*, Bishop of Worcester, 1523-35.—Vaire or and vert, a serpent in bend wavy proper, on a plate voided azure a quatrefoil argent, all within a bordure of the last. (*Bedford*.)

Mr. Woodward (in the *Herald and Genealogist*, vii., 447) says these arms appear to be incorrect. The blazon of the family, as given by Riestap, is, Ermine, a serpent azure vorant an infant proper, on a canton of the second a Katherine wheel argent.

GIBBONS, of the "Leasowes," *Halesowen*; as borne by Benjamin Gibbons, descended from a highly respectable family long seated at Sedgley, co. Stafford.—Sable, a lion rampant between three escallops argent. Crest: A demi-lion regardant sable, holding between the paws an escallops argent. (*Burke's Landed Gentry*.)

GIBBS, of Comberton and London.—Azure, three battle-axes argent within a bordure or. Crest: An arm embowed in armour proper, holding in the gauntlet a battle-axe, head argent staff gules. (*Allowed at the Visitation of London, 1633-4. See Harl. MS., 1476.*)

GIBBS, of Worcester.—Argent, three Danish hatchets erect in fesse sable. (*Penn MS.*)

GIBBS.—On a chevron between three heads cabossed, as many battle-axes. (*M. I. in Berrow Church to Edward Gibbs, who died 1703; Nash, i., p. 75.*)

GIESON, of Coome Abbey, co. Warwick, and of Worcester; as

borne by *Sir Isaac Gibson*, who was knighted on the 8th of Nov., 1674; he died in 1706, and was buried at Worcester.—Gules, a stork between three crescents argent. (*M. I. in St. Nicholas's Church, Worcester.*)

GIFFARD, Bishop of Worcester, 1268-1302.—Argent, ten torteaux, four, three, two, and one.

Mr. Bedford attributes to this Prelate, *Gules, three lions passant in pale argent*, on the authority of the Harl. MS., 6100; but he certainly bore ten torteaux (as above), a coat which is identical with that of the see of Worcester. “Bishop Giffard (says Habingdon), the King’s cousin, could not want arms of his own, but these he bequeathed as an ornament to his family.” Rudder, too, informs us that the Giffards of Wotton-sub-Edge, co. Gloucester, “the better to announce their *descent* from this Prelate, gave for their arms, *Argent, ten torteaux*, which are those of the bishopric of Worcester.” That these were, however, the arms of the family, and not those of the see adopted by the family, appears to be proved by their being given in the Roll of temp. Henry III. and Edward I. as the bearings of Sir Alexander Giffard, the Bishop’s elder brother, who died before 1279.* Sir John Giffard of Worcestershire also bears, in the Roll of 1308, *Argent, semée of torteaux*. The three passant lions were borne by the Dukes of Buckingham and the Giffards of Brimsfield, and are now quartered as their *ancient* coat by the Giffards of Chillington, co. Stafford. They also occur, among the Lygon quarterings, on the tomb of Penelope Walwyn at Great Malvern.

GIGLES, or DE LILLIIS, Bishops of Worcester, 1497-8, and 1499-1521.— . . . a fesse between two lilies . . . (*Bedford.*)

GILDISBURGH.—Argent, three piles in point gules. (N.)

Quartered by Gates in Broadwas Church.

GILES, or GYLES, of Astley and Prickley. The pedigree of this family was recorded at the Visitation of 1682-3 by

* *Herald and Genealogist*, iv., 222. Godfrey Giffard, Bishop of Worcester, died 30 Edward I., when his nephew John, son of William Giffard, was found to be his heir. (*Esc. 30, E. i., No. 41.*)

John Gyles of Prickley, then aged thirty-three, the son of Samuel Gyles of Solhampton, in Astley (*ætat.* sixty-three), by Joice, his first wife, daughter and co-heiress of John Harris of Prickley, and the grandson of John Gyles by a daughter of the Rev. John Wood, rector of Astley; which John Gyles was the son of Anthony Gyles of Astley by the daughter and co-heiress of —— Potter of Areley. John Gyles of Prickley, above-named, married Martha, daughter of James Nash of Pudford, in Martley, and had issue, John, James, Samuel, Mary, Martha, and Joice. The eldest son, John, is said* to have settled at March, in Somersetshire, and to have had issue, William Giles, whose son (by Sarah Gilling, his wife), William Giles, married Anne Giblett, and had issue, John Giles, whose son William was father (with others) of Francis Giles, now of Stourbridge, surgeon.—Gules, a cross between four chalices (or uncovered cups) or, on a chief of the last three pelicans sable, vulning proper. Crest: A chalice or, out of it three pansey flowers proper. (K. 4, *Coll. Arm.*, fo. 155.) See HARRIS.

These bearings appear to have been allowed in 1682-3,† but Samuel Gyles of Astley *disclaimed* on the same occasion, as did his father, John Gyles of Astley, at the Visitation of 1634. The last-named John Gyles was fined £10 for not taking knighthood at the coronation of Charles I.

GILES, *of Powick*.—As Giles of Astley, but the chief argent. (*Penn MS.*)

GILES, *of White-Ladies Aston*.—As Giles of Astley, but

* In a pedigree in the possession of Mr. F. Giles of Stourbridge.

† They are given in the Heraldic Dictionaries as the arms of "Giles of London and Worcestershire," and are also stated to have been granted to "Gyles of London" on the 28th of July, 1579.

(according to Penn) the chief argent, and charged with three eagles displayed sable.

Edmund Giles of White-Ladies Aston was fined for not taking knighthood at the coronation of Charles I. He also disclaimed at the Visitation of 1634.

GILES, of Worcestershire. — Gules, a cross between four standards or, on a chief argent three swans sable. (*Win. MS.*)

This is probably a *mis-reading* of the coat blazoned under Giles of Astley.

GLANVILL. See CAMVILL.

GLODSALL, of Worcestershire. — Barry of six sable and argent, nine estoiles three, three, and three or. (*Burke's Armory, but evidently in error for CLODSHALE, which see.*)

GOARGE. — Mascaly or and azure. (*Penn MS.*)

GODARD. — Gules, a fesse counter-componée or and azure. (*N.*)
On Mrs. Walwyn's monument at Great Malvern. (*Dr. Prattinton.*)

GOLAFER, of Golafers, in Nafford, and of Berrow; quartered by Russell of Strensham and Winter of Huddington, in right of descent from the marriage of John Hodington with Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Golafer. — Barry wavy of six argent and gules, on a bend sable six bezants. (*N.; and Harl. MS., 1043.*)

GOLDESBURGH. — “Per pale or and azure, on a chevron three fleurs-de-lis between three bullocks (forsan *puttock's*) heads erased all counterchanged.” (*N.*)

“This,” says Dr. Prattinton, “is not Goldesburgh's coat. See Pope.” It occurs in the cathedral at Worcester on the monument of Abigail, widow of Godfrey Goldesburgh, Bishop of Gloucester; but, as Dr. Prattinton observes, it is really the coat of Pope, of which the following is a more accurate blazon, Per pale or and azure, on a

chevron between three *griffin's* heads erased, *four* fleurs-de-lis all counterchanged. Dr. Thomas, in his *Survey*, also describes the heads as those of a “puttock.” The arms borne by Dr. Goldesburgh, as on his tomb in Gloucester Cathedral, were—Quarterly 1st and 4th, Argent, a cross flory sable; 2nd and 3rd, Argent, three chevrons sable, in the middle a mullet gules. He died in 1604.

GOOD, of Redmarley d'Abitot; entered at the Visitation of 1634, and borne by Thomas Good, High Sheriff in the 9th of Charles I.—Gules, a chevron or between three lions rampant argent. (*C. 30, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 68.)

GOOD, as quartered by Buck of the Nash.—Sable, a fesse between three dolphins argent. (*Harl. MS.*, 615.)

GOODERE. *See* DYNELEY.

GOODWIN, of Wigorn and Salop.—Per pale or and gules, a lion rampant between three fleurs-de-lis counterchanged. (*Win. MS.*)

GOSPATRICK.—Gules, on a saltire argent a martlet sable. (*N.*)

Quartered by Talbot and Lyttelton. The “silver saltire upon martial red” was borne by the great house of *Nevill*, whose ancestor, Robert Fitz-Maldred, Lord of Raby (grandson of Earl *Gospatrick*, and lineal heir male of Uchture, Earl of Northumberland in the days of King Edmund Ironside), married in the thirteenth century the heiress of the early Nevills, and had issue by her a son, Geoffrey, who adopted his mother’s surname, and was ancestor of the Earls of Westmoreland, Salisbury, Warwick, &c. *See* NEVILL.

GOUCH, alias GOOGE.—Azure, three boars passant argent, two and one. (*Penn MS.*)

GOURNEY.—Paly of six or and azure, an annulet gules. (*N.*)
In glass in the Cathedral. (*See* Dr. Thomas’ *Survey*, p. 12.)

GOWER, of Woodhall, Colemers’, Boughton, Droitwich, &c.; a “right ancient” family, whose pedigree was recorded at all the Visitations.—Azure, a chevron between three

wolf's heads erased or. Crest: A wolf's head erased or.
(*H.* 20, *D.* 12, *C.* 30, and *K.* 4, *Coll. Arm.*)

The arms of Gower of Colemers', as impaled by Humphrey Lytton in Kingsnorton Church, in right of his wife Martha, daughter of Robert Gower of Colemers', are the same as those now borne by the Leveson Gowers, viz., Barry of six argent and gules, a cross patonce sable, with which are quartered the arms of *Grindall* (Ermine, a cross patonce gules). William Gower of Colemers' married in 1694* Eleanor, daughter and heiress of John Coyney of Weston Coyney, co. Stafford, and succeeded in her right to the Coyney estates. His only son, William Gower, was unfairly slain (*s.p.*) in a duel at a tavern in Drury Lane, in 1725, by Major Oneby, who was tried and found guilty of murder, but committed suicide in prison. (Burke's *Commoners*, ii., 44.)

GOWER, of Earl's Court. John Gower of Earl's Court, a natural son of Arnold Gower of the Woodhall family, had issue an only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, who carried Earl's Court in marriage to the Ingrams.—Arms as Gower of Woodhall, debruised by a sinister bendlet. (*Add. MS.*, 19,816.)

GOWER.—Azure, a chevron between three talbots passant argent. (*Entered at the Visitation of 1533, but Query if of Worcestershire?*)

GOWER, of Warwickshire and Worcestershire.—Gules, a fesse ermine between six crosses crosslet fitchée argent. (*Her. Dic. from Glover's Ordinary.*)

GOWER, of Thorne, in Inkberrow.—“ Azure, a chevron or be-

* *Sic* Burke, but it appears from her tombstone in Old St. Pancras' churchyard that she died in 1718, aged thirty-six, so that she would have been only twelve years old in 1694. John, her son, died in 1720, aged twenty-one, and William, her son, in 1723, aged twenty-six. William Gower of Colemers', the husband, died in 1736. See Cansick's *Epitaphs of Middlesex*.

tween two bird's heads erased sable langued gules and a mullet gold in chief, and two mullets with one bird's head in base." (*Prattinton MSS.*)

GRAFTON, *of Grafton Flyford*.—"This family," says Penn, "did formerly enjoy a long revenue of lands both in Worcester and Worcestershire, as at Grafton-att-Flyford, and at Pendock in this county; as also other lands in the county of Stafford." In the Harl. MSS., 1450 and 1102, are pedigrees of this family, commencing with Richard Grafton of Grafton Flyford, "who had many possessions in the counties of Worcester, Stafford, and Salop." His son John was father of Robert Grafton, "Bayley of y^e citty of Worcester in temp. E. 4,"* whose grandson Richard was a clothier at Worcester, and had issue a son, Thomas Grafton of Worcester. Nash says that the same family possessed the Manor of Grafton, near Bromsgrove. Junior branches of the family were seated at Wolverhampton and Shrewsbury.—Per saltire sable and ermine, a lion rampant or, armed and langued gules. Crest: On the trunk of a tree couped and eradicated, an eagle with expanded wings all or. A second crest is given in the Harl. MS., 1450, viz., On a tun lying fesseways or, a falcon rising argent supporting by the dexter claw a spear erect, the handle behind the tun. (*Penn MS.*; and *Harl. MSS.*, *ut supra*.)

Nash says that Ralph de Grafton, of Grafton Flyford, Sheriff in the 10th of Richard I., bore for arms, Sable, a fret argent, the field replenished with fleurs-de-lis or.

* Hugh and Robert Grafton were Bailiffs of the city in 1452, Robert and William Grafton in 1465, and John Grafton in 1480.

GRAHAM.—Or, on a chief sable three escallops of the field, a crescent gules for difference.

These arms, impaled with those of Coventry, occur on the monument (in Elmley Castle church) of Thomas, first Earl of Coventry, whose second wife was Elizabeth *Grimes*, one of his domestic servants, and a niece of Frances Grimes, sometime maid to Winifred, Lady Coventry, the Earl's first wife. On this monument she is called the daughter of Richard *Graham, esquire*, "a nobili Grahamorum familiâ," which is untrue, for her father, Richard Grimes,* was "a mean person," and "by trade a turner," and her brother was a common waterman. The arms (which are those of the Grahams of Norton Conyers, co. York) were placed upon the monument by the direction of Gregory King, Lancaster Herald, who, it seems, had married for his second wife Frances Grimes,† a sister of the countess. This monument, with its false inscription and arms, gave great offence to the second Earl of Coventry, who not only refused to allow it to be erected in the church at Croome, but instituted proceedings in the Court of Chivalry against Gregory King "for assigning false arms to the said Elizabeth," and for "contriving, forging, and framing so notoriously false and arrogant an inscription." A full account of this curious affair is given in the *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. vii., p. 97. The Countess married, secondly, Thomas Savage, of Elmley Castle, and lived to the year 1724, when the following notice of her appeared in the *Historical Register*:—"April 12. Dy'd Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Coventry, relict of Thomas, Earl of Coventry, after whose death she marry'd Thomas Savage, esq. She was a fortunate lady, being but of mean extraction, daughter [it should be *sister*] of Grimes, a lighterman on the river Thames, and household servant to the Earl who marry'd her." (*H. & G., ut supra.*)

GRANGE; *as quartered by Greswolde.*—Per saltire or and sable, four griffin's heads erased counterchanged.

GRANTHAM.—Ermine, a griffin segreant gules. (N.)

In glass in Kingsnorton Church. (Dr. Prattinton.)

* A John Grymes, M.A., was appointed vicar of Longdon in 1661. He disclaimed arms at the Visitation of 1682-3.

† This lady also is called *Graham* on Gregory King's monument in the church of St. Benet, Paul's Wharf.

GRANTMESNIL, *of Hinckley, co. Leicester*.—Gules, a pale or.
(N.)

One of the Lyttelton quarterings at Frankley.]

GRAVES, *of Poden in Church Honeybourne, and of Mickleton, co. Gloucester*.—Gules, an eagle displayed or, beaked, membered, and ducally crowned argent, between eight crosses crosslet of the second. Crest: A demi-eagle erased or, environed with a ducal coronet gules, in the beak a cross crosslet fitchée of the last. Mottoes used at various times by the family: “*Superna quærite;*” “*Esse quam videri;*” “*Gravis dum suavis;*” and “*Graves disce mores.*” (*Nash*, i., p. 198.)

GRAZEBROOK, *of Stourbridge*; now represented by Michael Phillips Grazebrook of Holly Grove, Hagley, eldest son of the late Michael Grazebrook of Audnam, near Stourbridge (where the family has been located for several generations), by Elizabeth Wallis, only daughter and heiress of John Phillips of Birmingham; and grandson of Michael Grazebrook of Audnam, by Mary Anne, daughter and eventually sole heiress of Thomas Needs of London, which last-named Michael was the second son of Michael Grazebrook, also of Audnam, by Sarah, only child and heiress of Thomas Worrall of Stourton, co. Stafford, and younger brother of Thomas Worrall Grazebrook of Stourton Castle, co. Stafford. The late Michael Grazebrook of Audnam, who died on the 24th of April, 1854, succeeded to the male representation of the family in 1846, on the death *s.p.* of his first cousin, Thomas Worrall Smith Grazebrook of Dallicott House, Salop, and Stourton, only son of the above-named Thomas Worrall

Grazebrook of Stourton Castle. This family claims to represent the ancient family of Gresbrooke, which came originally from Gresbrooke, co. York, but which was seated, from the thirteenth to the commencement of the eighteenth century, at Shenstone, in Staffordshire, and at Middleton, in Warwickshire.—Quarterly 1st and 4th, Argent, an eagle displayed gules armed or, on a chief sable three bezants each charged with a fleur-de-lis azure; 2nd and 3rd, Argent, three coneys gules (both for *Grazebrook*). Crest: A bear's head or, muzzled sable, charged on the neck with three fleurs-de-lis fesseways azure. Mottoes: "Bear and forbear;" and "Nec sinit esse feros." (*Edmondson; Harl. MS., 1563; and family seals.*)

GREAVES, of Kingsnorton.—Or, a mullet gules, on a chief sable three escallops of the first. (N.)

GREAVES, GREVES, or GREVIS, of Moseley Hall, Kingsnorton. The pedigree of this ancient family, some of whose monuments in Kingsnorton church are figured in Nash, was recorded at the Visitation of 1634 by Thomas Greaves, and at that of 1682-3 by Richard Greaves, his nephew. Sir Richard Greves of Moseley, knt., was High Sheriff in the 8th of James I.; and Thomas Greves of Moseley, gent., refused knighthood at the coronation of Charles I. It is said that Ancheatt Grevis, whose burial as a pauper on 27th August, 1788, is found in the parish register of Kingsnorton, was a lineal descendant of this family. The name is not yet extinct in the parish.—Argent, on a fesse azure between three pellets each charged with a lion's head erased of the field, a griffin passant between two escallops or. Crest: An eagle with two heads dis-

played sable, beaked and membered or ; also, A squirrel holding between its paws an escallop or.* (*C. 30, Coll. Arm., fo. 61; and K. 4, fo. 108, &c.*) .

A more ancient coat, Argent, an eagle with two heads displayed sable, is represented on the tomb of Richard Grevis of Moseley, who died in 1600.

GREENE.—Gules, a lion rampant per fesse argent and ermine crowned or. (*Penn MS.*)

Probably the coat of Nicholas Greene, who occurs in Penn's list of those who were to find horse in Worcestershire during the civil wars.

GREENE— . . . a cross crosslet ermine within a bordure or and sable. Azure, three bucks trippant or. Argent, a hunter's horn between five chough's heads erased sable. (*Win. MS.*)

GREETE, of Naunton.—Argent (or ermine), on a chief gules three buck's heads cabossed or. (*Papworth, &c.*)

A similar coat was confirmed in 1655 to a family of Greet of Staveley, co. York. In the Harl. MS., 1507, Coningsby quarters for Greet, Argent, a saltire within a bordure both engrailed azure ; a coat which the Heraldic Dictionaries attribute (but with the bordure or) to Locherd and Lockard. See LOCHARD.

GRENDON, of Grendon, co. Stafford.—Argent, two chevrons gules.

This is one of the coats quartered by Lyttelton at Frankley. It was brought in by Burley ; the mother of Joan Burley, who married Thomas Littleton (the famous author of the *Tenures*), having been Ellen, daughter and heiress of John Grendon of Grendon, co. Stafford.

* Demetrius Grevis, son of Charles Grevis, "formerly," says Burke (*Commissars*, i., 398), "of Moseley Hall," by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and eventually sole heiress of Demetrius James of Ightham Court, in Kent, assumed in 1817 the surname and arms of James in addition to those of Grevis, the latter being as those above described. The same arms are also borne by Mr. Greaves of Avonside, co. Warwick, who claims descent from the Moseley family.

GRESLEY, *of Salwarpe*; as borne by Philip Gresley, High Sheriff in 1790. Mr. Gresley, who was born in 1751, and died *s.p.* in 1825, was the only son of Philip Gresley (born 1713, ob. 1763) by Elizabeth Surman of Pershore, and grandson of the Rev. Francis Gresley, rector of Strensham, by Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Barton of Besford. This last-named reverend and venerable gentleman, who was born in the year 1674, and died in 1773, at the patriarchal age of ninety-nine, was one of the sons of Henry Gresley by his second wife, Eleanor, daughter of Gervase Buck, and grandson of John Gresley by Joan, daughter of Jasper More of Larden, Salop; which John Gresley was next brother to George Gresley of Drakelow, who was created a baronet in 1611.* Mr. Philip Gresley devised his estates to Robert Archibald Douglas, with a proviso that he should assume the name and bear the arms of Gresley.—Vaire ermine and gules. (N.)

DOUGLAS-GRESLEY, *of High Park, Salwarpe*; as exemplified by the College of Arms in 1830 to Robert Archibald Douglas, second son of the late Rev. Robert Douglas, rector of Salwarpe, on his assuming the surname and arms of Gresley. (*See preceding memoir.*)—Vaire ermine and gules, and (for distinction) a canton vert. Crest: A lion passant argent gorged (for distinction) with a collar vaire ermine and gules. Motto: “*Meliore fide quam fortunâ.*”

Mr. Douglas-Gresley bears these arms quarterly, in the first and fourth quarters, with those of Douglas, and also uses the Douglas crest in addition to that of Gresley.

* From a pedigree registered in the College of Arms, communicated by R. A. Douglas-Gresley, esq.

GRESWOLDE, *of Yardley, and of Solihull, co. Warwick*; an ancient family, whose pedigree was recorded at the Visitations of Warwickshire and Worcestershire taken in the years 1619 and 1634 respectively. Henry Greswolde of Yardley (younger son of Richard Greswolde of Solihull, and great-grandson of Richard Greswolde of Longdon by Joan, daughter and heiress of Thomas Stockley of Yoxal, co. Stafford) married Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of Henry James of Forfield Court, Bellbroughton, by whom he had issue four sons, George, Humphrey, William, and Richard. Humphrey Greswolde of Yardley was fined for refusing knighthood at the coronation of Charles I.; he married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Fulke Bourne* of Purshill Green, by whom he had, with other issue, a daughter, Anne, married to Henry Palmer of Olton End, co. Warwick, in whose descendants the representation of the family ultimately vested. Mary Greswolde, the daughter and heiress (by Martha his wife, daughter and co-heiress of William Makepeace of Pensham) of the Rev. Marshall Greswolde, who was a grandson of the above-named Humphrey, espoused David Lewis, and had a son and successor, Henry Greswolde Lewis of Malvern Hall, Warwickshire. He died *s.p.* in 1829, and was succeeded by his kinsman, Edmund Meysey Wigley, who thereupon assumed the surname and arms of Greswolde, but dying likewise issueless in 1833, the representation of the family devolved upon his uncle, Henry Wigley, who also assumed the name and arms of

* Fulke Bourne of Elmbridge paid a fine to be exonerated from knighthood at the coronation of Charles I., and "disclaimed" at the Visitation of 1634.

Greswolde only. Malvern Hall is now occupied by Francis Edward Williams, who married in 1838 Anne, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of the said Henry Greswolde.—Argent, a fesse gules between two greyhounds courant sable. (*C. 30, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 90b.)

In Solihull church the two greyhounds are in chief, one above the other. No crest appears to be registered to this family in the College of Arms, but they have sometimes used, A greyhound passant. In Solihull church one of their escutcheons is surmounted with, A hand couped at the wrist, thereon a hawk close proper. In Yardley church they quarter *Groome, Grange, Hawes, Stockley, Hewet, James,* and others.

GREVILLE.—Sable, a cross engrailed within a bordure also engrailed or, the former charged with five pellets. (*N.*)

This coat was borne by the Grevilles of Milcote, co. Warwick, who were Lords of Goldicote in Alderminster. It occurs at Lindridge, impaled by Edward Penell of Woodstone, who married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Edward Greville of Milcote, and died in 1657.

GREVILLE, of Arle's Court, near Cheltenham; as quartered by Hanford at the Visitation of 1634.—The same within a plain bordure or. (*C. 30, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 113.)

The same coat was quartered by Harewell through Vampage (*see VAMPAGE*); and by Lygon, in right of the marriage of Sir Richard Lygon of Madresfield with Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of William Greville by the heiress of Arle.

GREVILLE; as borne by John Greville, who married the heiress of Cooksey.—Or, on a cross engrailed within a bordure also engrailed sable, ten annulets of the first, in the dexter quarter a mullet. (*Collins' Peerage*.)

His son, John Greville, expunged the annulets. *See COOKSEY.*

GREVIS. *See GREAVES.*

GREY, Bishop of Worcester, 1214-16.—Barry of six argent and azure, over all a bend gules. (*Bedford.*)

GREY.—Barry of six argent and azure, on a bend gules three mullets or. (*N.*)

This coat occurs among the Lyttelton quarterings at Frankley (but in *or* and *azure*), and is by Nash attributed to *Grey of Ruthin*. It is really, however, the coat of *Pembridge*, and was brought in by Burley, in right of the marriage of Sir John Burley of Bromscroft (father of Sir John Burley, whose daughter married Thomas Lyttelton) with Alice, sister and heiress of Walter Pembridge. The coat (in *or* and *azure*) is borne, in the Roll of temp. Edward II., by Sir John de Penbruge of Herefordshire; but Dr. Strong (*Heraldry of Herefordshire*) informs us that on the monument of Sir Richard Pembridge, K.G. (father of the above Alice), in Hereford Cathedral the bend is uncharged.

GREYSTOCK.—Barry of six argent and azure, three chaplets two and one gules. (*N.*)

An impalement of Talbot in Bromsgrove Church. *See MORPETH.*

GRIFFITH, of Worcester.—Azure, a chevron between three dolphins embowed, the two in chief respecting each other, argent.

This coat occurs in the cathedral at Worcester on the monument of Frances, wife of John Griffith, A.M., Minor Canon, and daughter of John Bromley, esq., who died in 1682. It was exhibited at the Visitation of 1682-3, but "not admitted." (*See K. 4, Coll. Arm., fo. 121.*)

GRIFFITHS, of Thorngrove Park; as borne by Richard Griffiths of that place, High Sheriff in 1820.—Or, a lion rampant gules. Crest: A demi-lion rampant gules. (*Burke's Armory.*)

GRINDALL. *See GOWER.*

GRISEWOOD, of Daylesford House; as borne by the late Harman Grisewood of Daylesford, High Sheriff in 1864.—Argent, a lion passant environed with laurel vert, between three garbs azure, banded or. Crest: A demi-lion

rampant guardant argent, environed with laurel vert, and holding a garb as in the arms. Motto: "Nil desperandum."

GRISMUND, of Worcester.—Or, a bend componée of the first and gules; quartering . . . three cinquefoils or. (*M.I. to Richard Grismund, and Elizabeth his wife, in St. Martin's church, Worcester.—Nash, Appendix, 143.*)

GROOME, of Kimenthall; as quartered by Greswolde in Yardley Church.—Or, three piles meeting in base gules, on a chief indented azure two close helmets of the first.

GROSVENOR.—Azure, a garb or. (*N.*)

The coat of the great Cheshire house of Grosvenor, as quartered by Bulkeley on the Sandys monument at Wickamford. (*See Nash, ii., p. 463.*)

GROVE; as quartered by Sheldon of Beoley.—Argent, a chevron between three fir-cones gules. (*Harl. MS., 1167.*)

GROVE.—. . . . three cannons upon wheels two and one. Crest: Nine swords, points downwards Motto: "Memento novissima tua."

These singular bearings (impaling a bull couchant in flames) occur upon an altar tomb in the churchyard of St. Oswald, Worcester, with a Latin inscription, setting forth that there lies buried the body of John Grove, esquire, who died in 1730, aged forty-seven. The same tomb also commemorates "Gulielmus Smith," who died in 1770.

GUEST. *See GHEST.*

GUISE, of Elmore, co. Gloucester, and of Churchill, near Bredicote, in Worcestershire.—One of this ancient family, John de Guise (son of Reginald de Guise, who died in 1420), married an heiress of Wysham, and had with her the manor of Churchill.—Gules, seven lozenges vaire, on a

canton or, a mullet pierced sable; quartering *Wysham.* (Rudder's *Gloucestershire.*)

HABINGDON, *of Hindlip, and Wichenford.* The pedigree of this ancient family was recorded at the Visitations of 1569 and 1634. It is traced to Philip Abington, of Abington, co. Cambridge, sixth in descent from whom was William Abington or Habingdon, of St. John's, Bedwardine, who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of William Beaufitz of East Leach, co. Gloucester, and was ancestor (says Nash) of the families of that name in the counties of Worcester, Gloucester, and Dorset. His son, William Habingdon, was of Wichenford (in which parish the family had large possessions), and was the direct ancestor of Richard Habingdon of Brockhampton, co. Hereford, who by Eleanor his wife, daughter and co-heiress of John Hanley of Hanley-William, had two sons, Richard of Brockhampton (one of whose daughters and co-heiresses, Mary, espoused Richard Barneby of Acton) and John Habingdon, Cofferer to Queen Elizabeth, who purchased the manor of Hindlip from the Coningsby family, and rebuilt the mansion-house there about the year 1572. This gentleman was the father of Thomas Habingdon, whose valuable collections for the history of Worcestershire were so extensively used by Nash. Thomas Habingdon was born at Thorpe, near Chertsey, in Surrey, in 1560, and was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford. "Bigoted to his religion (says Nash), and pitying the hard fate of Mary, Queen of Scots, he engaged in designs for releasing her which had nearly cost him his life. He was, however, pardoned, and permitted to retire to Hindlip, which had

been settled upon him by his father on his marriage with Mary, eldest daughter of Edward Lord Morley. Notwithstanding this escape, Mr. Habingdon could not help engaging in the Gunpowder Plot, wherein if he was not directly concerned, yet for entertaining Garnet, Oldcorne, and others, he was committed to the Tower; but by the intercession of his wife's father, Lord Morley, and being Queen Elizabeth's godson, he was reprieved and pardoned, on condition that he should retire to Hindlip and never stir out of Worcestershire.* In this retreat he gave himself up entirely to the study of the antiquities of Worcestershire, and formed those well-known collections from which Nash's work is chiefly compiled. These collections received additions from his son, and afterwards from Dr. Thomas; they were purchased from the latter by Bishop Lyttelton, and by him presented to the Society of Antiquaries, where they still remain. Mr. Habingdon's son William,* who was born at Hindlip in 1605, married Lucy, daughter of William Herbert, first Lord Powis, by whom he had a son Thomas, who, dying without issue, devised his estate to his kinsman, Sir William Compton. —Quarterly 1st, Argent, on a bend gules three eagles displayed or, for *Habingdon* (granted to John Habingdon on January 5th, 1577); 2nd, Or, a fesse wavy between six billets sable, for *Domulton*; 3rd, Gules, a fesse between six mascles or, for *Brockhampton*; 4th, Ermine, on a chief gules three buck's heads cabossed or, for *Hanley*.

* According to Mr. Chambers's *Biographical Illustrations of Worcestershire*, William Habingdon (who was the author of several poems) died, before his father, on 13th November, 1645; but Nash gives the date of his death as November 30th, 1654.

Crest : An eagle displayed or, ducally crowned azure.
(C. 30, *Coll. Arm.*, fo. 103; *Harl. MS.*, 1566.)

In the Harl. MS., 1566, are two achievements of Habingdon ; the one as above, and the other, "from y^e labored pettigree," containing eleven quarterings, as follows :—1st, *Habingdon*; 2nd, Gules, a lion rampant double queued argent, for *Attwood of Wichenford*; 3rd, Ermine, a chief bendy sinister or and sable, for *D'Abitot*; 4th, Gules, a fesse and two mullets in chief argent, for *Poher*; 5th, Sable, five bezants in saltire, two, one, and two, a chief or, for *Byfield*; 6th, Sable, a fesse nebulée between six billets or;* 7th, Or, a fesse wavy between six billets sable, for *Domulton*; 8th, Gules, a fesse between six lozenges or; 9th, Gules, a fesse between six mascles or;† 10th, Gules, a bend argent, for *Foliot of Bromyard*. Crests : 1st, A bull argent, armed, collared, and lined or; 2nd, A cubit arm in armour holding a battle-axe; 3rd, A buck's head cabossed. . . . In Hindlip church is a large achievement of Habingdon, comprising some additional quarterings ; among others, Argent, three helmets azure ; and, Lozengy or and azure, a canton argent, both stated to be for *Beaufitz*. The crests are :—First, On a wreath argent and gules, an armed arm holding a battle-axe, with the motto, "Hope to come;"‡ Second, An eagle close or, and over it "Habingdon's Seal, 3 Edward II." Third, A bull salient sable, armed, collared, and chained gules.

HACKETT, of St. John's.—Argent, two bends gules.

"This (says Penn) was the bearing of Master Thomas Hackett, Justice of the Cittie of Worcester, and is thus borne by his eldest sonne, who liveth at St. John's, who is a very noble and worthy gentleman." Thomas Hackett was Mayor of Worcester in 1644.§

* Nash ascribes this coat to Domulton.

† These two coats (8 and 9) were, according to Nash, "the arms of a second house of Marescall and Brockhampton, which after them Domulton and Habingdon inherited."

‡ The crest (*a battle-axe*) and the above motto (with the arms, Gules, a bend argent, differenced with a martlet) are attributed by Dr. Thomas to *Foliot of Bromyard*. (See also Burke's *Armory*.) Anthony Habingdon of Dowdeswell, co. Gloucester, Gentleman Usher to Queen Elizabeth, who derived his descent from the Habingdons of Wichenford, received in 1595 a confirmation of the Habingdon arms (with an annulet for difference), and this crest : An arm embowed in armour, the elbow resting on the wreath, holding a battle-axe. (See *Add. MS.*, 14,295, and *Harl. MS.*, 1041.)

§ A family named Hackett formerly possessed a considerable estate in Grimley. Henry Hackett of Grimley, gent., compounded for his estate with

HACKLUIT; as quartered by *Bridges of Eastington* at the Visitation of 1634.—Argent, three battle-axes erect, two, and one, gules. (*C. 30, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 110.)

HADEN, *of Dudley, and of Rowley Regis and Wolverhampton, co. Stafford.*—Argent, a human leg embowed couped at the thigh azure. Crest: A cubit arm erect in armour . . . holding an arrow . . . (*Seal of . . . Haden of Wolverhampton, gent., 1750.*)

HADLOW.—Argent, a lion rampant azure guttée d'or. (N.)

This coat was formerly in one of the windows of Upton-Snodsbury church, with the inscription, "Orate pro animâ Johannis Hadlo." (*See Nash, ii., 439.*)

HAGLEY, *of Hagley.*—Per pale or and azure, three bars counterchanged, in chief two pallets and as many gyrons all counterchanged as before, an inescutcheon argent. (N.)

Henry de Haggeley, who was Eschaetor of Worcestershire in 1395, and Sheriff in 1398, 1399, and 1403, sealed with this coat in the 12th of Henry IV.; and the same is represented in one of the windows of Hagley Church. Vincent, however, maintains that it is the bearing of Mortimer; whilst Brooke declares that it is either "the antick design of the painter's brain" or the coat of some other family; for, says he, "Mortimer was never Lord of Hagley." In a manuscript note to his own book, however, Vincent says:—"This is the bearing of Hagley, having seen a fair impression of it on a seal since this book was published." The same coat is attributed to the family of Hagley in the *Harl. MSS.*, 1392 and 1459, and the *Cott. MS.*, *Tib. D.*, 10. In the *Harl. MS.*, 807, on fo. 106, the coat again occurs, with this note:—"This is the true compounded coate of Mortymer, as I have seene it represented in a very owlde glasse wyndowe in the parishe church of Hagley in Worcestershire, 1599; p. Yorke R. Brooke." (*See Nash, i., 489; Papworth's Ordinary, and the MSS. there cited.*) The Blankfronts of Alvechurch and the Burleys of Bromscroft also bore coats resembling that of Mortimer.

the Parliamentary Committee at £300. A William Hackett of Upton-on-Severn, gent., was fined for declining knighthood at the coronation of Charles I. His name also appears in the list of disclaimers at the Visitation of 1634.

HAIGH, *of Worcester*; as borne by William Haigh, late of St. John's, Worcester, now of Shirley Hall, Northamptonshire, a Deputy-Lieutenant for this county, and formerly Mayor of the city of Worcester.—Azure, a saltire cantoned with two stars in chief and base, and with as many crescents addorsed in the flanks argent. Crest: A rock proper. Mottoes: (above) “Tyde what may:” (below) “Sola virtus invicta.” (*Communicated.*)

HAINES, *of Worcester*; as borne by Francis Haines, Mayor of that city in 1683, who died in 1707, aged seventy-one.—Argent, three crescents gules. (*M.I. in St. Nicholas's church, Worcester.*)

HAINES; as borne by *Thomas Haines*, Serjeant of His Majesty's Chapel Royal, who died in 1687, the grandson of the Rev. John Wilkinson, rector of St. Martin's, Worcester.—Argent, on a fesse between three annulets gules, as many ducal coronets or. (*M.I. in St. Martin's church.*)

HALESOWEN, *Abbey of*.—Azure, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis or. (*Edmondson.*)

HALL, *of Henwick and Mathon*. The pedigree of this family was recorded at the Visitations of 1569 and 1634. John Hall of Henwick had issue Thomas Hall; whose son John had issue, by Mary his wife, Edward, Anne, Elizabeth, and Emma. Of the same family was Anthony Hall of Henwick, whose second son, William Hall of Rotherhithe, near London, and of Leicestershire, recorded his pedigree at the Visitation of the last-named county in 1619. Anthony's elder son Anthony, described as of

Mathon, had issue three sons, Thomas (aged forty in 1619), William, and Henry.—Argent, between nine crosses crosslet azure, three talbot's heads erased sable. Crest : A dragon's head couped azure, gorged with a collar engrailed argent thereon three roundles. (*D. 12, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 52, and *C. 30*, fo. 106b.; *Add. MS.*, 19,816; *Harl. MS.*, 1566.)

In the Harl. MS., 1072, Hall of Henwick bears, Ermine, on two bars gules three escutcheons two and one or. A further coat is attributed to the family by Dr. Prattinton, viz., Ermine, a chevron between three talbot's heads erased sable. Dr. Thomas attributes to Hall of Hallow, Ermine, three hound's heads erased . . . which, it appears, occurs on the monument of Edward Hall, who died in 1616, in Hallow church. Estbury, which, as well as Henwick, is in the chapelry of Hallow, was also the property of the Hall family ; it was purchased by Thomas Hall from Sir Humphrey Stafford, knt. Penn gives the coat of Hall of "Esbury" as, Argent, three talbot's heads erased sable langued gules. It appears from Nash (i., 475) that in 1617 Thomas Hall was of Estbury, Edward Hall of Henwick, and another Edward Hall of Hallow.

HALL; as borne by *John Hall, Bishop of Bristol*, who died in 1709-10, aged seventy-seven, and was buried at Bromsgrove. He was the son of the Rev. John Hall, vicar of Bromsgrove, and grandson of Richard Hall of Worcester, clothier, by Elizabeth, *née* Bonner, his wife. Bishop Hall died without issue ; his sister and heiress was married to the Rev. John Spilsbury, the ejected vicar of Bromsgrove, who had issue by her an only child, John Spilsbury, whom the Bishop appointed his executor. — Sable, crusuly argent, three talbot's heads erased of the last langued gules. (*M.I. at Bromsgrove.*) See SPILSBURIE.

HALL.—Argent, a chevron sable between three columbines proper.—Argent, a chevron engrailed between three

talbot's heads erased sable.—Azure, a chevron counter-battled or. (*Win. M.S.*)

The first coat is ascribed in the Heraldic Dictionaries to "Hall of Coventry, co. Warwick." It is identical with the coat of William Coventry, Lord Mayor of London in 1425; but a similar coat was borne by Timothy Hall, Bishop of Oxford, 1688-90. The third coat is that of Hale of King's Walden, Herts. (See Berry's *Hertfordshire Pedigrees*, and Papworth's *Ordinary*.)

HALLIDAY, of "*The Leasowes*," Halesowen; as borne by the late Major John Delap Halliday, to whose memory there is a handsome monument in Halesowen church.—Argent, a crescent, therefrom issuant a sword erect gules, a chief ermine and a canton of the second, the latter charged with a saltire of the field. Crests: 1st, A dexter arm embowed in armour lying fesseways and holding a sword embrued proper; 2nd, A boar's head couped argent armed or; 3rd, A boar's head erased sable. (Burke's *Armory*.)

HALLUGHTON, of Crowneast, St. John's. "In the reign of Edward III. (says Nash) Crowneast became the inheritance of Robert Hallughton; and, in the 14th of Henry VI., Isabel, widow of Humphrey Hallughton, died seised thereof, when, by inquisition, Leake of Derbyshire was declared the next heir thereto." The family of the Hallughtons of St. John's, he adds in a note, "is of great antiquity, as appears by evidences. Robert Hallughton granted to James de Abingdon one messuage, &c., which was purchased of Robert Roberts within the manor of Wyke; witnessed by Thomas de Abingdon, William Vallet, and Giles de Brug, Sheriff of Worcester; dated at Wichenford, the 40th of Edward III. The seal, a cross patonce." (Vol. ii., p. 311.)

HAMMOND. *See Dowdeswell.*

HAMPDEN.—Argent, a saltire gules between four eagles displayed or. (*Win. MS.*)

HANBURY, *of Hanbury, and of Beanhall in Feckenham*; an ancient family, whose descent and arms were recorded at the Visitation of 1569. From Roger de Hanbury, who was of Hanbury in the twelfth century, sprang Geoffrey de Hanbury, father of Henry de Hanbury, who, in the 26th of Edward III., sealed with the arms still borne by the family. John Hanbury of Hanbury, living in 1400, had three sons—William, who carried on the line at Hanbury; John of Beanhall, from whom the Hanburys of Kelmarsh, in Northamptonshire (now represented by Lord Bateman), are descended; and Richard of Elmley Lovett, ancestor of Lord Sudeley and of the Hanburys of Pontypool.—Or, a bend engrailed vert plain cottised sable. Crest: Out of a mural crown sable, upon a wreath or and vert, a demi-lion gold holding in the dexter paw a battle-axe of the last helved of the first. (*D. 12, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 42; *Penn MS.**; *Harl. MS.*, 1566; Burke's *Peerage, Landed Gentry, &c.*)

John Hanbury of Feckenham, gent., and John Hanbury of Worcester, gent., were each fined £10 for not taking knighthood at the coronation of Charles I. "Mr. Hanbury of Feckenham" also occurs in Penn's list of those Worcestershire gentlemen who were to find horse during the civil wars. He appears to be the John Hanbury of Feckenham who was High Sheriff in 1649-50, and who, according to Burke, was "a stanch Parliamentarian, and high in the confidence of

* Penn's comments on these arms are not very complimentary to their then bearer:—"Heare (he says) the bend is formed of to (two) bunched lines that carrys a hollow and bending crooke, which may signifie the bearer to be a most crooked dealer with his foes and contry's enemies, insoemuch that they should never know when he would fight them."

Oliver Cromwell." Burke also identifies him with the John Hanbury of Purcell Green, co. Worcester, to whom Camden confirmed the Hanbury arms, with a mullet for difference, and granted the crest as above described, but charged on the shoulder with a trefoil vert.* In the Harl. MS., 1566, however, the grantee of the crest is stated to have been "John Hanbury of London, draper, and of Chelmarsh, co. Northampton." The Hanbury arms occur in Kidderminster church on the tablet of "Caple Hanbury, esq." who died in 1704, aged seventy-eight.

HANCOCK, *of Norton in Bredon, and of Twining, co. Gloucester*; recorded at the Visitation of 1682-3. Charles Hancock married the eldest of the three daughters and co-heiresses of Richard Baugh of Twining, and died seised of the manor of Twining in 1717. Peter Hancock, of Norton and Twining, died in 1776, leaving two daughters, Anne and Charlotte, his co-heiresses, the one married to George Maxwell, and the other to John Embry.† —Gules, a dexter hand couped argent on a chief of the last three cocks of the first. Crest: A cock gules. (*K. 4, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 32.)

The pedigree entered by the family at the Visitation commences with William Hancock of Twining, "descended out of Devonshire," to which county the arms were "referred;" but, it is added, "this

* The Hanbury arms, within a bordure engrailed vert, charged with trefoils, and with a mullet in the sinister chief for distinction, are registered in the College of Arms as appertaining to William Allen Hanbury of Schloss Jackschönau, near Perschütz, in Prussia, the grandson of Capel Hanbury of Ware, co. Herts. They were granted by Sir C. G. Young, Garter, together with the Hanbury crest (gorged for distinction with a collar vert), and the motto, "Nil desperandum, Christus duxit." This gentleman is descended from a Richard Hanbury, who is supposed to have been a son of Philip Hanbury, second son of Richard Hanbury of Elmley Lovett. On the 25th of April, 1664, Dugdale granted a coat to Francis Hanbury of Wolverhampton, gent. (a descendant of the Hanburys of Hanbury), in which the engrailed bend is altered in tincture to purpure, and is charged with three bezants. This Francis, who was also of Norton Hall, co. Stafford, was born in 1637, and died in 1703, leaving issue.

† Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, p. 781.

without the hand was granted to Edward Hancock of Comb Martin, co. Devon, by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux.—See Grants, ii., 549.”

HANCOCKS, of *Wolverley Court, and Blakeshall*; registered in the College of Arms.—Per chevron azure and gules, in chief a garb between two cocks respecting each other, in base a lion rampant or. Crest: On a mount vert, a cock gules, in his dexter claw an ear of wheat or. Motto: “Redeem time.” (Burke’s *Landed Gentry*.)

The lion rampant in the base of the shield is derived apparently from the coat of Talbot, William Hancock of Wolverley having married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Talbot. See TALBOT.

HANDSACRE, of *Handsacre*, co. *Stafford*; as quartered by Dyneley. In the 20th of Edward II. the Handsacres were owners of Charlton. Sir Simon de Handsacre, who was Lord of Handsacre and Charlton in 5th Edward III., left a daughter Eleanor, his heiress, who marrying Richard Dyneley, carried Charlton to that family.—Ermine, three chess rooks gules.

HANFORD, of *Wollas-hall, Wollashull, or Wollers Hill*. This is one of Mr. Shirley’s *knightly* families of Worcestershire. “Hanford, or Honford, in Cheshire,” he says, “was the original seat of this family, descended from Thomas Hanford and Margaret Huggefond, the heiress of Wollashill; which Thomas was son of Lawrence, second son of Robert Hanford, of Hanford, who was sixth in descent from Sir John Hanford, of Hanford, in Cheshire. The elder line of the family became extinct in 1513. The present branch has been seated at Wollashill since 1536.” The pedigree was recorded at the Visitation of 1634. The family is now extinct; its last male representative, John Compton Hanford, having died

without issue on the 19th of June, 1860. Wollashall is now the seat of William Hanford Flood, High Sheriff of this county in 1871, who married Mr. Hanford's only surviving sister, Frances, and added in consequence the surname of Hanford to his patronymic.—Sable, an estoile of eight rays argent; quartering (in the Visitation Book of 1634) 1st., Vert, on a chevron between three stag's heads cabossed or, as many mullets gules, for *Hugford*; 2nd, Argent, a pile sable, for *Dickleston*; 3rd, Gules, a fesse between six pears or, for *Besford*; 4th, Azure, an eagle displayed argent within a tressure flory and counter-flory or, for *Vampage*; 5th, Argent, a wolf passant sable, for *Wollashull*; 6th, Argent, a chevron azure between three garbs vert banded or, for *Sarrell*; 7th, Sable, on a cross engrailed within a bordure or, five pellets, for *Greville*; 8th, Or, a bird rising vert within a bordure argent charged with fleurs-de-lis sable, for *Arle*.* 9th, Argent, a chevron engrailed between three griffin's heads erased sable, for *Rake*. Crest: On a chapeau, a wyvern gules, wings expanded argent. Motto: “Memorare novissima.” (C. 30, *Coll. Arm.*, fo. 113; *Harl. MS.*, 1566; &c., &c.)

* Nash in blazoning the quarterings of Harewell, states that this coat also occurs in St Peter's church, at Wich, “but whose it is,” says he, “I cannot guess.” In blazoning Hanford's achievement, however, he ascribes it to *Anell*. The same coat occurs among the Lygon quarterings on Penelope Walwyn's monument at Great Malvern. It was brought in by Greville; William Greville, son of Richard Greville, of Leamington, having married the daughter of John Arle, of Arle's Court, Cheltenham, by whom he had issue three daughters, his co-heiresses, Eleanor, Anne, and Margaret; the first married to Robert Vampage, and the last to Sir Richard Lygon, of Madresfield, knt. (See *Harl. MS.*, 1566.)

HANLEY, *of Hanley-William, in Eastham.* Thomas de Hanley held lands in Hanley-William in the 13th of Edward I. "Several branches," says Nash (i., 365), "proceeded from this stock of the Hanleys; the first was by a marriage between Peter de Washborne and Isold, daughter of John de Hanley, 29 Edward III.; from this marriage sprang the family of the Washbornes. The second branch was by a marriage of Richard de Hopton with Joan de Hanley, 43 Edward III.; from this marriage descended the Hoptons, of Hopton, in the county of Salop. The third branch was from the marriage of Margaret, daughter and heiress of Simon Hanley, with Robert Stanshawe, *alias Stanlaw*; and the last from the marriage of Richard Habingdon, of Brockhampton, with Eleanor, daughter and co-heiress of John Hanley; from this match descended two sons, Richard Habingdon and John Habingdon; the last was Habingdon, of Hindlip, who was born in 1515, at Brockhampton, formerly the manor-house of John Hanley. The name of Hanley became extinct in the reign of Edward VI."—Ermine, on a chief gules three stag's heads cabossed or. (*N.*; and *Penn MS.*)

HANLEY.—Or, on a saltire sable five mullets of the field.
(*Penn MS.*)

HARCOURT.—Or, two bars gules.* (*N.*)

The coat of the ancient and illustrious family of Harcourt, of Stanton Harcourt, Oxon., Staffordshire, Warwickshire, &c., as im-

* The usual coat of Harcourt is Gules, two bars or, which occurs on the tomb of a knight of this family in the cathedral at Worcester. See Thomas's *Survey*, p. 72.

paled by Cooksey and Phelip, in Kidderminster church, and in Worcester cathedral.

HARDING, as impaled by John Smith, of Copcote, whose daughter and heiress, Joan, married William Wheeler, of Martin Hussingtree.—Gules, three greyhounds courant in pale or, collared azure. (*Harl. MS.*, 1566, fo. 171).

HARDWICKE, *of Droitwich*.—Argent, a saltire engrailed azure, on a chief of the last three cinquefoils of the first. (*Penn MS.*)

The coat probably of the Rev. Humphrey Hardwicke, incumbent of St. Mary Witton, Droitwich, who, says Nash (i., 326), “was a zealous champion on the side of the Parliament; he not only preached for them, but enlisted himself as a soldier under the Earl of Essex, for which he was deprived, and the profits of his living given to Richard Jennings, gentleman of the King’s chamber. There are among the Archives of the Dean and Chapter, letters from Charles I. about this matter, dated from Oxford, February 24th, 1642, and July 5th, 1643.” The following is Penn’s comment on this coat: “Peace and wisdome being disturbed, yet it’s willing to pass by some affronts; but finding a continual torture, readie to fall, can rest no more with patience, but startle up to a *head* and in wisdome puts them to the *foyl*.”

HAREWELL, *of Besford Court*; a junior branch of the Harewells, of Wootton-Wawen, co. Warwick. The pedigree of this family in the Harl. MS., 1566, commences with John Harewell, who had two sons—John, living in the 7th of Henry V.; and William. The latter married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of John Dickleston (descended from Besford, of Besford), and had issue Roger Harewell, who married the daughter and heiress of Corbet, by the daughter and heiress of Cowley. Their grandson, Thomas Harewell, married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Robert Vampage, by whom he had a son, Edmund Harewell, of Besford, who

by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of James Berry, of Hampton Poyle, Oxon., was father of Sir Edmund Harewell, Knight of the Bath, Sheriff of Worcestershire in the 39th of Elizabeth; and of Francis Harewell, of Birlingham, who married Mary Sheldon, daughter of Richard Sheldon,* of Spetchley. Sir Edmund Harewell married Susan, daughter of Edmund Colles, of Leigh; he sold the Besford estate to the Sebrights, and with him the name seems to have expired in Worcestershire. The family did not appear at any of the Visitations of this county.—Argent, on a fesse nebulee sable three hare's heads erased (sometimes couped) of the field; quartering *Dickleston, Besford, Corbett,*† *Cowley, Vampage, Wollashull, Greville, Arle, Sarrell, Berry, and Pincepole.* Crest: A hare's head erased or. (*Harl. MSS.*, 615, 1566; *Nash*; and *Penn. MS.*)

HARFORD, or HAWFORD.—Argent, on a chief sable three buck's heads cabossed or. (*Penn. MS.*)

HARGRAVE.—Or, a chief indented gules. (*N.*)

This is probably a mistake for *Hengrave*, whose coat (*Argent, a chief dancettee gules*) occurs among the Lyttelton quarterings at Frankley.

HARLEY.—Or, a bend cottised sable. (*N.*)

* By Margaret, daughter of John Harman, which Margaret afterwards married Thomas Harewell, uncle of Sir Edmund and Francis, and died in 1600.

† Viz., Argent, two bendlets indented gules and vert, in *Harl. MSS.*, *ut supra*. Dr. Thomas and Nash ascribe this coat to *Ruyhall*. The latter says that among the Harewell quarterings at Birlingham, is one coat that does not occur at Besford, viz., Argent, a raven proper within a bordure sable bezantée, which (says he) Mr. Habingdon takes to be Corbett, of Cowleigh. See RUYHALL.

The coat of Harley, of Brampton-Brian, co. Hereford, afterwards Earls of Oxford and Mortimer. It occurs at Birtsmorton, impaled by Giles Nanfan, whose wife Elizabeth was the daughter of John Harley of Brampton-Brian.

HARMAN.—Argent, on a cross sable a stag's head.* (N.)

An impalement of Harewell (which see).

HARMANVILLE.—Or, two bars gules. (N.)

This is an impalement of Cooksey and Phelip, in Kidderminster church and Worcester cathedral, but it should be *Harcourt*. Nash does not appear to be responsible for this mistake, for Dr. Thomas ascribes the impalement to Harmanville in his *Survey of the Cathedral*. A family of Harmanville bore the same coat; it is attributed to "Sir . . . de Harmonville" in the MS. Glover's Ordinary, cited by Mr. Papworth.

HARNEHULL, of Harnehull, co. Gloucester; as quartered by Walsh. William de Harnehull died seised of Harnehull, in the 17th of Edward II.; Edward Stonor died seised thereof, in the 5th of Richard II., and John, his son and heir, in the 13th of the same king's reign.—Or, three roses gules seeded of the field. (N.)

HARPUR, of Chesterton, co. Warwick, and "Brocton," co. Worcester.—Gules, a cross or. (Dugdale's *Warwickshire*.)

HARRINGTON.—Argent, a fret sable. (*Penn. MS.*)

The arms of the Harringtons of Exton, &c., are Sable, a fret argent; by what family the coat given by Penn was borne, has not been ascertained; but there is an inscription in Upton Warren

* John Harman, alias Voysey or Vesey, consecrated Bishop of Exeter in 1519, bore Argent, on a cross sable a stag's head couped between four martlets of the field. He is said to have adopted the name of Voysey from a friend who brought him up, his proper surname being Harman. Mr. Clive, in his work on the Marches of Wales, gives his arms with the addition of a chief azure charged with a cross crosslet or between two roses proper seeded and leaved argent. On his monument at Sutton Coldfield, the chief (says Mr. Bedford) is charged with a cross *patonce* between two roses or, barbed and seeded proper. The Harmans were of More Hall, co. Warwick.

church, to Mary, daughter of John Arden, and wife of Charles Harrington, esquire, of Hytonhey, in Lancashire, who died in 1713, aged twenty-four.

HARRIS, of Worcester.—Vert (should probably be *azure*), a chevron ermine between three hedgehogs or. Crest: An arm grasping a dart. (*N.*)

This coat occurs in St. Peter's church, Worcester, on the monument of Thomas Harris, *juris-consultus*, who died in 1681, and others of the family. They were connected with the Andrews of Barnes-hall.

HARRIS, of Prickley in Martley, and of Walton, co. Gloucester, and London; descended from John Prickley, of Prickley, "who called himself Harris, after the name of his father-in-law, who lived at Prickley" (*Harl. MS.*, 1476). The pedigree and arms of this family were recorded at the Visitation of London by one of the family, in 1633-4. John Harris, of Prickley, living in 1658, had two daughters and co-heiresses, Joyce and Elizabeth. The former was married to Samuel Gyles, of Astley (son of John Gyles, of Astley), and had issue (with others) a son, John Gyles, who was of Prickley at the Visitation of 1682-3, and then aged thirty-three. Elizabeth, the other daughter, espoused J. Green, of Martley, and was mother of an only child, Elizabeth, married to — Passey. There is an M.I. at St. Helen's, Worcester, to John Harris, "late keeper of the castle of Worcester," a descendant of this family, who died in 1685, aged sixty.—Or, a chevron ermine between three passion-nails *azure*; quartering (in the *Harl. MS.*, 1566) Gules, a lion rampant regardant argent, for *Massey*; and Gules, three griffin's heads erased argent, on a chief of the last as many cinquefoils vert, for *Aubrey*. Crest: On a chapeau,

a mural crown argent, therein an arm embowed in armour proper vambraced or, holding a battle-axe of the last armed sable. (*Harl. MSS.*, 1476 and 1566; *Penn. MS.*)
See PRICKLEY.

HARRIS.—Or, three greyhounds courant in pale sable. Motto : “ Cum luce labor.” (*Penn. MS.*)

These arms are on the monument in Worcester cathedral, of Thomas Harryes, M.A., who died in 1621, aged thirty-two. (*See Thomas's Survey*, p. 65.) Dr. Prattinton ascribes the same arms (but with the greyhounds collared gules) to “R. Harris, Prebendary of Worcester.”

HARRISON, of Temple Laughern; as borne by Richard Harrison, High Sheriff in 1787.—Azure, three demi-lions rampant or. Crest : A demi-lion rampant argent, holding a laurel wreath proper. (*Dr. Prattinton.*) *See YEOMANS.*

HARWARD, or HEREWARD, of Hartlebury; an old family originally seated in Warwickshire. Their pedigree in the *Harl. MSS.*, 1043 and 1566, commences with Richard Hereward, of Warwickshire, who married Elizabeth Greville, and had issue a son, John, whose grandson, Richard, was father (by Joan his wife, daughter of Richard Hollins) of Thomas Hereward, of Hartlebury. Thomas married Joan Nash, and had issue two sons : Francis, Proctor of the Arches, who married Sibell, daughter of Hugh Parry, of Aconbury, and had issue William, Edmund, Robert, and Thomas; and John Hereward, or Harward, of Hartlebury, who by Jane his wife, daughter of John Barnesley, of Barnesley Hall, had three sons, Thomas, Charles, and John, and three daughters.—Checky or and azure, on a bend gules three double-headed eagles displayed argent. (*Harl. MSS.*, 615, 1043, and 1566.)

This coat was borne temp. Edward II. by Sir Robert Hereward, of Cambridgeshire. (*Roll of the date.*) Penn attributes the coat (but with the eagles single-headed and tinctured *or*) to "Harwood, of Hartlebury," and the Heraldic Dictionaries ascribe the same coat to "Harward, of Cornwall and Worcestershire." It is now borne (with an eagle's head erased for Crest) by the Harwards of Winterfold, Chaddesley Corbett, who, we believe, claim descent from the Hartlebury family.*

HARWOOD.—"Gules, a bend 'twixt six crosslets fitchée argent. In Staffordshire, Argent, a chevron 'twixt three buck's heads cabossed sable." (*Win. MS.*)

The first coat is that of *Howard*: the last that of *Whorwood*, of Stourton Castle, Sandwell, &c., co. Stafford.

HASELRIGGE.—Argent, a chevron sable between three hazel leaves slipped vert. (*N.*)

Impaled by Edward Rouse, of Rouse-Lench, who died in 1611, in right of Mary, his wife, the daughter of Miles Haselrigge, of Noseley, co. Leicester.

HASELWOOD, of *Wick-Warren and Offenham*. This was a junior branch of the ancient family of Haselwood of Maidwell, in Northamptonshire, founded by Edward Haselwood of Wick-Warren, third son of Edmund Haselwood

* In the church of Boulton-on-the-Hill, Gloucestershire, is a monument with these arms (the eagles single-headed) to Kemp Harward, M.D., who died January 15th, 1743, aged sixty-six, and whose only daughter and heiress, Lucy, was married at Batsford on 28th May, 1747, to John Head, of Hodcutt, Berks. Dr. Harward was descended from a family seated for several generations at Harvington, near Evesham. He was baptized at Blockley, in 1677, the son of Kemp Harward, of Harvington, and Elizabeth, *née* Carter, his wife. On 22nd July, 1595, Robert Harward was married at Harvington to Magdalen Kempe, and at the same place were baptized Thomas (1596), Kempe (1598), Anthony (1600), Thomas (1607), and Robert (1609), the children of Robert Harward. A branch of the family was also seated at Bretforton; William Canning, of Foxcote, co. Warwick, living in 1619, married the daughter and heiress of Thomas Harward, of that place. (*Ex. inf.* Rev. T. P. Wadley.)

of Maidwell, by Jane his wife, daughter and heiress of John Billington, and grandson of Thomas Haselwood by (it is presumed) Christiana his wife, daughter and heiress of Thomas Hewet.* This Edward married Martha Skerne, or Sherne, of London, and had (with other issue) a son, Fulke Haselwood of Wick-Warren, who recorded his descent and arms at the Visitation of 1569. He married his cousin Elizabeth,† daughter of Thomas Babington of Kiddington, Oxon, and was direct ancestor‡ of Francis Haselwood of Wick-Warren, Wick-Burnell, and Offenham, who was fined £12 10s. for not taking knighthood at the coronation of Charles I., and who died on the 16th of August, 1655.§ His son and successor, Thomas,

* The Visitation pedigree (a^o 1569) commences with Thomas Haselwood, whose son Edmund of Maidwell married Jane . . . and had issue, John (eldest son), Thomas, Edward (of Wick-Warren), and others. The wife of Thomas is not given, but it is almost certain that he was the Thomas who (according to the Harl. MS., 1417, fo. 23), married Christiana Hewet, and whose son Edmund married Jane Billington. It is almost equally certain that John, Edmund's eldest son, was the John of Maidwell who married the heiress of Marmion of Gadby, and whose descendants are given in Nichols's *Leicestershire*, ii., 569.

† Elizabeth's mother, Margaret, was the daughter of Edmund Haselwood and Jane Billington. (See Harl. MS., 1417.)

‡ According to Nash's pedigree of Haselwood (vol. i. p. 203), Francis was son of Thomas, and grandson of Fulke. The following Haselwood entries appear in the parish registers of Offenham:—

1603-4, Feb. 6. Married, Mr. Lanclett Spooner and Mrs. Marie Haslewoode.

1604-5, Jan. 10. Bur., Mr. William Haslewood.

1606, May 19. Bur., Mrs. Dorothy Haslewoode.

1626, Nov. 1. Bur., Edward, son of Francis Haslewoode, esq.

1628, Dec. 21. Bapt., Elizab., da. of Francis Haslewood, esq., and Ann his wife. Henry Dinglie, Eliz. Dinglie, and Eliz. Cradocke, Sureties.

1639-40, March 11. Bur., John Haselwood, gentleman.

1652, Dec. 17. Bapt., Thomas, son of Mr. Francis Haslewood, esq., and Sarah his wife.

1665, Aug. 22, Bur., Mr. Francis Haslewood, esq.

§ M.I. at Offenham.

was knighted in 1681, and served as High Sheriff of Worcestershire in the 35th of Charles II. Sir Thomas died on the 24th of September, 1720, aged sixty-eight,* having had issue, by Margaret his wife, an eldest son, Thomas Haselwood of Wick-Warren, who died on the 10th of January, 1732,† leaving a son James, married (according to Nash) to the daughter of . . . Andrewes. What subsequently became of the family does not appear. The senior branch continued for several generations at Maidwell, and at Gadby in Leicestershire, and intermarried with heiresses of the families of Marmion of Gadby, and Osborne of Kelmarsh. It eventually ended in an heiress, Elizabeth, only surviving child of Sir William Haselwood of Maidwell (knighted in 1669, *ob.* in 1681, *etat.* thirty-nine), who was married to Christopher Viscount Hatton. Another branch of the family, seated at Belton, co. Rutland, also terminated in co-heiresses; but a younger son of this branch removed to Norwich, where he married and, it is believed, left issue.—Argent, on a chevron gules between three owls sable as many lozenges ermine, on a chief azure three hazel branches or.‡ Crest: A squirrel sejant azure, collared or and charged with three bezants in pale, holding an oak branch proper fructed gold. (*D. 12, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 51; *Penn MS.*; *Harl. MSS.*, 1566, 1417, 1043, &c., &c., &c.)

* *M.I.* at Pershore.

† *M.I.* at Offenham.

‡ The chief was sometimes omitted. By some strange blunder, these arms are attributed by the Heraldic Dictionaries to "Foulke of Worcestershire." Foulke was the baptismal name of the Haselwood who recorded the pedigree in 1569.

It is stated in an old pedigree (a copy of which is in the hands of the Rev. Francis Haslewood* of Benenden, near Staplehurst, Kent) that this family was anciently seated at Hazlewood Hall, near Tadcaster, co. York, which estate was carried by Mabel, the daughter and heiress of Henry Haselwood, in marriage to the Vavasours. It is added that its ancient coat of arms was, Argent, a chevron between three hazel leaves vert, which the Maidwell branch "left for that of *Lazencroft*" (the chevron and owls), in consequence of their descent from the marriage of Thomas Haselwood with Judith, daughter and sole heiress of John Lazencroft. Le Neve, in his *Pedigrees of Knights* (Harl. MS., 5801, fo. 88), refers to what appears to be the same pedigree, viz., "an old roll of parchment, drawn about 1600," but (he adds) "I am afraid forged." Thomas Haselwood, who married the heiress of Hewet, is omitted from this pedigree, Edmund, the husband of Jane Billington, being there called a son of Edmund Haselwood† by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Lovell, whose arms were, Argent, a chevron between three squirrels sejant gules. Le Neve gives the Billington arms, from the "parchment roll," as, Per pale or and azure, a chevron charged with two bars gemelles, between three fleurs-de-lis all counterchanged; but in Mr. Haselwood's copy they are given as, Argent, on a saltire engrailed azure five fleurs-de-lis or. The Belton branch (which was founded by Thomas, the second son of Edmund Haselwood and Jane Billington) entered the following achievement at the Visitation of Rutland taken in 1618 (we quote the copy printed by the Harleian Society):—Quarterly 1st, Argent, a chevron between three hazel leaves vert; 2nd, Sable, a chevron ermine between three owls argent, on a chief . . . three hazel branches . . . ; 3rd, . . . a chevron between three squirrels sejant gules; 4th, Or, on a chevron azure between three fleurs-de-lis sable, as many bars gemelles . . . ; 5th, . . . a chevron between two trefoils in chief and a fleur-de-lis in base sable. Very similar quarterings occur (impaling *Hungerford* and quarterings) on the monument‡ of Fulke Haselwood and Dorothy his wife, at Per-

* This gentleman is descended from a Shropshire family of the name long resident in the neighbourhood of Bridgnorth.

† This Edmund was the son of Bryan Haselwood by Ursula, daughter and heiress of John Bradstone (Arms: Argent, on a canton gules an owl of the field), and grandson of Thomas Haselwood and Judith Lazencroft; which Thomas was the second son of Thomas Haselwood by Anne, daughter of Sir Adam Newmarch. (Le Neve, from the parchment roll.)

‡ This monument is engraved in Nash, i., p. 272. Dorothy is not named in any of the pedigrees, but a "Mrs. Dorothy Haselewoode" was buried at Offenham in 1606. She may have been Fulke's second wife. The impalement

shore. The first quarter is Haselwood *ancient*, and the second is *Lazencroft* or Haselwood *modern*, but, as will be noticed, it differs slightly from the Haselwood coat entered in the Visitation Book of 1569. No. 3 Nash ascribes to *Holt** (who bore a similar coat), but it is here evidently intended for *Lovell*. It is clear also that the fourth quarter is meant for *Billington*, although it is not exactly similar to the coat blazoned by Le Neve. It appears from Dr. Prattinton's MSS. that the same coat was used by the Palmers of Bricklehampton. (*See* that name.) The fifth quarter we are unable to appropriate; the only coat at all resembling it, given in Papworth's *Ordinary*, is that of *Plenderleith* of Scotland, in which the field is *vert* and the charges *argent*.

HASSALL, of Powick; as borne by the Rev. Thomas Hassall, rector a^o 1663.—Per chevron argent and or, three pheons sable. (*Dr. Prattinton*, from *Whittingham*.)

The crest to this coat (which is that of the Hassalls of Cheshire) is, An arm embowed vested or, turned down at the wrist argent, holding a dart point downwards gold, feathered argent, barbed sable. (*Her. Dic.*)

shows that she was a Hungerford; and Baker, in his *Northamptonshire* (i., 537), mentions that in 1575 Thomas Hungerford, esq., levied a fine of West Farndon Manor in that county to Fulk Haselwood, esq. There is another Haselwood monument at Pershore, which Nash has not identified. "It is without inscription (he says), but by the arms it appears to have been erected to the memory of Hazlewood, some say Richard, and it is so engraved; but I rather take it to be the monument of Timothy Hazlewood, who, according to the register, was buried 10th March, 4 Ed. VI., 1550." The impaled arms upon it prove it to be the monument of . . . Haselwood of Wick-Warren, who married Elizabeth, third daughter of Francis Dyneley of Charlton, Sheriff of Worcestershire in the 39th of Elizabeth. (*See* Nash's pedigree of Dyneley, vol. i., p. 272.)

* Nash may possibly be correct, for, according to the pedigree in the Harl. MS., 1417, the Hewets, whose heiress married Thomas Haselwood, were descended from a *Holt* family. Hewet, too, bore a chevron between three owls; and, as Le Neve considers the parchment roll to be a forgery, it is not improbable that the Lazencroft match is a fiction, and that the Haselwood arms were really founded upon those of Hewet. It is distinctly stated in the Hewet pedigree (*ut supra*) that Thomas Haselwood and Christiana Hewet were the parents of Edmund, who married Jane Billington.

HASTANG, of Leamington-Hastang, &c., co. Warwick, and of Upton-Warren and Grafton, in this county; as quartered by Stafford of Grafton in right of the marriage of Sir Ralph Stafford with Maud, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir John de Hastang. Nash conjectures that the Hastangs acquired Grafton in marriage with an heiress of Grafton of Grafton.—Azure, a chief gules, over all a lion rampant or. (N.)

The same coat was quartered by Ingram.

HASTINGS.—Argent, a maunch sable. (N.)

This coat was formerly in glass at Salwarpe and Severn-Stoke. It is that of the illustrious family of Hastings, Earls of Huntingdon, &c. John de Hastings held the Manor of Birlingham in the 41st of Edward III.

HASTINGS, of Daylesford. This family was seated at Daylesford as early as the reign of Henry II., when Milo de Hastings held three hides there of the Bishop of Worcester. This Milo was probably a cadet of Hugh de Hastings, Lord of Fillongley, co. Warwick, by Erneburga, daughter and heiress of Hugh de Flamville.* The family also possessed Yelford-Hastings, in Oxfordshire, and recorded their descent at the two Visitations of that county taken in 1574 and 1634, and also at the Visitation of this county in 1682-3.† Their pedigree‡ commences with Edward Hastings, “descended of S^r. Miles Hastings of Delsford com. Wigorn, which manor is now in y^e hands of John Hastings of Elford com. Oxon, esq., as heire to

* See an able paper on *The Rise and Race of Hastings*, by G. T. Clarke, F.S.A., in the *Journal of the Archaeological Institute*, vol. xxvi.

† See K. 4, Coll. Arm., fo. 100.

‡ See the Harl. MSS., 1412, 1556, and 1095; also *The Visitations of Oxfordshire*, published by the Harleian Society.

S^r Miles." His son and heir, John Hastings of Elford and Daylesford,* married Jane, daughter of Thomas Penyston of Hawrige, co. Bucks, and had issue, John Hastings, who, by Edith his wife, daughter of Sir Richard York of York, was father of a son and heir, Simon Hastings, living in 1574, and of three other sons. Simon, who died in 1627, was twice married, and had a numerous family; from him was lineally descended the Rev. Penyston Hastings, who was presented by his father, also named Penyston, to the living of Daylesford in 1701. He was the father of Warren Hastings, the celebrated Governor-General of India.—Or, a maunch gules. Crest: A bull's head couped gules, armed or. (*E., Coll. Arm., pr. T. W. King, esq., York Herald.*)

At the Visitation of 1682-3 the family exhibited no arms. In the augmented copy of the Visitation of Oxfordshire, a^o 1574, in the

* Daylesford is a small parish, forming one of the isolated fragments of the county of Worcester which lie scattered about on its remote south-east borders, and which, being entirely surrounded by other counties, have but little acquaintance with the parent area, from which they are separated. The whole parish contains about 700 acres only, and was owned by the family of Hastings for centuries until about the year 1715, when it was sold by Samuel Hastings to Mr. Jacob Knight of Southmead, co. Gloucester. For upwards of seventy years it remained in alien hands, till Warren Hastings, at the conclusion of his extraordinary career in India, proceeded to put in execution the dream of his childhood, and in 1789 repurchased the estate which his impoverished ancestors had lost. He then built the present mansion, laid out and planted the grounds, and otherwise improved the estate at an expense of upwards of £40,000; and here he found retirement from the persecutions of his enemies, and passed his last twenty-four years in tranquil enjoyment, dying in 1818 at the age of eighty-five. Previous to his being brought to trial for his alleged malpractices in India he was recommended for a peerage, and had selected *Daylesford* as his title. Leaving no surviving issue, the estate came into the hands of Sir Charles Imhoff (Mrs. Hastings' son by her first husband, Baron Imhoff of Franconia), and after his death it was sold, in 1853, by public auction, when it was purchased by Mr. Grisewood, a stockbroker of London. (*Nash; Noake's Rambler in Worcestershire; &c., &c.*)

Harl. MS., 1556, the above arms are given with a crescent sable for difference, and with the following crest: A demi-mermaid proper, hair or, in her dexter hand a mirror and in her sinister a comb of the last. The motto used by Warren Hastings was "Mens æqua in arduis."

HASTINGS, *of Martley*; as borne by the Rev. H. J. Hastings, rector; and also by the late Sir Charles Hastings, knt., M.D., and his brother, Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Hastings, K.C.B., sons of the Rev. James Hastings, rector of Martley, claiming descent from the Daylesford family.—Arms and crest, as Hastings of Daylesford.

HATCHE. *See PALMER.*

HAUTE.—Or, a cross engrailed gules. (*N.*)

Dr. Prattinton says this coat was quartered by Russell, but the coat quartered by that family is that of *Peverell*, viz., Or, a cross engrailed azure, and was brought in by Somerie and Albini (but see CROMELEY). The coat was really quartered by Colepepper, but by some authorities it is called *Missenden*, and has a martlet in the dexter quarter. It was brought in by Greene of Exton, and is by some families quartered as the paternal coat of Greene.

HAUTEVILLE.—Argent, a lion rampant between six crosses crosslet fitchée sable. (*N.*)

Quartered by Horton at Staunton. (*See Whittington.*)

HAWES, as quartered by *Greswolde*.—Sable, a chevron argent between three leopard's faces or.

HAWFORD.—Argent, a bull's head cabossed between three mullets gules. (*Penn MS.*)

"This name (says Penn) has been written, as I have seen in many ancient recordes, *Hawford*, *Hauford*, *Haford*, *Hoford*, and *Howford*." The coat was probably borne by "Captaine Hawford," whose name occurs in his list of those 'who were to find horse in Worcester-shire.'

HAWFORD. *See HARFORD and WEST.*

HAWKES, *of Dudley*; as borne by Thomas Hawkes, M.P. for Dudley, and High Sheriff of Worcestershire in 1811. He married, in 1814, Alice Hannah, daughter and heiress of John Blackburne of Hawford House, near Worcester, Mayor of Liverpool in 1788, by Mary his first wife, the daughter of Jonathan Blundell of Liverpool, and had issue three sons and four daughters.—Azure, three bendlets or, a chief ermine. Crest: A hawk rising proper beaked or, standing upon a lure. (*Seal*; and *Prattinton MSS.*)

HAWKINS.—Argent, on a saltire sable five fleurs-de-lis or. (*Win. MS.*)

HAYDON, *of "The Grove," Watford, Herts, and of this county*; recorded at the Visitation of 1569.—Quarterly argent and azure, a cross engrailed counterchanged. Crest: A talbot statant per pale argent and sable. (*D. 12, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 29; *Harl. MS.*, 615, 1043, &c.)

The arms were sometimes borne with a Cornish chough proper in the dexter quarter. There is a pedigree of the family in Clutterbuck's *History of Hertfordshire*.

HAYLEY, *of Bewdley*; as granted in 1701 to William Hayley of Cleobury Mortimer (Salop), near Bewdley, father of William and Thomas Hayley, both Deans of Chichester. John Hayley (brother of the above William of Cleobury) was the ancestor of the Hayleys of Bewdley, of whom was John Hayley,* bailiff of that town in 1743. One branch of the family is represented by the Bakers, baronets, of Upper Dunstable House, co. Surrey.—Or, on a

* He died during his year of office. The name of John Hayley also occurs in the List of Bailiffs for the years 1722, 1733, and 1757.

cross azure, a cinquefoil between four mascles of the field. Crest: A crescent argent, charged with a cross pattée gules. (*Gent. Mag.* for 1827, i., p. 204; and Lower's *Worthies of Sussex*.)

HAYWARD.—Per bend . . . a lion rampant. (*In All Saints' Church, Evesham.—Dr. Prattinton.*)

HAYWARD.—Argent, three torteaux in bend between two cottises gules. (*Penn MS.*)

HAYWARD. *See COOPER.*

HAYWOOD, *of Sillins, near Bromsgrove*; as borne by Edward Waldron Haywood, J.P., D.L., of that place, son of the late Francis Haywood of Liverpool, by Lucy, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Shrawley Vernon of Hanbury, and widow of Edward Waldron.—Argent, three torteaux in bend between two cottises gules, all within a bordure of the second. Crest: On the stump of a tree a falcon rising proper. (*Burke's Armory.*)

HEATH; as borne by *Nicholas Heath*, Bishop of Worcester, 1544-55, and Lord President of the Welsh Marches from 1553 to 1556, afterwards Archbishop of York.—Several coats are attributed to this prelate; according to Mr. Clive he bore, Vert, a chevron engrailed argent between three plates each charged with a Cornish chough with a bird's claw sable in the beak. Mr. Bedford gives three coats that have been ascribed to him:—(1) Per chevron sable and argent, in chief two mullets and in base a [? heath] cock all counterchanged; (2) Argent, three pellets two and one, on the first a crosslet of the field;

(3) Azure, a chevron engrailed or between three plates on each a martlet sable.

HEATH.—Vert, on a chief argent three cinquefoils azure. (N.)

The coat of Heath of Ford Hall, co. Warwick, as quartered by Sheldon.

HEATON, or HETON, of *Groveley Hall, Kingsnorton, and of Winkell, co. Lincoln, and London*. The pedigree and arms of this family were recorded at the Visitation of London in 1568 by Francis Heton, citizen and goldsmith of that city, the son of George Heton of Winkell by his second wife, Jane Byfield.* He married Maud, daughter of Burbyn of Herefordshire, and had two sons, George and Francis, and a daughter, Sarah, married to Robert Rowland, *alias Stayner*, of Worcester. Francis Heaton of Groveley (grandson of George of Winkell) married Mary, daughter of Francis Dyneley of Charlton, and was father of Eleonora (born 1601, *ob.* 1675), wife of Dud Dudley the ironmaster.—Argent, six trefoils slipped vert, two and one, two and one. Crest: A pelican or, vulning proper, legs sable. (*Harl. MS.*, 1463, fo. 21; and *impalement on Dudley's monument in St. Helen's church, Worcester*.)

HEAVEN, or HEVYN.—Azure, three boar's heads couped close or, between nine crosses crosslet fitchée argent. (N.)

One of the Blount quarterings.

HEDLEY.—Gules, a chevron between three falcons argent beaked and legged or. (N.)

In glass at Martley and Kyre.

* She is stated on Dud Dudley's monument to have been a daughter and co-heiress of Sir Robert Byfield.

HELLIER, of Rushock, and of the Woodhouse, co. Stafford; as confirmed by the College of Arms to Sir Samuel Hellier, knt., High Sheriff of this county in 1762. Sir Samuel, who received the honour of knighthood on the 17th of September, 1762, whilst serving as Sheriff, died without issue on the 12th of October, 1784, and devised his estates to the Rev. Thomas Shaw, who assumed by royal sign-manual, dated July 13th, 1786, the additional surname and arms of Hellier.—Azure, a chevron argent guttée de sang between three mullets or. Crest: A cock argent guttée de sang, combed and wattled gules. Motto: “Pro republicā semper.” (*Edmondson.*)

HELME, of Eldersfield and Chaseley.—Argent, on a bend sable three pheons of the field. Crest: A pheon argent. (N.; and *Add. MS.*, 19,816.)

The pedigree of this family was recorded at the Visitation of 1634 (C. 30, Coll. Arm., fo. 52), but no arms were exhibited.

HEMENHALE, or HENNIBALL, *Bishop of Worcester*, 1337-8.—Or, on a fesse between two chevrons gules three escallops argent. (*Bedford.*)

HEMING, of Hanbury, and the Vale of Evesham; as impaled by Lilly in the Harl. MS., 5814.—Barry wavy of six argent and azure, on a chief gules three bezants.

The same coat (but with the chief *sable*) is attributed in an old pedigree of Tristram of Moor Hall (compiled by Lawrence Crompt, York Herald) to John Heming of Hanbury, whose daughter and heiress, Anne, was married to the Rev. Richard Tristram, of Belbroughton. She died in 1668.

HEMING, of Worcester. Richard Heming, clothier, was Mayor of Worcester in 1627; he had issue a son Walter, who died in 1636, and a daughter, Alice, married to Thomas

Skinner. Another Richard Heming was Mayor in 1657, and John Heming served the same office in 1677; the latter died on 22nd March, 1684, aged forty-nine, and has a monument (with arms) in St. Nicholas' church, Worcester. The pedigree was recorded at the Visitation of 1682-3.—Or, on a chevron between three lion's heads erased sable as many pheons of the field. Crest: A lion sejant sable.

These bearings were “respited for proof” at the Visitation. (See K. 4, Coll. Arm., fo. 162.) In the Heraldic Dictionaries they are ascribed to *Hening*; but the crest is given as, A lion sejant ermine upon a chapeau azure turned up of the first.

HEMMING, *of Bentley, and Spring Grove*; as granted to the late William Hemming of Foxlydiate House, near Bromsgrove, High Sheriff of the county in 1846 (*ob.* 24th January, 1848), and now borne by his two sons—Richard Hemming of Bentley Manor, High Sheriff in 1863, and Walter Chamberlain Hemming of Spring Grove, Bewdley, who served the same office in 1859.—Argent, on a chevron engrailed azure between three lion's heads erased gules, an ostrich with wings endorsed of the first, in the beak a key, between two pheons or. Crest: An eagle with wings expanded argent, charged on the breast with a pheon sable, and supporting with the dexter claw an escutcheon ermine thereon a pale azure charged with three leopard's faces or. (*Burke*.)

These bearings are founded upon those of Heming of Worcester, combined with the arms and crest attributed by Edmondson to *Chamberlin* of London, viz., Ermine, on a pale sable three leopard's faces or. Crest: Out of a Saxon coronet an ostrich with wings endorsed, in the beak a key.

HENZEY, or HENZELL, *of Stourbridge*; a noble Protestant

refugee family from Lorraine, founded in England by Ananias de Henzell "de la maison de Henzell tout près le village de Darnell en la pie de Lorraine," and represented in the female line by the families of Brettell,*

* This family, which is said to be descended from the Breteuls of France, has been settled in the vicinity of Stourbridge and Halesowen (and also at Wolverley) for at least three centuries. They appear to have frequently intermarried with the Henzeys: thus John Brettell married at Oldswinford, in 1617, Mary Henzey; and Joshua Henzey, or Henzell (mentioned above), married Joan Brettell, who was born in 1589 and died in 1671. Richard Brettell of Romsley Hill, Halesowen, the second son of William Brettell of the same place, married Anne, daughter of Philip Clarke of Romsley, and had issue (with others) two sons, John and Thomas. The former married Anne, only daughter and heiress of Paul Henzey, from which marriage the Bates are descended (*see BATE*); and the latter, who was baptized at St. Kenelm's on 6th April, 1723, married at Broseley, Salop, on 6th May, 1748, Sarah, only child of John and Margaret Henzey (she was baptized at Oldswinford on 21st December, 1718). Mr. Thomas Brettell, who was a solicitor at Stourbridge, purchased Finstall House and estate, near Bromsgrove, and died in 1792, having had issue (with daughters) four sons:—Thomas, born in 1749, who had issue an only daughter and heiress, married to the Rev. H. T. Hill; Richard of Finstall, born in 1754 (of whom presently); the Rev. Ananias Brettell, born in 1755, who died without issue; and Joseph Brettell of Bromsgrove, born in 1758, who married and had issue. Richard Brettell married, in 1786, Mary, daughter of Michael Grazebrook of Audnam, near Stourbridge, by whom he had (with daughters) an only son, the late Richard Brettell of Finstall House, J.P., D.L., &c., who married his cousin Matilda, daughter of Michael Grazebrook of Audnam, and died in 1848, leaving issue a son, Richard, born in 1846, and two daughters. The arms of Breteuil of Normandy differ only in tincture from those of Henzey, viz., Azure, three acorns or; but this family has generally used the Henzey arms, with a martlet for difference. (*Seal of Thomas Brettell, jun.; and Bookplate of Ananias Brettell.*) There is a family of this name formerly seated at a place called Brettell, in the parish of King-swinford, who bear for arms, Gules, a chevron vaire between three eagles displayed or; but this coat (which was also used by the Dixon family—*see DIXON*) is that of *Wilmer*. A coat founded upon it was granted by the College of Arms in 1850 (for Brettell) to Mr. Edwards of Ludlow, on his assuming by royal licence the surnames and arms of Brettell-Vaughan, in lieu of his patronymic, in compliance with the will of his uncle, Janns Brettell-Vaughan of Burway, co. Salop, viz., Azure, two chevrons between as many eagles displayed in chief and a crescent in base or. Crest: On a mill-rind or, a demi-eagle displayed azure in the beak an ear of corn gold.

Dixon, and Pidcock. The genealogy of this family is given by De la Chesnay Desbois in his *Dictionnaire de la Noblesse*, where it is stated that the *Hennezells* (as he spells the name) were of noble Bohemian origin, and that the principal branch settled in Lorraine about four centuries previous to the publication of that work. In Lorraine they were largely engaged in the manufacture of glass, an occupation which was not considered in any way derogatory* to their rank as *noblesse*. With their near relatives, MM. De Thiétry and Du Thisac, and their families, they took refuge in this country from one of the religious persecutions towards the end of the sixteenth century. They first came to Woolwich and London, and thence removed, some to the banks of the Tyne (where the name still lingers), and others to the neighbourhood of Stourbridge, where they established the manufacture of glass, and are said to have been the first introducers into this country of the broad, or window-glass manufacture. The name speedily became corrupted to Henzey, and (probably) *Ensell*, a name well known in the glass trade. There is an account of the Henzeys and their descendants in the first volume of the *Herald and Genealogist*, p. 421.—Gules, three acorns slipped, two, and one, or. Crest: A fire-bolt and fire-ball or. Motto: “Seigneur, je te prie garde ma vie.”

Desbois gives the acorns *argent* and omits the crest, but adds the following supporters: Two lions proper. The above blazon is taken from an inscription prefixed to the arms of Joshua Henzell of Amble-

* The exercise of the art of glass-making, says Félice, in his *History of the Protestants of France*, was held to be in no way derogatory to the dignity of nobility, and those who practised it were called *gentilshommes verriers*.

cote, gent., eldest son of Ananias Henzell. The crest would be more intelligibly described as a bar shot ensigned with a cannon-ball. *See TYZACK and PIDCOCK.*

HENRY. *See ROGERS.*

HERBERT, of Ribbesford Court, Bewdley. Sir Henry Herbert, knt., the son of Richard Herbert of Montgomery by Magdalene, daughter of Sir Richard Newport of High-Ercall, co. Salop, and the younger brother of Edward, the celebrated Lord Herbert of Chirbury, possessed the manor of Ribbesford, and resided at Ribbesford Court at the period of the Visitation of 1634, on which occasion he entered his pedigree, describing himself as "Master of the Revels, and one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber." His father was the son of Edward Herbert by Elizabeth Price his wife, and grandson of Sir Richard Herbert, knt., the legitimate son of Sir Richard Herbert of Colebrooke, knt., who was slain at Banbury; but in the Visitation Book of 1634,* by a singular error, Sir Henry's arms are surrounded with a bordure gobonée, the difference assigned to the illegitimate descendants of the Herberts of Colebrooke. Sir Henry married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Offley, knt., of Dalby, co. Leicester, by whom he had (with two daughters) an only son, Henry Herbert of Ribbesford, who was elevated to the peerage in 1694 as Lord Herbert of Chirbury; the former title of that name having expired three years previously on the death of Henry fourth Lord Herbert. His lordship died on the 22nd of January, 1708-9, and was succeeded by his only son Henry, then representative in Parliament for the

* *Vide C. 30, Coll. Arm., fo. 37.*

borough of Bewdley; but he dying without issue in April, 1738, the title became extinct, and the Ribbesford estate passed under his will to his kinsman, Charles Morley of Droxford, Hants, whose mother was one of the two daughters of Sir Henry Herbert of Ribbesford. Mr. Morley* married Anne, only child of Henry Bel-lamy, and had issue (with a daughter, Mary Magdalene, who died unmarried,) an only son, Henry Morley of Rib-besford and Droxford, who assumed the additional sur-name and arms of Herbert, and died unmarried about the year 1781. The representation of this branch of the Herbert family then devolved upon the descendants of Mary, the other daughter of Sir Henry Herbert, who had married Richard Walker of Wootton, co. Salop. She died in 1693, having had issue a son, Job Walker of Wootton, and of Rock in this county, who married Re-becca, the second sister and co-heiress of Henry Lord Folliott, by whom he had issue Francis Walker, High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1725, father of Francis Walker the younger, one of the executors of the will of Henry, last Lord Herbert, and of a daughter, Anne, married to Thomas Folliott Baugh of Stonehouse, co. Salop, whose only daughter, Anne Baugh, was married to John Salwey, ancestor of the Salweys of Moor Park, Salop. Job Walker had also a daughter Rebecca, a legatee of Henry Lord Herbert, who married Humphrey Sandford of

* Nash says (ii., 271) that Mr. Morley was descended from Dr. George Morley, Bishop of Worcester from 1660 to 1662, and of Winchester from 1662 to 1684. A few descents of Morley will be found in Berry's *Hampshire Pedigrees*, p. 157.

"The Isle," near Shrewsbury.*—Per pale azure and gules, three lions rampant argent. Crest: A bundle of arrows or, feathered and headed argent, six in saltire and one in pale, girt round the middle with a belt gules buckled and garnished or. Supporters: On either side a lion; the dexter or, semée of roses gules; the sinister azure, semée of fleurs-dé-lis gold. (*E Coll. Arm.*)

HEREFORD, *of the Lowe, and Moore*; a branch of the ancient family of Hereford of Sufton, co. Hereford, founded by Thomas, second son of John Hereford of Sufton Court, whose son William (called "of Moore, co. Worcester") was father of John Hereford, who had issue Thomas Hereford, whose son, Edward Hereford of Moore, had two children, Thomas and Mary, with whom the pedigree in the Harl. MS., 1566, concludes.—Gules, three eagles displayed ermine. (*Harl. MS.*, 1566; and *Penn. MS.*)

There is a M.I. at Lindridge to Anne, wife of Edward Hereford of Moore, and daughter and heiress of Edward Beaupeece of Ludlow, who died in 1606, leaving issue, Thomas, William, Edward, and Mary. She was, it is stated, "the last in thys kingdome of the antient name and family of Beaupeace".

HEREWARD. *See HARWARD.*

HERST, or DE LA HAY.—Argent, the sun proper. (*N.*)

This coat occurs at Malvern in glass, quartering *Popleshamb* and impaling *Devenish*. (*Dr Prattinton.*)

HERTFORD, or HERFORD.—Azure, five fusils in bend or. (*Her. Dic.*)

HERTHILL. *See COLLES.*

* This memoir has been drawn up from information supplied by Morris C. Jones, esq., F.S.A., the Rev. George Sandford, and the late T. W. King, esq., York Herald.

HERVYLL.—Sable, two lions passant in pale argent ducally crowned or. (*Entered in the Visitation Book of 1533, but Quære if of Worcestershire?*—See H. 20, *Coll. Arm.*, fo. 54.)

HETH, of Alvechurch.—Ermine, on a fesse double cottised . . . three wolf's heads sable. (Nash, i., 26.)

Nash says that this coat, and also that of a family of Highley, both residing at Alvechurch, were entered at Dethick's Visitation of this county made in 1583; but Dethick visited in 1682-3, and neither of these names occur in the Visitation Book.

HETHERSALL.—Azure, a lion rampant argent pellettée. (Penn MS.)

HEYWOOD.—Argent, three torteaux in bend between two bendlets gules. (N.)

An impalement of Berkeley at Spetchley.

HIBBINS, of Worcester, Redmarley, and of co. Hereford; confirmed by Segar.—Or, a chevron between three towers triple towered gules. Crest: On a chapeau, a stag sejant argent attired or. (Harl. MSS., 1545, and 5841.)

HICKES, of Shipston-on-Stour.—Azure, a fesse wavy between three fleurs-de-lis or. Crest: A hart's head couped argent attired or.

These bearings were ratified and confirmed to Henry Hickes of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, third son of Henry Hickes of Stretton-super-Foss, co. Warwick, third son of William Hickes of Shipston-on-Stour, and to the descendants of Henry Hickes, father of the said Henry, by John Anstis, Garter, and John Vanbrugh, Clarenceux, on 31st December, 1722. (Add. MS., 14,830.) The pedigree of Hickes of Shipston was recorded at the Visitations of 1634 and 1682-3. On the former occasion no arms were exhibited; on the latter the above were claimed (without colours), but not allowed. "They pretend," says A'Wood (cited by Dr. Prattinton), "to beare the same arms that Viscount Cambden did beare. They have no right to them as I can yet learn." Nash, *sub Tredington* (vol. ii.,

p. 431), describes a mural monument in Shipston church, bearing this coat:—Sable, a fesse argent between three fleurs-de-lis or; and a Latin inscription, setting forth that it was erected to the memory of William *Hyches*, son of Francis, born at Barston, co. Warwick, by his loving wife and eight surviving children. After fifty-four years (it proceeds), “*Deo, Patriæ, et literis, diligenter impensos*,” he died July 2nd, 1652. Francis Hickes, who was born at Tredington in 1566 (the son of Richard Hickes, an arras weaver at Barston, co. Warwick), was the author of a translation of *Lucian*; and his son Thomas, Chaplain of Christchurch, was “a good poet and an excellent limner.” (*See Wood's Atheneæ, and Chambers's Biographical Illustrations of Worcestershire.*) Viscount Camden bore the above coat with the field gules; and the same was borne by Dr. George Hickes, Dean of Worcester, the well-known author of the *Thesaurus*, who died in 1715, aged seventy-four.

HICKFORD.—Azure, on a fesse between three leopard's faces argent as many pellets. (*Penn MS.*)

HICKMAN, of Oldswinford, Stourbridge. This family has been resident for several generations in the neighbourhood of Stourbridge, and claims to be a branch of the Hickmans of Gainsborough, &c., from which family the Earls of Plymouth were descended; but, at the Visitation of 1682-3, Edward Hickman of Stourbridge disclaimed arms. Richard Hickman of Oldswinford, living in 1650, was father, by Mary his wife, of *Gregory** Hickman of

* Edmondson, in his *Baronagium*, attributes to Walter Hickman of Kew, who died in 1617, four sons, viz., Dixie, ancestor of the Lords Windsor and Earls of Plymouth; William and Walter, who died unmarried; and *Gregory Hickman*, “from whom,” he says, “the Hickmans of Ireland derive their descent.” A copy of the inscription upon the tomb (in Richmond church) of this Walter Hickman is given by Lodge in his *Peerage of Ireland* (vol. iii., p. 121), from which it appears that he had three sons only, viz., Dixie, William, and Walter. In the last edition of Burke's *Landed Gentry*, the Hickmans of Ireland are derived from “*Gregory Hickman, a merchant at Hamburgh, third son of Walter of Kew.*” The baptismal name *Gregory* was borne by several of the Stourbridge Hickmans. Of the Stourbridge family was Henry Hickman, with whom Pepys dined on 21st August, 1660. He was first of Catherine

the same place, whose widow, Jane, was in 1703 the wife of Joseph Ford of Oldswinford, M.D. There is a tablet (with the arms of Hickman impaling Moseley) in Eenvile church, Staffordshire, to Richard Hickman of Stourbridge, gent., who died in 1710, aged twenty-nine, and to Dorothy his wife, the daughter of Walter Moseley of that parish, esq.; "she married to her second husband, Gregory Hickman, of the city of Chester, merchant," and died in 1722, aged thirty-three years. The immediate ancestor of the family now under notice, Gregory Hickman of Oldswinford, married Elizabeth Law, and died about the year 1757; he was father of Edward Hickman of Oldswinford, who married, in 1759, Anna Maria, daughter of Richard Greene of Rolleston Hall, co. Leicester, and had issue four sons and four daughters. The eldest son, Richard Hickman, married, in 1788, Martha, daughter and co-heiress of John Devereux of Newtown, co. Montgomery, and had, with other issue, the late Richard Hickman of Oldswinford, J.P., sometime an officer in the Royal Marines, who died September 5th, 1855, and whose eldest son, the Rev. Richard Hickman, M.A., rector of Birdlingbury, near Rugby, is the present

Hall, Cambridge, but left that University after taking his bachelor's degree; and, migrating to Oxford in 1647, he obtained a fellowship at Magdalen College. In 1658 he proceeded B.D. At the Restoration he was ejected from his fellowship, and then retired to Holland, but afterwards returned and taught logic and philosophy at Stourbridge. He again went to Holland, and preached for some years at the English church at Leyden, where he died about 1692. A slab has been recently found at Leyden in the building which was formerly the Scottish church, bearing this inscription:—"This grave belongs to Mr. Henry Hickman and his family, 1685." (See *Notes and Queries*, 4th S., iv., 333; Chambers's *Biographical Illustrations of Worcestershire*; Lord Braybrooke's Notes to Pepys's *Diary*, &c., &c.)

senior representative of the family.—Quarterly 1st and 4th, Per pale indented argent and azure, for *Hickman*; 2nd and 3rd, Argent, a fesse gules in chief three torteaux, for *Devereux*. Crest: A talbot couchant argent, collared and lined azure, at the end of the line a knot. Motto: “Toujours fidèle.”

In the Harl. MS., 3526, are some strictures by Ralph Brooke on Dethick's grants. Among those censured are the arms of Hickman, which, it is stated, are the “antient arms of Birmyngham.” They had been recently given, with a crest, to “one Hickman, for wch y^e saide Garter had £10.” Edmondson attributes the same coat to Hickman of Oken, co. Stafford (in the parish of Codsall); but on February 1st, 1708, Sir Richard St. George, *Garter*, and Peter Le Neve, *Norroy*, assigned “unto Nathan Hickman of Oken, and his heirs and descendants, and to the descendants of his grandfather, Richard Hickman of Oken aforesaid,” the following bearings:—Per pale indented or and azure, two fleurs-de-lis in fesse counterchanged. Crest: A spaniel dog couchant argent, spotted sable, collared gules. (See *Add. MS.*, 14,831.)

HICKS.—Gules, a fesse wavy between three fleurs-de-lis or.
(*Penn MS.*) See **HICKES**.

HIET, of Wick Episcopi.—Argent, a lion rampant sable, a chief indented of the last. (*C. 30, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 107.)

HIGGINS, of Worcester; as borne by John Higgins, Mayor of Worcester in 1654, who died in 1676, aged seventy-six; and by James Higgins, Mayor in 1680, who died in 1691, aged fifty-four. The family appeared at the Visitation of 1682-3.—Argent, a chevron vaire of the first and gules between three hurts each charged with a lion's gamb erased of the field. (“*Not justified*,” *K. 4, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 58.)

A very similar coat was granted to John Huggins, Warden of the Fleet Prison, on 15th June, 1725 (see *Add. MS.*, 14,830); and Burke attributes a like coat to a family named *Hoggart*.

HIGHLEY. *See KIGHLEY and HETH.*

HIGHWAY, *of Drayton, in Chaddesley-Corbett*; as borne by Francis Highway, High Sheriff in 1755.—Fretty of eight. (*Nash*).

Heway of Devonshire bears : Argent, fretty, and a canton gules. (*See Papworth*.)

HILL, *of Little Washborne and Overbury*.—Gules, two bars ermine, in chief a lion passant per pale or and argent. Crest: A wolf's head couped proper, langued gules, pierced with an arrow point upwards. (*Dr. Prattinton*.)

The Heraldic Dictionaries thus describe the crest :—A boar's head and neck sable, in the mouth a broken spear proper headed argent. They are the bearings of Hill of Hales, co. Norfolk.

HILL, *of Dennis Park, near Stourbridge*; as borne by Thomas Hill (then of Broom), High Sheriff in 1796. He was the son of Waldron Hill of the "Tiled House," co. Stafford, and the descendant of a respectable family resident at Oldnall, near Stourbridge, for several generations. He died on 17th September, 1824, aged eighty-seven, having had issue an eldest son, Thomas, who died in 1827, leaving issue an only son, Thomas Hill of Blaenavon, near Ross, Herefordshire.—Gules, two bars ermine, in chief a lion passant per pale or and argent. Crest: A fleur-de-lis argent. Motto: "Esse quam videri." (*Burke*; and *Seal of the family*.)

Burke (*General Armory*) also attributes to "Waldron Hill, esq.," the following bearings:—Gules, three barrulets ermine, in chief a lion passant guardant or. Crest: A fleur-de-lis azure.

HILL.—Gules, a chevron engrailed between three garbs or. (*Win. MS.*)

HILL, *of Bewdley, and of Silvington, co. Salop*.—Or, on a chief

vert three bull's heads couped of the field. Crest: A crescent vaire, between the horns a bull's head erased or.
Add. MS., 14,314.)

Penn ascribes to "Hill of Droitwich" the following coat:—Or, on a chief azure three bull's heads erased of the field. "There are some (he says) that are of opinion that the chief should be *vert*, but I have produced it here as it was given to me by one who, I am sure, can blazon any coate of arms."

HILL, of Middlesex, and of Bromsgrove.—Ermine, a chevron checky or and sable. Crest: A talbot passant or, collared gules. (*Her. Dic.*)

HILL, of Worcester; granted August 11th, 1864, to William Hill of Worcester, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Rowley of Stourport. His son, Thomas Rowley Hill of Worcester, was High Sheriff of this county in 1870. This family traces its descent from Humphrey Hill of Little Witley, living in 1712.—Ermine, a chevron checky or and azure, in base on a mount vert a Cornish chough proper. Crest: On a mount in front of a fern-brake proper, a talbot or, collared azure, resting the dexter foot on three annulets interlaced gold. (*Communicated.*)

HILL, of Pensax; as borne by Thomas Hill of Pensax, father of Thomas Hill of co. Kent, whose son was aged seven in 1619.—Vert, three talbots passant argent. Crest: A stag's head erased proper, in the mouth an oak-branch vert fructed or. (*Berry's Pedigrees and Arms of Kentish Families.*)

HILL, of Castle-Morton. John de Monte held lands in Castle-Morton in the 20th of Edward III., which Odo de Monte lately held; and the heir of John de Monte, in 7th Henry VI., held the same lands that his father had possessed.

The Hills were previously of Hill Croome, where, in the 27th of Edward I., Nicholas de Hull held three hides. Nash thinks the Hills succeeded the Folliotts in Castle-Morton. John Hill of Castle-Morton, a presumed descendant of this family, settled at Oke-hill in Herefordshire; he died in 1688, and was succeeded by his son, William Hill, who settled at Pepper-hill, in the parish of Longford, co. Salop, and built the mansion-house there in 1699. His grandson, Richard Hill (youngest son of his son, Anthony Hill of Pepper-hill), purchased the estate and mansion of Stallington Hall, near Stone, Staffordshire, and, dying in 1794, was succeeded by his son, Richard Clarke Hill of Stallington, whose daughter and heiress, Mary, married, in 1835, Sir Smith Child, bart., who became (*jure uxoris*) of Stallington. Walter William Hill, the son of Edward Hill, who was the fourth but eldest surviving son of the above-named Anthony, married, in 1788, Mary Catherine, only daughter and heiress of Edward Coyney of Weston Coyney, co. Stafford, and thereupon assumed the surname and arms of Coyney. His son is the present Charles Coyney of Weston Coyney.—Sable, a chevron or between three wild cats passant guardant Crest: A hawk belled proper. (*Nash*; *Burke's Commoners*, &c.)

William Hill and John Hill, both of Castle-Morton, gentlemen, were each fined £10 for not taking knighthood at the coronation of Charles I.

HILL, of Cradley, co. Hereford, and of "Brockin."—Ermine, on a fesse sable a castle argent. (N.) See SLAUGHTER.

HILL, of Worcester, and Upton-on-Severn.—Argent, a water-

bouget sable between eight annulets gules. Crest: A bird. (*K. 4, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 122; and *Penn MS.*)

The above coat and crest were exhibited (without colours) at the Visitation of 1682-3, but “*not allowed?*” “Richard Hill of Upton-on-Severn, Dr. in Physic,” occurs in Blome’s list of the Worcestershire gentry, a° 1673. It appears from an inscription in Upton church that he died in 1685, and that Richard Hill, his son, died in 1707, aged fifty-three. James Hill of Upton-on-Severn paid a fine to be exonerated from knighthood at the coronation of Charles I.

HILL, of Aston.—Gules, a saltire vaire between four mullets argent. (*N.*)

This coat was borne, according to Nash, by Roger Hill of Aston (but see HYTTE), who married Sibil, daughter of Edward Walsh, rector of Holt; but the same coat was impaled by Walter Walsh (nephew of the said Edward) in right of Dorothy his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Hill, Serjeant of the Cellar to King Henry VIII. (*See WALSH*,² and Berry’s *Hampshire Pedigrees*, p. 319.) The same coat occurs on the M.I. at St. Swithen’s, Worcester, of Henry Hill, “one of the chamber of this city,” who died in 1675.

HILL. *See HYTTE.*

HILTON.—Argent, two bars azure. (*N.*)

One of the Savage quarterings at Elmley Castle. The same coat was borne by John Scott Hylton of Lappall House, Halesowen (the friend of the poet Shenstone), presumed to have been a member of the Durham family of that name. *See JOLLIFFE.*

HINCKLEY. *See PYTTS.*

HITCH, as quartered by Colles of Leigh.—Per fesse or and sable, three estoiles counterchanged. (*Harl. MS.*, 1566.)

A family of Hitch of “Worcestershire, Berks, and Gloucestershire,” bears, according to Papworth, Quarterly 1st and 4th, Or, a bend vaire between two cottises indented sable; 2nd and 3rd, The above coat. Burke (*General Armory*) ascribes these quartered coats to Samuel Hitch, M.D., of co. Gloucester, with the crest, An antelope’s head erased sable, tufted, armed, and maned or, vulned through the neck with a bird-bolt gold feathered argent, holding the end in his mouth. Motto: “Avi numerantur avorum.”

HOBY, of Aldington and Badsey, and of Bisham, co. Berks.

Sir Philip Hoby, knt., son of William Hoby of Leominster, obtained a grant of the manor of Badsey on the dissolution of Evesham Abbey. This estate subsequently passed to his fourth and youngest brother Richard. Aldington, says Nash, was probably the chief seat of the Hobys in Worcestershire; they were extinct in Badsey in the time of Habingdon. Their last male heir, Sir Philip Hoby of Bisham, co. Berks, bart. (a title which had been conferred on Edward Hoby of Bisham in 1666), dying unmarried in 1766, devised his estates to his kinsman, Sir John Mill, bart., who thereupon assumed the surname of Hoby, but died without issue in 1790. The Hoby pedigree was recorded at the Visitation of 1569.—Quarterly 1st, Argent, a fesse sable between three hobies (*i.e.*, hawks) proper, for *Hoby*; 2nd, Gules, three halberts in fesse argent, for *Bylmore*; 3rd, Argent, three “bottoms or clewes” (elsewhere called “spindles” or “fusils upon slippers”) in fesse gules threaded or, for *Badlond*; 4th, Sable, an eagle displayed argent, for *Llewellyn-ap-Gregeur*; 5th, Argent, a lion rampant sable crowned or, for *Rhys-ap-Tudor*; 6th, Sable, a pomegranate or, for *Meredith Geth*; 7th, Gules, a lion rampant argent, for . . .; 8th, Argent, a chevron between three boar’s heads erased sable, for *Philip Doillie*. Crests: 1st, A hoby rising, beaked, legged, and belled or; 2nd, On a chapeau, an heraldic tiger rampant argent. (*Harl. MSS.*, 1043 and 1566; *Penn MS.*; and *Mis. Gen. et Her.*, i., 141.)

These arms and quarterings were exemplified to the family by

Dethick, *Garter*, and Camden, *Clarencieux*, on the 10th of July, 1598.*

HOBDAY, or HOBILDEY, alias LACY, of the Lane House, Feckenham, and of Broadway.—Argent, on a bend gules three martlets or, within a bordure engrailed sable. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-leopard proper spotted of the first. (*Harl. MS.*, 1144; and Shaw's *Staffordshire*.) See WYLDE.

A Thomas Hobday "disclaimed" at the Visitation of 1634.

HODDESDON.—Argent, a bend wavy between three horse-shoes sable. (*Penn MS.*)

HODGES, of Broadway.—Or, three crescents sable, on a canton of the last a ducal coronet of the first. Crest: In a ducal coronet or, a crescent sable.

These arms were confirmed and the crest granted to John Hodges of Broadway, gent., by Camden, *Clarencieux*, on 15th October, 1610. (*Harl. MS.*, 1380.) The coat is also given in the Win. MS. In the year 1686 Thomas Hodges founded a school at Broadway for educating twenty poor boys. He died October 4th in that year, and Mary, his widow (who married secondly Richard Mansell), on June 20th, 1727.

HODGES, of Harvington, &c.; as borne by the Rev. Moses Hodges, D.D., rector of Harvington, co. Worcester, and lord of the manor of Sulgrave, co. Northampton, who died in 1724, leaving issue, by Martha his wife, daughter of the Rev. John Jephcott, D.D., several daughters, his co-heiresses.—Arms, as Hodges of Broadway. Crest:

* The quarterings have been named from the *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. iv., p. 398. The third quartering (*Badlond*) appears to have been frequently used as the paternal coat of Hoby; but, in the Visitation Book of 1569, the fesse between three hobbies was entered as the family arms.—*Vide* D. 12, Coll. Arm., fo. 30.

An antelope's head erased or, ducally gorged gules.
(Baker's *Northamptonshire*, i., 515.) See JEPHCOTT.

HODGES, of *Hampton Lovett, and Devonshire*; as entered at the Visitation of 1682-3 by the Rev. Prideaux Hodges, rector of Hampton Lovett, son of the Rev. William Hodges, rector of Ripple, and archdeacon of Worcester, by Sarah his wife, daughter of Dr. Prideaux, Bishop of Worcester.—Arms as Hodges of Broadway; no crest exhibited. (*K. 4, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 110.)

HODGETTS, of *Dudley, latterly of Elm Lodge, Hagley*; as borne by the late Thomas Webb Hodgetts, son of Booth Hodgetts, and grandson of Thomas Hodgetts of Dudley. Mr. T. W. Hodgetts died in 1855, leaving an only daughter and heiress, Eliza Anne, married in 1842 to William Wyllie Chambers, Capt. R.N., whose only son, William Thomas Hodgetts Chambers of Inston, co. Devon, was authorized by royal license, dated March 4th, 1867, to assume, in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather, the said T. W. Hodgetts, the surname of Hodgetts instead of Chambers, and the arms of Hodgetts quarterly with his family arms.—Per fesse azure and gules, on a chevron engrailed between three doves in chief and a fleur-de-lis in base or, three annulets. Crest: An eagle, wings expanded proper, in the beak an annulet. Motto: "Confido conquiesco." (*Burke*; and *M.I. to Booth Hodgetts in Allesley church, Warwickshire*.)

HODINGTON, of *Hodington*. In the 27th of Edward I., Richard de Hodington held one hide of land in Hodington; and,

in the 3rd of Henry IV., Thomas de Hodington was Deputy Sheriff of this county. The family continued lords of Hodington (says Nash) till the latter end of the reign of Henry V. or the beginning of that of Henry VI., during which they intermarried with many good families, as appears in the windows of Hodington church. Habingdon supposes the above Richard de Hodington to have been identical with Richard de Cromeley, lord of Hodington, who, he says, married Margaret, daughter of Roger de Somerie, and widow of Ralph Bassett (but see CROMELEY). It appears, however, from a pedigree in the Harl. MS., 1043, that Sir Richard de Hodington of Hodington married Lucy, the daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Cromeley, and had issue by her a son, Sir Baldwin Hodington, who, by Joan his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir John Knovill, knt., was father of John Hodington of Hodington, whose son Walter (by his wife Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Golafer) married Agnes, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Cassey (by Cecilia his wife, sister and heiress of Hugh Cooksey), and had issue Thomas Hodington of Hodington. This Thomas appears to have been the last of the family; he married Joan, only child of Richard Thurgrim, and by her was father of two daughters, his co-heiresses: Agnes, married to William Russell of Strensham; and Joan, married to Roger Winter, from whom came the Winters of Hodington.—Argent, a saltire gules within a bordure azure bezantée, as allowed at the Visitation of 1569 to Russell for a quartering; but, in the Visitation Book of 1533 (*H. 20, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 60), the Hodington coat is

given as, Argent, a saltire gules within a bordure *sable* charged with *mullet*s pierced or.

Dr. Thomas gives, for Hodington, in the list of arms printed in *Nash*, Gules, a saltire argent within a bordure sable replenished with mullets or; but in his second volume, p. 393, Nash blazons the bordure *azure* and charges it with *crosslets*. Symonds found the coat impaling Thurgrim in Inkberrow church,* the bordure being sable and charged with thirteen estoiles or; and, finally, Penn gives the following variation, Gules, a saltire ermine within a bordure *azure* charged with eight *cinqefoils* or.

HOGGLINTON.—[Argent] three crescents sable. (N.)

Dr. Prattinton says that this coat occurs in glass at Great Malvern, impaled by Foliot and quartered by Clifford. Habingdon, under Malvern, ascribes it to *Woodhall*.

HOLBECHE, *of Hill Court, Droitwich*.—Vert, six escallops argent, three, two, and one. Crest: A maunch vert, charged with escallops argent. (Dr. Prattinton.)

HOLDEN, *of Erdington and Aston, co. Warwick*. The Holdens had, says Dugdale, "fair possessions in Worcestershire." Thomas Holden of Erdington, 1761, was seised of real estates in the counties of Warwick, Leicester, and Worcester, which he left to a John Holden of Oldswinford, Stourbridge. No relationship has ever been traced between Thomas of Erdington and this John, but it is generally believed, says Nichols (*Leicestershire*, iv., 926), that "he fixed upon him in regard to the name only."—Gules, a chevron between three crosses crosslet or. (Nichols, *ut supra*; and M.I. at Sutton Coldfield to Katherine, relict of Simon Holden of Erdington, who died in 1688.)

X HOLDEN, *of Worcester, &c.*; descended from a family of

* Nash notices this shield, but says the colours are wrong.

Holden formerly resident at Wednesbury, co. Stafford.—Vert, a fesse erminois between two pheons erect in chief and a bugle-horn strung in base or. Crest: A dexter cubit arm vested sable, hand proper, holding a cross crosslet fitchée gold, from the wrist a pile ermine, the arm charged with a bugle-horn strung also gold. Motto: “*Et teneo et teneor.*” (*Communicated.*)

Quā These arms were granted to William Holden, gent., by Sir Isaac Heard, *Garter*, and Thomas Lock, *Clarendon*, on the 10th of February, 1791. They were subsequently confirmed, and the crest granted on July 19th, 1827, to his grandson, the Rev. William Rose Holden, by Sir George Nayler, *Garter*, and Ralph Bigland, *Clarendon*. The Rev. William Lucas Holden (son of the above William Holden, gent.) assumed in 1785 the surname of Rose, and bore these arms quarterly in the second and third quarters with those of Rose. (*See Baker's Northamptonshire*, i., 317.)

HOLLAND, of *Croftorhorne*; as borne by Francis Holland, J.P., D.L., second* son of the late Francis Holland of Croftorhorne by Anne, eldest daughter of Michael Corbett of Admington Hall, co. Gloucester.—Azure, semée de lis, a lion rampant guardant argent. Crest: A wolf passant sable, charged on the breast with a mullet. Motto: “*Malo mori quam foedari.*” (*Communicated by the family.*)

These are the bearings of the Hollands of Quiddenham, co. Norfolk, from whom this family claims to be descended.

HOLLAND, of *Kyrewood, Tenbury*. A family of this name resided at Tenbury at least as early as the seventeenth century: for, at the Visitation of 1634, the name of John Holland of Tenbury appears in the list of disclaimers. George Holland of Tenbury (descended probably from

* The eldest son, Corbett Holland, assumed in 1839 the surname and arms of Corbett on succeeding his maternal uncle in the Adminton estate.

John) was High Sheriff of the county in 1751; he married Hannah, daughter of Thomas Downes of Ashford, near Ludlow, but appears to have died without issue. His widow married, in 1753, Thomas Holland, one of the sons of John Holland of Ludlow, solicitor, and proprietor of Brimfield Court, co. Hereford, by his wife, a daughter of Dr. Rogers, Canon of Hereford. How this gentleman was related (if at all) to George Holland the Sheriff is not known. He had issue (with others whose male issue is extinct) an eldest son, the Rev. George Holland, born in 1753, rector of Hanwood, near Shrewsbury, who, by Frances his wife, second daughter of Humphrey Sandford of the Isle, Shrewsbury, High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1787, had issue an only child, Frances, born in 1791, married in 1811 to her cousin, the Rev. Humphrey Sandford of the Isle, grandson of the Humphrey before-named, and was mother of the present Humphrey Sandford of the Isle, who, on the death of Miss Frances Holland of Tenbury (the only surviving sister of the late Rev. Thomas Edwardes Mytton Holland, and daughter of the late Samuel Holland of Tenbury, who was a son of the above Thomas Holland), will be the sole representative of this family.*—Azure, a lion rampant guardant argent within an orle of fleurs-de-lis of the last. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet a demi-lion rampant guardant. (*Seal of Thomas Holland of Tenbury.*)

The arms of George Holland, the Sheriff, have not been ascertained.

* *Ex inf.* Humphrey Sandford, esq., the Rev. George Sandford, and Miss Holland of Tenbury.

HOLLAND, of Dumbleton, co. Gloucester; now represented by Edward Holland, late M.P. for Evesham, and High Sheriff of this county in 1842. This family was seated for several generations at Mobberley, co. Chester, and is presumed, on good authority, to be a junior branch of the baronial family of Holland. Samuel Holland of Sandle Bridge, co. Chester (third son of John Holland of Mobberley, by Mary, daughter of Peter Colthurst, grandson of John Holland of Mobberley by Mary Dean, and great-grandson of another John Holland, whose father, William Holland, purchased Mobberley, and was third in descent from William Holland, Lord of Clifton, who died in 1522), married Anne Swinton of Knutsford, and was father of three sons: Peter Holland of Sandle Bridge; Swinton Colthurst Holland of Dumbleton; and Samuel Holland of Liverpool. Peter Holland was father, by Mary daughter of the Rev. William Willetts of Newcastle-under-Lyme, of Sir Henry Holland, bart., M.D.; Swinton Colthurst Holland married Anne, another daughter of the said Rev. William Willetts, and was father of the present Edward Holland of Dumbleton, who is married to Sophia, daughter of Elias Isaac of Worcester, and has issue.—Azure, crusuly, a lion rampant argent.* (*From a pedigree privately printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, bart., in 1854.*)

* These are the arms ascribed to the family by Sir Thomas Phillipps, but Sir Henry Holland, bart., bears, according to Burke, Per pale argent and azure, semée de lis, a lion rampant guardant counterchanged, debruised by a bendlet engrailed gules. Crest: Out of a crown vallery or, a demi-lion guardant per bend argent and azure, charged with a bendlet engrailed counterchanged, holding in the dexter paw a fleur-de-lis argent. These bearings were probably assigned to Sir Henry on the creation of the baronetcy. According to the

HOLLINGTON, of Alvechurch. A family of this name, claiming to be descended from the Hollingtons of Ullen-hall, co. Warwick, appeared at the Visitation of 1682-3, and exhibited for arms, *Sable, a fret argent*, which, being the coat of *Harrington*, was disallowed. (See *K. 4, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 87.)

There is an inscription at Alvechurch to Dixey, son of the Rev. William Hollington, LL.D., rector of that place and of Long Marton, co. Gloucester, chaplain to Kings Charles I. and II., who died in 1690.

HOLMDEN.—*Sable, a fesse between two chevrons ermine.*
(*N.*)

John Holmden of Crowle, whose daughter and heiress, Lydia, was married to Richard Amphlett of Hadsor, bore, according to Dr. Prattinton, *Sable, two chevrons each charged with three mullets (or cross crosslets) of the field.* See PENRICE.

HOLT.—*Argent, a chevron between three squirrels gules each holding a nut or.* (*N.*)

This coat was quartered by the Haselwoods of Wick-Warren, but it appears to be intended for *Lovell*. (See HASELWOOD.) Nash attributes the same coat to William Holt, Deputy Sheriff of Worcestershire, temp. Henry VI.; and also, *Azure, two bars or, in chief a cross pattée fitchée of the last*, which is the coat of the Holts of Aston, co. Warwick.

HOMAN, alias FECKENHAM; as borne by . . . Homan or Howman, alias Feckenham, the last Abbot of Westminster, who died in 1585.—*Gules, a cross fusily argent.* (Dr. Prattinton, from Wood's MSS.)

HOMFRAY, of Wollaston Hall, and The Hill, near Stourbridge; Broadwaters, Kidderminster; and The Hyde, Kinver,

General Armory, he had previously borne, *Azure semée de lis, a lion rampant [guardant?] argent, over all a bend gules; and, for Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-lion guardant queueée fourchée collared gules.*

Staffordshire. This family was formerly resident at a place called *Wales*, near Rotherham, in Yorkshire. The first that settled in Worcestershire was Francis Homfray, son of Francis Homfray of Wales, and elder brother of Thomas Homfray of Wales, from whom the Homfrays of Suffolk are descended.* This Francis established himself as an iron manufacturer in the neighbourhood of Stourbridge early in the last century. He was twice married—first to Sarah Baker, and secondly to Mary Jeston†—and died in 1736, leaving issue by the latter four sons and five daughters. Francis, his son, married first Hannah Popkin, by whom he had a son, Jeston Homfray, born in 1752, of Broadwaters, near Kidderminster (of whom presently); and, secondly, Catherine, daughter and co-heiress of Jeremiah Caswell of The Hyde, Kinver, Staffordshire, by whom he had : Francis of the Hyde; Jeremiah, who was knighted when High Sheriff of Glamorganshire in 1809 (from whom the Homfrays of Penllyne Castle are descended); Thomas of “The Hill,” near Stourbridge (who married Elizabeth Stephens, and had issue : Frederick of Bridgnorth; John, who assumed the surname of Stephens; Edward, in holy orders; Vincent; Nelson; and one daughter); and Samuel, M.P. for Stafford, of Pennydarren, co. Monmouth, High Sheriff of that county in 1813, who married Jane, daugh-

* See Nichols's *Leicestershire*, vol. iv., pp. 602 and 725.

† In Burke's *Commoners* she is called “daughter of — Jeston, esq., of the Heath;” but in the *Landed Gentry* her father's name is given as *Thomas*. It is not improbable that she was a daughter of *John Jeston* by Sarah, daughter of Paul Henzey. A Mr. Jeston lived at Studley Gate, the Heath, near Stourbridge, about this period.

ter of Sir Charles Gould Morgan, bart., and died in 1822, leaving issue. John Homfray, the youngest son of Francis and Mary (Jeston), married in 1758 Mary, daughter and co-heiress of the Rev. Jeremiah Addenbrooke, and died in 1760, leaving a son, who assumed the surname and arms of Addenbrooke. (*See that name.*) Jeston Homfray of Broadwaters, the only son of Francis by his first wife Hannah, *née* Popkin, married in 1776 Sarah, daughter of John Pidcock of "The Platts," near Stourbridge, and died in 1816, leaving issue (with others), David Homfray of Witley Lodge, Halesowen, and Henry of Broadwaters. The former married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Brettell of Finstall House, near Bromsgrove, and died leaving issue: Jeston of Halesowen, solicitor, born in 1821; David of Portmadoc, solicitor, born in 1822, both married; Robert; George; Alfred; Popkin; and others. Henry Homfray, J.P. (the youngest son of Jeston), is now of Broadwaters; he married, in 1826, Elizabeth, only daughter of William Smith, and has issue (with daughters) an only son, George Smith-Homfray, born in 1833, of Wadham College, Oxford, B.A., who married, in 1859, Elizabeth, daughter of John Unett of Filey, Yorkshire.—Gules, a cross bottonée ermine. Crest: An otter passant, wounded in the shoulder with a spear all proper. Mottoes: (over the crest) "Vulneratur non vincitur;" (under the arms) "L'homme vrai aime son pays."*

* Burke commences his *lineage* of this family (in the *Commoners and Landed Gentry*) with the statement that the name is derived "from the French words *homme vrai*," and that the family were "distinguished among the soldiers of the cross," and were "eminent in the early wars of the Plantagenet kings." It

HOOKE, of *Norton Hall*; as borne by Thomas J. B. Hooke of Norton, eldest son of the late Benjamin Hooke of the same place, and the descendant of a family seated since the early part of the sixteenth century at Crooke's Park, co. Gloucester.—Gules, a fesse between three fleurs-de-lis argent. Crest: A demi-eagle displayed gules, charged on the breast with a ducal coronet or. (*Communicated.*)

HOOPER, as borne by *John Hooper*, Bishop of Gloucester and Worcester, who suffered martyrdom at Gloucester on the 9th of February, 1555. He was a man “of eminent learning, exemplary piety, unblemished morals, and of most extensive charity.”—Or, on a fesse dancettée between three flames of fire gules proceeding from clouds argent, a lamb couchant between two estoiles of the last. (*Grant by Dethick, Harl. MS., 1539—Bedford.*)

HOOPER, of *Grimley*; as borne by George Hooper, the son of George Hooper of Grimley, gent. (where he was born in 1640), Bishop of Bath and Wells from 1703 to 1727.*—Gyronny of eight or and ermine, a castle triple-towered sable. (*Monument.—See Gent. Mag., lxii., p. 596.—Bedford.*)

HOPE, of *Worcester*; as represented on the monument, in St.

is scarcely necessary to state that *Homfray* is simply an old form of the baptismal name *Humphrey*, and that the alleged eminent services of the family in the Holy Land do not appear to be authenticated by any substantial evidence. In his *General Armory* Burke says that the family is “derived immediately from Francis Homfray of Aston, co. York, supposed to have been killed at the siege of Clonmel under Cromwell;” and he gives two quarterings, viz., Quarterly argent and sable; and, Sable, four pallets ermine, both of which are attributed by the Heraldic Dictionaries to families named Humfrey.

* A memoir of this learned prelate will be found in Chambers's *Biographical Illustrations of Worcestershire*, p. 240.

Swithin's church, Worcester, of Henry Hope, grocer, who died in 1753, in his sixty-fifth year, Thomas Hope, his only surviving child, who died in 1792, aged eighty-two, and others of the family.—Ermine, two chevrons engrailed azure between three escallops gules.

The Heraldic Dictionaries ascribe this coat to Hope of Northall Court, co. Middlesex.

HOPKINS, of Bewdley, &c.; as borne by the Rev. Dr. William Hopkins, Prebendary of Worcester, born at Evesham, 1647, died May 18th, 1700. His father, the Rev. George Hopkins, was the son of William Hopkins, a gentleman of fortune at Bewdley, who was chosen M.P. for that borough, but died before he could take his seat. Dr. Hopkins's first wife was Averill Martin (by whom he was father of three children, who all died young); and his second was Mrs. Elizabeth Whitehorne, of Tewkesbury, the daughter of Henry Bromley, of Upton-on-Severn. He was an excellent antiquary, and was “looked upon as one who would publish a History of Worcestershire.”* —Sable, on a chevron between three pistols or, as many roses gules. (*Monument in the cathedral.*)

HOPTON, of Worcester; as borne by Edward Cope Hopton (of the ancient family of Hopton, of Canon Frome, co. Hereford), High Sheriff of Worcestershire in 1752, the son of Richard Hopton, of Canon Frome, by Elizabeth Geers, whose mother was the daughter, and eventually heiress, of William Cope, of Icomb. Mr. Hopton married, in 1732, Mary, only daughter and heiress of Timo-

* See Nash, *Introduction*, p. ii.; and Chambers's *Biographical Illustrations of Worcestershire*, pp. 205, 249.

thy Brigginshaw, of St. John's, and dying in 1754 (v. p.), left issue a son, Richard Cope Hopton, and a daughter Anne, married to Michael Clements, Capt. R.N. The son succeeded to the Canon Frome estate, and dying without issue, devised the same to his cousin, the Rev. William Parsons (son of John Parsons, of Kemerton Court, by Deborah, sister of the above-named Edward Cope Hopton), who assumed in consequence the surname and arms of Hopton, on 21st March, 1817.—Gules, semée of crosses pattée fitchée, a lion rampant or. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a griffin's head argent, in the mouth a bleeding hand proper. (Burke's *Commoners*, &c.)

HOPWOOD, *of Droitwich, and of Milton, co. Hereford*; as borne by Thomas Hopwood, whose daughter and co-heiress, Mary, was married to John Amphlett, of Clent.—Or, a pile azure. (*M.I. in St. Andrew's church, Droitwich.*)

HORE, *of Chartley, co. Stafford*.—Sable, an eagle displayed with two heads within a bordure engrailed argent. (N.)

HORNYOLD, *of Blackmore Park, in Hanley Castle*. “John de Hornyold, living in the reign of Edward III.”* says Mr. Shirley, who places this as one of the “gentle” families of Worcestershire, “appears to be the first recorded ancestor of this family, who have been since that period seated in this county, in the parish of Hanley. The Hornyolds were on the loyal side during the Civil Wars of the seventeenth century.” They acquired the manor

* John de Hornyngwold was Deputy Sheriff of Worcestershire in the 8th, 9th, and 10th of Edward II.

of Hanley Castle in the 2nd of Elizabeth, and recorded their descent at the Visitations of 1533, 1634, and 1682-3. Thomas Charles Hornyold, of Blackmore, the last male heir of this long descended line, died without issue in 1859, when the family became extinct. His sister and heiress, Teresa, married John Vincent Gandolfi, of East Sheen, Surrey, a gentleman of Italian extraction,* by whom she was mother of a son, John Vincent Gandolfi, who, on succeeding to the Blackmore Park estate, on the demise of his maternal uncle, assumed the surname and arms of Hornyold only. He was High Sheriff in 1869.—Azure, on a bend embattled counter-embattled argent, a greyhound courant between two escallops sable. Crest : A demi-unicorn gules armed and crined or. (*C. 30, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 84; and *K. 4*, fo. 140.)

Penn states that the ancient coat of this family was Argent, a bend crenellée azure ; but, says he, “they have altered it as I understand from the discourse I have had with some gentlemen that have good judgment and greate delighte in this noble arte,” and now bear “according to their own fancy” Azure, on a bend crenellée argent a *tiger* passant between two escallops sable. “It had been far better bearing,” he adds, “if it had beene honoured with an augmentation of his majestie’s bestowing.” Mr. Shirley says the older coat was an embattled bend argent upon an azure field, but “a greyhound courant sable was afterwards added on the bend, between two escallops *argent on the field*.” In the Visitation Book of 1634, the escallops are sable and placed on the bend.

HORNYOLD, *of Bredon*; as borne by George Hornyold, who, together with Thomas Copley, obtained, in the 18th of Elizabeth, the manor of Bredon. He married Alice,

* The arms of Gandolfi are, Argent, on a mount in base vert a poplar tree supported by two lions rampant crowned with count’s coronets all proper. Crest : A demi-lion rampant sable, in the dexter paw a sword. (*Burke’s Landed Gentry*.)

third daughter of Thomas Wylde, of the Commandery, by Eleanor his wife, daughter and co-heiress of George Wall.—Azure, on a bend embattled counter-embattled between two fishes in bend argent, a greyhound courant between two escallops sable, all within a bordure or, charged with ten torteaux. (*C. 30, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 92; and *Add. MS.*, 19,819.)

HORTON, of Staunton. This family succeeded the Whittingtons, whose heiress they married, as lords of Staunton, where they continued till William Horton sold the manor to Sir Thomas Cooke, about the middle of the seventeenth century.—Sable, three bendlets engrailed argent; borne quarterly with *St. Lowe*, *Whittington*, and *Hauteville*, by William Horton, of Staunton, who died in 1612. (*See Nash*, ii., 374.)

On the tomb of this William Horton, at Staunton (says Nash), there is also the engrailed bendlets with a canton. The family appears also to have borne a stag's head cabossed,* which coat appears on the tomb (at Staunton) of Phillis Baynham, daughter of William Horton, of Staunton; but the coat impaled on the tomb (in Meysey-Hampton church, Gloucestershire,) of James Vaulx, who was this lady's first husband, is the engrailed bendlets on a field sable. (*See Rudder's Gloucestershire*, p. 544.)

HOUGH, of Martley and Comberton; as borne by Adam Hough, High Sheriff in 1748.—Argent, a bend sable. (*Nash.*)

An Adam Hough purchased Comberton of Waller, the poet; it was sold by his descendant towards the end of the last century, to Mr. Steward, of Stone.

HOUGH, as borne by *John Hough* (b. 1651, ob. 1743), Bishop

* The Derbyshire Hortons bear Sable, a buck's head cabossed argent attired or.

of Worcester from 1717 to 1743. He was the son of John Hough, citizen of London, by Margaret, daughter of John Byrch, of Leacroft, co. Stafford, and the grandson of John Hough, of Birmingham.—Argent, a bend sable. (*Dr. Prattinton.*)

HOUGHTON, or HAUGHTON.—Sable, three bars argent. (*Penn MS.*)

“This (says Penn), as I find by a monument in the College of Worcester, placed upon the side of a great pillar, had beene a familie of good account in the citie, but by their greate losses by the dizmall warres were brought very low.” The monument to which he refers is noticed by Dr. Thomas, in his *Survey*, p. 90. It records the death of Mr. John Howton, “who was born and bred in this citie of Worcester, and dyed the 12 deye of August, 1608, being High Chambelaine of this cittie and a great benefactor to the same.” The monument was erected by his son Thomas, and the executors of the said Thomas, in 1610. Dr. Prattinton gives the arms of *Howton* of Worcester, as a chevron between three garbs, which is the coat of *Hatton*.

HOUGHTON, as attributed by Nash to *Sir William Houghton*, knt., Sheriff of Worcestershire temp. Richard III.; but it appears to be the coat of *Knight*.—Argent, three pallets gules within a bordure engrailed azure, on a canton of the second a spur leathered and rowelled or.

It appears from the Nanfan pedigree that a Sir William Houghton, knt., married Jane, daughter and heiress of Sir John Coleshill, knt., widow, first of Sir John Nanfan, and secondly of Sir Renfred Arundell. The arms of this Sir William Houghton were Per bend or and azure, a lion rampant counterchanged; they occur in Birtsmorton church, impaling Coleshill.

HOUGHTON, . . . a bend between a crescent and an annulet. (*Dr. Prattinton.*)

This coat occurs in All Saints’ church, Worcester, on the tomb of Anne, wife of John Houghton, of that city, who died in 1631, aged twenty-two. It is perhaps the *paternal* coat of Anne Houghton.

HOVEDEN.—Checky . . . on a bend . . . three lion's heads erased. (*M.I.* in Worcester cathedral to Margaret, wife of William Hoveden, gent., who died in 1621, aged ninety-two.—*Habingdon's Church Notes in the Harl. MS.*, 2205.)

HOWE, of Bishop's Lydiard, Somerset, lord of Bromsgrove temp. James I.—Or, a fesse between three wolf's heads couped sable.

HOWTON. See HOUGHTON.

HUBAND, of Ipsley, co. Warwick, and of Egioke, co. Worcester.

The Worcestershire branch of this family (which is of great antiquity in Warwickshire) was founded by Anthony Huband, fourth son of Nicholas Huband, of Ipsley (who died in 1544), by Dorothy his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Danvers, knt. A baronetcy, now extinct, was conferred in 1660-1, on John Huband, of Ipsley. An account of the family is given in Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, and in the several editions of Burke's *Landed Gentry*.—Sable, three leopard's faces jessant de lis argent; quartering *Danvers*, *Bruly*, and *Pury*. Crest: A wolf passant or,

Henry Huband bore temp. Edward I., Sable, three fleurs-de-lis argent. Dugdale says that the leopard's faces jessant de lis were assumed for "the relation of this family to Cantilupe in their tenure of Ipsley."

HUBEFORD. See HUGFORD.

HUDDLESTON.—Gules, a fret argent. (N.)

An impalement of Wylde in St. Peter's church, Droitwich.

HUDSON, of Wick; as borne by A. R. Hudson of the Manor House, Wick, lord of the manors of Wick-Burnel and

Wick-Warren ; and by Henry Hudson of Pershore, J.P.—Gules, on a fesse or between three boar's heads couped argent as many lions rampant sable. Crest : A lion rampant or, holding between the fore-paws a boar's head couped sable. (*Communicated.*)

HUGFORD.—Or, an eagle displayed sable collared argent.

In Dr. Thomas's list of arms this coat is attributed to *Hugford*, and blazoned "an eagle displayed with a bee about her neck argent." It is a quartering of Lucy of Charlecote, co. Warwick, as represented in glass in a window of the chapel at Sutton in Tenbury. *See Lucy.*

HUGFORD, of Dickleston, co. Gloucester, and of Wollashill ; an ancient family, whose arms were quartered by Hanford at the Visitation of 1634. Thomas Hugford of Dickleston was Deputy Sheriff of this county in the 14th and 28th of Henry VI.—Vert, on a chevron between three stag's heads cabossed or, as many mullets gules. (C. 30, *Coll. Arm.*, fo. 113; and *Nash*, ii., 183.) *See DICKLESTON.*

HUGHES, of Worcester ; as borne by John Hughes, mayor of that city in 1716 ; he died in 1726, aged sixty-seven.—Azure, a lion rampant or. (*M.I. in St. Martin's church, Worcester.*)

HUGHES, of Henwick.—Gules, a lion rampant regardant argent crowned or. (*Penn MS.*)

HULGRAVE.—Argent, on a fesse azure three fleurs-de-lis or. (N.)

This is really the coat of *Ufflete*, and was borne by Sir Gerard de Ufflete, knt., son (it is presumed) of Sir John Ufflete by Loretta his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Gerard de Furnival. It is one of the Lygon quarterings.

HULL, as borne, according to Nash, by *John de Hull*, Deputy

Sheriff of Worcestershire temp. Henry III.—Ermine, three hound's heads erased. *See HALL.*

HUNGERFORD, *of Suckley*. Edmund, son of Sir Walter Hungerford, knt., acquired the manor of Suckley temp. Henry V., in marriage with Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Edward, son of Sir Hugh Burnel, knt. The family continued in possession of Suckley until the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when they sold the estate to Edmund Colles of Leigh.—Sable, two bars argent, in chief three plates. (See *Nash*, ii., 397.)

HUNKES, *of Northwick, and of Radbrooke, co. Gloucester*. Robert Hunkes of Northwick and Radbrooke recorded his descent at the Visitation of 1569. The pedigree commences with Robert Hunkes, living in the 10th of Richard II. The first, called "of Radbrooke," was Robert Hunkes, who married Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of Gayteway, and had issue Robert, whose son, Robert Hunkes, was of Northwick. The family also possessed the manor of Preston-on-Stour in Gloucestershire. Thomas Hunkes of Radbrooke was Sheriff of this county in the 25th of Henry VIII.—Quarterly 1st and 4th, Gules, an inescutcheon argent charged with three mullets sable, within an orle of eight bezants, for *Hunkes*;* 2nd and 3rd, Or, on a chevron sable three goats trippant of the field, for *Gayteway*. Crest: A greyhound courant ermine, collared and ringed sable. (*D. 12, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 23; and *Harl. MSS.*, 615 and 6139.)

HUNT, *of Blockley, and of Lindsey in Inkberrow; also of Hol-*

* Robert Hunkes sealed with this coat in 10th Richard II.

low Fields, of Park Hall, Hanbury, and of Stoke and Bradley; an ancient family, whose pedigree was recorded at the Visitations of 1634 and 1682-3, and of whom were Raphael Hunt* of Hanbury and Thomas Hunt of Inkberrow, who were fined for refusing knighthood at the coronation of Charles I. Of the same family also was Thomas Hunt of Stourbridge, High Sheriff in 1725, the son of Robert Hunt of Lindsey, and nephew of Samuel Hunt.—Azure, on a bend between six leopard's faces or, three water-bougets sable. Crest: On a chapeau, a talbot statant argent. (*K. 4. Coll. Arm.*, ff. 42, 85, and 90; *Penn MS.*; and *N.*)

Penn states that the coat which was anciently borne by the Hunts of Lindsey was, Azure, six leopard's faces three, two, and one or; “but since (he says) it hath been honoured with an augmentation.”

HUNT, *of Milsom, Salop*; as quartered by Staunton in right of the marriage of Henry Staunton of Whittington with Isabel, daughter and co-heiress of William Hunt of Milsom.—Argent, a chevron counter-componée or and gules between three bugle-horns stringed sable. (*Harl. MSS.*, 1043 and 1566.)

HUNT, *of Stockgrave, co. Devon, and Worcester*.—Gules, on a fesse between three cinquefoils or, a lion passant of the field. Crest: A boar's head erect between two ostrich feathers sable. (*Her. Dic.*)

These arms were used by the family of Hunt of Stourbridge, whose last male heir, John Hunt of Pedmore Hall, died unmarried on September 1st, 1870. He was the only surviving son of the late William Hunt of Stourbridge (afterwards of Pedmore Hall), born in 1770, by Lucy, *née* Cox, his wife; grandson of William Hunt (b.

* Raphael Hunt of Stoke and Bradley “disclaimed” at the Visitation of 1634.

1737, ob. 1780), by Lucy, *née* Danser, his wife; and great-grandson of Thomas Hunt of Hunksfield, co. Worcester, by Deborah, *née* Bate; which Thomas Hunt was the eldest surviving son of William Hunt and Anne his wife. Elizabeth Hunt, the only daughter of the above William Hunt and Lucy (Danser) his wife, married William Brown, and was mother (with others) of William Brown of Belbroughton, whose only child, William Henry Brown, married in 1871 Emily Martha, eldest daughter of William Barrows of "The Birches," Hagley. The late John Hunt left one sister, Elizabeth, unmarried, now residing at Brookfield House, Belbroughton. In the Harl. MS., 1422, is a trick of a coat and crest granted by Cooke in 1592 to "James Hunt of Danskes, son of Robert Hunt of Stockgreve in Devon, viz., Sable, on a fesse between three cinquefoils or, a lion passant gules. Crest: A boar's head couped and erect sable, between two ostrich feathers argent. In the Harl. MS., 1144, the coat, Sable, a fesse between three cinquefoils or, is attributed to "Hunt of Worcestershire," and the same coat is ascribed in the Harl. MS., 1069, to "Alice Hunt, daughter of —— Hunt of Senocke in Kent." Precisely the same coat as that last described is borne by the old family of *Hurt* of Alderwasley, co. Derby.

HUNTBACH.—Azure, a fesse lozengy or and sable between three leopard's faces of the second. (*Penn M.S.*)

A Thomas Huntbach of Worcester, gent., was fined £12 for not taking knighthood at the coronation of Charles I.; and Thomas Huntbach (probably the same person) was mayor of Worcester in 1638. The Staffordshire family of this name bore, Gules, on a fesse or, a fret of the first between three talbot's heads erased argent. Crest: A talbot's head erased argent, collared gules fretty or. (*See Shaw's Staffordshire.*)

HURD, as borne by *Richard Hurd*, Bishop of Worcester, 1781-1808.—Argent, on a chief or a raven proper. (*Bedford.*)

These are the arms of the ancient Shropshire family of *Hord* of Hord's Park.

HURDMAN, of Worcester; as borne by Edward Hurdman, the first mayor of the city of Worcester, A.D. 1621.*—

* Edward Hurlman of Worcester, esquire, paid a fine to avoid knighthood at the coronation of Charles I.

Argent, on a fesse between three crescents gules as many fleurs-de-lis or. (*M.I. at Turley, Gloucestershire, to his grandson, William, son of George Hurdman, who died in 1684.*)

HURTLE, of Sion Hill, Wolverley; as borne by John Hurtle of Sion Hill, High Sheriff in 1774. Mr. Hurtle (who was the last male heir of a family which had been resident at Wolverley for many generations*) was born in 1738, the son of William Hurtle of Sion Hill and Mary his wife, and grandson of John Hurtle. He died without issue, August 23rd, 1792, when his estates passed to his only surviving sister Mary, wife of John Smith of Wolverley.—Azure, a fesse embattled between three lions rampant or. (*M.I. at Wolverley.*)

Dr. Prattinton gives the field *argent* and the charges *gules* from “Mr. Zachary’s MS.” Nash, in the additional list of sheriffs and their arms, given in his supplement, attributes to Mr. Hurtle, Argent, a fesse dancettée sable, which has found its way into Papworth’s *Ordinary*; but this is an error, it being the coat of Mr. *West*, who stands next to Mr. Hurtle in the list of sheriffs.

HUSSEY, of Little Shelsley, and of Norgrove’s End, Bayton; since of Scotney Castle, Sussex.—Or, a cross vert. Crest: A hind, ducally gorged and chained, at lodge under a tree proper. (*Berry’s Sussex Pedigrees.*)

HUTTON.—Argent, on a fesse sable three buck’s heads cabossed or. (*Penn MS.*)

* Rowland, son of Richard and Margaret Hurtell, was baptized at Wolverley in 1539; and Richard Hurtell was buried there in 1557. The name occurs very frequently in the parish registers, the last entry being the burial of the above-named John Hurtle of Sion Hill on 30th August, 1792. Of this family was Samuel Hurtle of Claverley, Salop, who had two daughters and coheiresses—Elizabeth, married to William Smith of Dallicott; and Mary, wife of John Steward of Stone.

HYDE. *See* PYTTS.

HYDE (as represented in one of the windows of All Saints' church, Worcester.)—Azure, a chevron between three lozenges or. (*Nash.*)

HYTTE.—Vert, six talbots passant three, two, and one argent, membered, &c., sable, a crescent for difference. (*N.*)

Dr. Prattinton says this coat occurs at Aston Episcopi; but it appears to be the coat of *Hill*, and is attributed in the Harl. MS., 6060, to "Hill of Honily, co. Warwick." Thomas Hill was patron of Aston church in 1545, and Francis Hill in 1573. Nash says that the latter settled all his estate in Aston on his daughter and her husband, Richard Andrews, who sold it to Rowland Berkeley. This Richard Andrews presented an incumbent to Aston church in 1611. *See* HILL.

INGLEBY.—Sable, an estoile of six points argent. (*N.*; and *Penn MS.*)

INGLETHORPE, *of Worcester*.—Gules, a cross engrailed argent. (*Penn MS.*)

"This man's free liberality (says Penn) may well be eternised on records for his bountie to the poore in his life; but especially for his Almes houses he gave at his death for decayed tradesmen to live in, and a weekly payment unto them for their maintenance continuing to the world's end." The person here referred to is Richard Inglethorpe, on whose monument in the cathedral the above arms appear. He was mayor of the city of Worcester in 1610, and by his will, dated 1618, he gave to the corporation of that city certain lands to found and endow the almshouses which bear his name.

INGRAM, *of Earl's Court, St. John's*. This was a branch of the ancient family of Ingram, of Little Wolford, co. Warwick, said to be derived from one Engeram de Wlwarth, living in the reign of King John. Their descent was entered at the Visitations of 1569 and 1634. Earl's Court, which was acquired by one of the family in

marriage with an heiress of Gower, "went," says Nash, "by a female, in marriage, to the family of Brigginsshaw.—Ermine, on a fesse gules three escallops or; quartering (for *Hastang*), Azure, a chief gules, over all a lion rampant or. Crests: A griffin's head quarterly gules and argent; and A cock proper. (*D.* 12, and *C.* 30, *Coll. Arm.*; *Harl. MS.*, 1566; and *Penn MS.*)

"This ancient family (says Penn) in the time of the blessed King Charles I., being full of the world's good, designed to make a parke, providing all things for the worke. But these dismal warrs! All things ceased, the family extinct, and estate become another's."

INGRAM, of *Upper Home*, in *Clifton-on-Teme*, and of *Ticknell, Bewdley*. Of this family (which appears to be derived from a common ancestor with the Ingrams of Earl's Court) Nash gives a pedigree, commencing with John Ingram, of Upper Home, 1614. The family, he says, is mentioned in deeds of so early a date as the reign of Henry III., but the pedigree cannot be deduced in regular order from an earlier time than the year 1614, as the family writings are lost from the reign of Edward III. to the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign. Sir Edward Winnington, of Stanford Court, the first baronet, married Mary, daughter of John Ingram, of Ticknell, by whom he was father of Sir Edward Winnington, bart., whose second son the Rev. Edward Winnington, canon of Worcester and rector of Ribbesford, assumed the additional surname of Ingram on succeeding to the Ticknell estates under the will of Francis Ingram, of that place, half-brother to Lady Winnington, and son of

* Henry Ingram, of St. John's, paid £21 as a composition for his estate to the Parliamentary Commissioners.

the above John Ingram by his first wife Anne, daughter of Francis Winnington, of Broadway. Canon Winnington Ingram died in 1851, having had (with other issue) a son, the present Rev. Edward Winnington-Ingram, rector of Stanford.—Arms, &c., as Ingram of Earl's Court.

ISAAC, *of Boughton and Worcester*; as borne by Elias Isaac of Boughton, High Sheriff in 1821.—Sable, a bend or, on a sinister canton of the last a leopard's face of the first. Crest: A dexter arm embowed in armour, the hand holding a sword enfiled with a leopard's face, the point downwards resting on the wreath all proper. (*Burke's Armory*.)

JACKSON, *of Claines*; as borne by Phineas Jackson, High Sheriff in the 3rd of Anne.—Argent, on a fesse gules between three cock's heads erased sable, a greyhound courant between two pheons of the field, all within a bordure engrailed azure bezantée. (*Nash*.)

The Rev. Eleazar Jackson,* who was appointed vicar of Powick in 1622, had two sons, Phineas and Henry. The will of the former is dated 1680; he was probably father of the above-named Phineas.

JACOBB.—Or, on a canton gules (corrected to *sable*) an eagle displayed argent. (*Penn MS.*)

* Of this reverend gentleman Nash relates the following amusing anecdote: Being one day much pressed to take the solemn league and covenant, he desired till the next morning to consider of it. When the morning came, on being applied to, he said, he had the preceding night a great loss; that having read the solemn league and covenant before he went to bed, he left it upon his table; that some rogues broke in, and stole all his plate, and most of his goods; but that rogues as they were, they had not taken the solemn league and covenant, and therefore he begged to be excused (ii, p. 268).

JAMES.—“ Som beare, Azur, on a cheveron ’twixt 3 lionces passant guard^t or, as many escalops sable. Som beare, Azur, a dolphin naiant embowed argent; others, Argent, a cheveron ’twixt 3 mill-rings sable.” (*Win. MS.*)

JAMES, *of Worcestershire*.—Sable, on a bend between two bezants three martlets of the field. (*Her. Dic.*)

A similar coat is attributed to *Adams*.

JAMES, *of Astley*. The pedigree of this family as entered in the Visitation Book of 1634, commences with Hugh James, of Astley, one of the grooms of the Privy Chamber to King Henry VIII. His grandson, Hugh James, gave his estate at Astley to his second son, John James; the elder son Walter, settling in the county of Radnor. This John married Mary, daughter of Walter Winford, of Astley, and had issue John James, who by Jane his wife, daughter and heiress of William Higgins, had two sons, Higgins James of Astley, and John James. The pedigree was again entered in 1682-3. Higgins James of Astley, was High Sheriff in the 13th of William III.; he died in 1709, having been twice married, first to Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Wallop Brabazon, of Eaton, co. Hereford, and secondly to Mercy, sister of Samuel Pytts, of Kyre.—Azure, on a chevron between three lions passant regardant or, as many escallops sable. Crest: Out of a mural coronet azure, a demi-lion rampant regardant or, collared of the first, holding between the paws an escalloped sable. (*C. 30, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 63, and *K. 4*, fo. 65; *Harl. MS.*, 1450.)

These are the arms recorded to the family at the two Visitations; but on the tablet of Higgins James at Astley, is this coat,

Per chevron gules and azure, three unicorn's heads couped counter-changed, impaling Pyts.

JAMES, of *Forfield Court, Belbroughton*. Henry James, of Forfield, son of Edmund James, of Astley, by Anne, daughter of Thomas Ramsay, of Hitcham, Bucks. (and widow of Richard Corbyn, of Hall-end, co. Warwick), married Bridget, daughter of Roger Lyttelton, of Groveley (brother of Sir John Lyttelton, of Frankley), by whom he had issue four daughters, his co-heiresses, viz., Elizabeth, married to Humphrey Perrott, of Bell Hall; Dorothy, married to Henry Greswolde, of Yardley; Anne, married to Thomas Rudyard,* of Rudyard, co. Stafford; and Martha, wife of John Perrott, of Worcestershire. The family of James, of Rowley, in Staffordshire, was descended from Walter James, brother of the above Henry.—Arms and crest as James of Astley. (See *Harl. MSS.*, 1566, and 6128.)

JAMES, of *Pool Court*.—Azure, on a chevron or between three lions passant argent, as many escallops sable. (N.)

JAMES, of *Worcestershire and Gloucestershire*.—Argent, a lion rampant azure between three escallops gules. (Her. Dic.)

JARRETT, of *Aldington*. . . . a lion rampant . . . (*M.I. at Aldington, to William Jarrett, who died in 1681.*)

“Mr. Jarret, of Aldington,” occurs in Penn’s list of those Worcestershire gentlemen who were to find horse during the civil wars.

JEFFCOTT, or JEPHCOTT, of *Ireland, Worcestershire, and Northamptonshire*.—Ermine, three crescents azure, on a

* She was his third wife, and by her he had six sons and two daughters. He died in 1626. (See Sleigh’s *History of Leek in Staffordshire*.)

canton gules four crosses crosslet fitchée. Crest : A boar passant. (Burke's *Armory*.) See JEPHCOTT.

JEFFERIES, or GEFFREYS, *of Earl's Croome*. William Jefferies,* or Geffreys, the son of Thomas Jefferies, of London, had a grant of the manor of Earl's Croome from King Edward VI. This gentleman, who had been cofferer of the household to King Henry VIII., recorded his descent at the Visitation of 1569. His son Leonard, who was aged eight in 1569, succeeded to the estate, and was father of Thomas Jefferies, who entered the pedigree at the Visitation of 1634. William Jefferies, the son of Thomas, had issue an only daughter and heiress, Hester, who married Sir Robert Barkham, bart., and was mother of Sir Edward Barkham, the last baronet, who died without issue in 1711.—Per fesse embattled gules and or, in chief three leopard's faces of the last, in base as many hawk's lures two and one of the first. Crest : On a mount vert, a sea-pie ash colour with wings expanded, armed gules. (*D. 12, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 35, and *C. 30, fo. 43; Penn. MS.; and Harl. MS., 1566.*)

JEFFRIES, *of Hom, or Home Castle, in Clifton-on-Teme*. This family, whose descent was recorded at the Visitations of 1569 and 1634, appears to have settled in the parish of Clifton, in consequence of some match with a Wysham; for their arms impaling those of Wysham were anciently in one of the windows of Hom Castle.†

* Thomas Coventry, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, married Margaret, one of the daughters of this William Jefferies. The Peerages erroneously call her his heiress.

† *Nash*, i., 244.

Henry Jeffries was of Hom Castle in 1569, and William, his grandson, in 1634. The latter had issue a son Henry Jeffries, and a daughter, Jane, married to William Bloome, of Normanton, whose daughter Jane Bloome, became sole heiress of the family. Henry Jeffries, who was the last male heir of this family, was the writer of some valuable and interesting manuscripts now in the Stanford Court Library. He supposed his family to be of Welsh origin, in token of which, he says, "I wear my leek on St. David's day," adding, "we have a tradition among us that two brothers came from about Tenby (others say from Montgomery), for having killed, as 'tis said, some eminent person in their Welsh bickerings ; as was usual, the relatives of the slain did so persecute them that they were forced to sell their lands, and took a new seat ; that the one settled at Home Castle, where his posterity remain yet, and the other in the forest of Feckenham. But that the memory of the other brother might be lost is no uneasy conjecture, if my notion be true that *Geoffrey* was but the Christian name of my ancestor, according to the Welsh custom, the other brother had another name ; so that in future ages none could tell if his family, if it remained, were anything related to us."* This Mr. Jeffries died in 1709, aged seventy-three, and left all his estates to his niece and heiress, the above Jane Bloome, on the condition that she should marry Edward Winnington, third son of Sir Francis Winnington, bart.; which Edward assumed the surname of Jeffries, and had issue by his said wife, three sons,

* Quoted in Noake's *Rambler in Worcestershire*.

who died in their infancy ; whereupon he left these lands to his eldest brother, Salwey Winnington, in whose family they have ever since continued.*—Sable, a lion rampant between three scaling ladders erect or. Crest : On a rock argent, a castle or, the two end towers domed ; otherwise described as On a mount vert a castle argent. (*D.* 12, and *C.* 30, *Coll. Arm.*, ff. 51b, 40 ; *Harl. MSS.*, 615, and 1566 ; and *Penn. MS.*)

In Blockley church Childe impales for Jeffries, Argent, a chevron between three scaling ladders sable ; but Nash (i., 103) says it is a mistake.

JENNENS, or JENYNS.—Azure, a chevron between three griffin's heads erased argent, on a chief or, a lion passant gules between two torteaux. Crest : A cat's head erased gules bezantée, in the mouth a cross pattée fitchée argent.

These bearings were granted in 1516 to William Jenyns, Lancaster Herald, and are attributed in the Heraldic Dictionaries to “Jenyns of Middlesex, and *Speachley*, co. Worcester.” The pedigree is given in the *Harl. MS.*, 1566, and there also the family is called of Spetchley, co. Worcester. But this is a mistake : it should be *Ipsley*, co. *Warwick*, at which place Galfridus Jenyns, grandson of the Lancaster Herald, was seated at the Warwickshire Visitation taken in 1619.

JENNETTS, of Norgrove. Humphrey Jennetts, of Norgrove, living about the middle of the sixteenth century, had issue by Margery (*née* Grant)† his wife, two daughters and co-heiresses, Anne and Elizabeth, the one married to William Cookes, and the other to John Bearcroft, of Mere Green.—Argent, two chevrons gules between six martlets sable ; quartering (probably for *Wybbe*) Sable, a buck's head cabossed, between the attires a cross crosslet or. Crest : Out of a ducal (sometimes a *mural*) coro-

* *Nash*, i., 244.

† See RUDING.

net or, a dexter arm embowed in armour proper, holding in the hand a sword argent, hilt of the first. (*Harl. MS.*, 1566.) *See COOKES*, and *WYBBE*.

JEPHCOTT, *of Evesham*; as borne by the Rev. John Jephcott, D.D., rector of All Saints', Evesham, who married at Bengeworth, on the 21st of December, 1681,* Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Watson, of that place. She died on the 9th of December, and was buried* at Bengeworth on the 12th of December, 1728, aged ninety-five.—Azure, on a fesse argent between three stars of eight points . . . as many cock's heads erased gules. (*M.I. at Bengeworth*.)

The same coat occurs at Sulgrave, in Northamptonshire, impaled by the Rev. Moses Hodges, D.D., of Sulgrave, and rector of Harvington in this county, who married,† on the 28th of August, 1689 (at All Saints', Evesham), Martha, daughter of the above Rev. Dr. Jephcott. (*See Baker's Northamptonshire*, i., 515; and *Prattinton MSS.*)

JERVISE.—Argent (or *or*), six ostrich feathers, three, two, and one gules. (*Penn MS.*)

JERVOISE, *of Northfield and Weoley*. Thomas Jervoise was lord of Northfield and Weoley in the reign of Queen Mary. The family was also of Herriard, in the county of Hants. Samuel Clarke, of Westbromwich, co. Stafford, married, in 1729, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Jervoise, of Herriard, and died in 1767, leaving issue a son, Jervoise Clarke, who assumed the surname of Jervoise, pursuant to the will of his maternal grandfather. His son, the Rev. Samuel Jervoise Clarke-Jervoise, was created a baronet in 1813.—Sable, a chevron between

* Bengeworth Registers.

† All Saints', Evesham, Registers.

three eagles close argent. Crest: A tiger's head couped sable.

These are the arms and crest as borne (quarterly with Clarke*) by the present baronet; but according to the Harl. MS., 1422, the bearings granted or confirmed to Thomas Jerveyes, of Northfield, were a chevron between three eagles *displayed*, and the crest was *erased* sable. In some manuscripts the birds in the arms are called pheasants.

JESSON. *See CASE.*

JEW, of Evesham.—Argent, a chevron between three Jew's heads, couped at the shoulders, proper. (*Dr. Prattinton*, from *Whittingham*.)

This coat, (a singular example of what the French call *armes partantes*) is ascribed by the Heraldic Dictionaries to "Jew of Whitfield, Devon."†

JEWKES, of Wolverley. Samuel Jewkes, of Wolverley, married Frances Talbot, daughter of William Talbot, of Stourton Castle, and sister of the Bishop of Salisbury (ancestor of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot); their son, Talbot Jewkes, was Serjeant-at-arms in the reigns of Queen Anne and George I. The family is believed to be extinct. Some of their property came to the Wamby family, the representative of which, Samuel Jewkes Wamby, D.C.L., an Advocate in Doctor's Commons, produced some family documents in evidence at the

* Viz., Azure, three escallops in pale or between two flaunces erminois, each charged with a cross pattée fitchée gules. Crest: Within a gold ring set with a diamond proper, a roundle per pale gules and azure, charged with a pheon argent. (*See Berry's Pedigrees and Arms of Hampshire Families*, p. 341.)

† A family of Jewe, of "Colly," in Devonshire, bore, Vert, a lion rampant ermine, over all a fesse gules. (*See The Visitation of Devonshire, in 1620*, published by the *Harleian Society*, p. 322.)

Shrewsbury Peerage claim.—Azure, three eagle's heads erased or. (*In Wolverley Church.*)

In St. Peter's Church, Oxford, there was formerly an inscription, with the above arms, to Peter Jewkes, son of John Jewkes, of Westminster, gent., who died in 1698. (*See Peshal's Oxford.*) The coat is not given in the Heraldic Dictionaries.

JOANES, *of London and Worcestershire*; granted 1634.—Quarterly 1st and 4th, Argent, a lion rampant vert, the mouth bloody; 2nd and 3rd, Gules a bend or; over all a label of three points sable, and a martlet for difference. Crest: A sun in splendour or. (*Her. Dic.*)

JOHNSON, *of Worcester*; as borne by Benjamin Johnson, a bencher of the Inner Temple, and for nearly thirty years town clerk of the city of Worcester, who died in 1829, aged 83. He was the son of Benjamin Johnson, of Worcester, mayor of that city in 1742, and High Sheriff of the county in 1763. Mr. Johnson died s.p., leaving three sisters, Martha, Ursula, and Susannah, his co-heiresses. The first married Mr. Baker, the second Thomas Jones, of Sherridge, and the last Thomas Bund of Wick.—Argent, a fesse lozengy between three lion's heads erased gules. Crest: In a ducal coronet or, a nag's head sable.

These arms are set up for Benjamin Johnson in the Inner Temple Hall, but Nash ascribes to the family a fesse wavy between three nag's heads.

JOHNSON, *of Hanley Castle*; as represented on the monument (in St. Martin's Church, Worcester), of William Johnson of Hanley Castle, gent., who died in 1711, æt. 63.—Argent, a cross sable, on a chief gules three cushions or. (*Nash, Appendix, cxliii.*)

JOHNSON, as borne by *James Johnson*, Bishop of Worcester, 1759—1774, the son of the Rev. James Johnson, rector of Milford, Suffolk.—Argent, a bend sable, on a chief of the second three woolpacks or cushions of the first. Crest : A goat's head argent, erased gules, horned sable.

These arms, impaled with those of the See of Worcester, are on the Bishop's hatchment, still preserved at Lacock, Wilts. Bishop Johnson was the grandson of George Johnson, a Welsh Judge, owner of Bowden, near Lacock, whose epitaph, at Devizes, is given by Dingley (*History from Marble*, p. 562). Mr. Nichols informs us that the arms of Johnson of Bowden were "disclaimed" at Salisbury in 1623; but (he adds,) "their evident resemblance to the Scotch coat of that name seems to give them some kind of authenticity."* Bigland gives the same arms to Johnson of Barnwood, co. Gloucester.

JOHNSON, of *Upper Wick*.—Gules, a chevron ... guttée ... between three billets or, and a rose argent.

This coat occurs (impaling *Chetle*) in All Saints' church, Worcester, on the tomb of Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson of Upper Wick, daughter of Thomas Chetle of the Wall-house, who died in 1728, æt. 75. (See Nash, *Appendix cxxxii.*) It is not recorded to the name of Johnson in any of the Heraldic Dictionaries, nor does it occur in Papworth's *Ordinary*; but a very similar coat was borne by *Muntrick* or *Munridge*.

JOHNSON, of *Bricklehampton Hall*; as borne by R. W. Johnson, High Sheriff in 1867.—Quarterly per fesse indented or and azure, in the first quarter an eagle wings expanded sable. Crest : On a ducal coronet or, an eagle as in the arms. Motto : "Vigilans."

JOHNSON, of *Worcester*.—Azure, on a chevron argent, three pheons gules, in the dexter chief a sun in splendour proper. (*Penn MS.*)

* Burke says these arms were granted to Johnson of Long Melford, Suffolk, in 1663, together with the following crest: A spur or, strap gules, between two wings of the first. (*General Armory*, Supplement.)

This coat is impaled in Powick church, by Sir Daniel Tyas, knt., in right of his wife Elizabeth.

JOLLEY, *alias* JOLLES.—Or, a cinquefoil gules between three pheons sable. (*Penn MS.*)

JOLLIFFE, *of Cofton Hacket, originally of Leek, co. Stafford.*

This family acquired the Cofton estate in marriage with an heiress of Skinner. The pedigree was recorded at the Visitation of 1682-3, by Thomas Jolliffe (then aged 65) the husband of Margaret Skinner; he was the son of William Jolliffe, and grandson of Thomas Jolliffe, of Leek, who was a son of John Jollie, *alias* Jolliffe, of the same place. The present representative of the family is Lord Hylton (so created in 1866), son of the Rev. William John Jolliffe, and grandson of William Jolliffe, M.P., by Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Hylton,* bart.; which William Jolliffe was the son of John Jolliffe, whose father, Benjamin Jolliffe, was the eldest surviving son of Thomas Jolliffe and Margaret Skinner.—Argent, on a pile vert, three dexter hands erect of the field. Crest: A cubit arm erect habited vert, charged with a pile argent, holding a sword erect proper pommel and hilt or. (*K. 4, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 82.)

On the petition of William Jollye, of Leek, (father of Thomas of Cofton), to have his arms confirmed and a suitable crest added, Clarendon “condescended thereunto,” and assigned to him the above bearings on the 27th of August, 1614. (*See Sleigh’s History of Leek.*) Lord Hylton bears the pile *azure*, and charges it with three *dexter gauntlets or*;† his crest is A cubit arm erect in armour, holding a broadsword all proper, and his motto, “Tant que je puis.”

* Sir Richard’s patronymic was *Musgrave*, but he assumed his mother’s surname of Hylton.

† He quarters in the second and third quarters, the arms of *Hylton* (Argent,

JONES, of "The Bower," Rock.—Gules, a cross crosslet set on three degrees or steps or. (*Penn MS.*)

The family entered this coat without colours at the Visitation of 1682-3 (K. 4, Coll. Arm., fo. 152). Gwillim says that it was quartered by Edward Jones of Lanvaire, in the county of Denbigh, whose paternal arms were Per bend sinister ermine and ermines, a lion rampant or, within a bordure engrailed of the last. (1st edit., pp. 212, 240.)

JONES, of Edvin-Loach. This family was seated at Edvin Loach, according to Nash, "for several hundred years." The representative, in his time, was Philip Jones. The arms were entered at the Visitation of 1682-3.—Or, a lion rampant within a bordure sable. (K. 4, Coll. Arm., fo. 101.)

This was the coat as allowed at the Visitation, but Dr. Prattinton attributes to the family, Per bend ermine and erminois, a lion rampant . . . Crest: A demi-lion rampant . . .

JONES, of Lulsley.—Gules, a lion rampant between six trefoils slipped argent, all within a bordure of the last. (Dr. Prattinton.)

JONES, of Worcester, and of Chastleton in Oxfordshire.—Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure indented or. Crest: A demi-lion rampant or, holding between the fore paws a mullet gules.

These arms were granted in the 45th of Elizabeth by William De-thick, Garter, to "Walter Jones, of the City of Worcester, born at Whitteney, in Com. Oxf., with y^e consent of y^e Rt. Honble. Gilbert, E. of Shrewsb., who beareth y^e same arms; which Walter Jones was s. of Joh. Jones, second s. of Joh. Jones, of Greysmund, in Com. Monmouth." (*Harl. MS.*, 1422.) There is a pedigree of the family, accompanied by an escutcheon of seven quarterings, in

two bars azure,) and also bears the Hylton crest in addition to that of Jolliffe, viz., The head of Moses, horned and radiated proper.

the *Add. MS.*, 19,819.* Arthur Jones of Chastleton, the last male heir of this family (the son of Henry Jones of Chastleton, and grandson of Walter Jones, by Anne, daughter of Richard Whitmore, of Lower Slaughter, in Gloucestershire), died in 1828, and devised his estates to his kinsman, John Henry Whitmore, on condition that he assumed the additional surname and arms of Jones. This gentleman's father, William Whitmore, was the second son of Charles Whitmore, and grandson of William Whitmore of Apley, Salop, brother of the above-named Richard Whitmore. The present family of Whitmore-Jones bears Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Jones*, as above, with a canton ermine for distinction; 2nd and 3rd, Vert, fretty or, for *Whitmore*.

JONETSON.—Sable, a bend argent between two fleurs-de-lis or.
(*Penn MS.*)

JORDANE.—Gules, a fesse between three lion's heads erased argent, collared or. (*Penn MS.*)

JORDAN, alias JERDON.—Gules, a fret or.—In the margin, “three crescents sable on the frett.” (*Penn MS.*)

“Whether any of this family be now living in this Countie, (says Penn,) I am not certaine. They beare a mullett for difference.”

Joy.—Gules, on a bend engrailed argent, three roses of the field. (*Penn MS.*)

JUYCE, of Worcester.—Gules, three laurel leaves slipped argent, in the fesse point a crescent or. (*Penn MS.*)

“This crescent,” says Penn, “may be taken for a difference, they descending from the Worthie family of Juyse, Lords of Pringuest (Prendergast) in Wales; but there's not any of this name to be found of any note in this Citty nor County.” The Rev. Samuel Juice, rector of Birtsmorton, disclaimed at the Visitation of 1682-3. The arms of Joyce of Prendergast, are usually blazoned three *nettle* leaves. Cockett quarters in the Harl. MS. 1566, Argent, a chevron between three leaves gules, for *Joyce*.

* “The genealogy of the antient family of Jones, heretofore of Grismund, co. Monmouth, and now of Chasleton, in the County of Oxford, continued down to this present year 1728. Sett forth by Edward Stibbs, Chester.”

KEELINGE, or KELYNGE. William Kelynge, "of the county of Worcester," was father, by Margery Ingelthorpe, his wife, of three sons, John, William, and Richard. The eldest son, John, married Alice, daughter of Gregory Waterhouse of Halifax, and had issue (with three daughters) a son Sir John Keelinge, knt., of Southill Beds, knighted January 21st, 1661-2, appointed Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1665, died 1671.—Argent, three scaling-ladders in bend gules. Crest: A lion sejant or, supporting a scaling-ladder gules. (*Harl. MS.*, 1487).

KEELINGE. *See FLETCHER.*

KENDALL, of Stourbridge, and of Austrey, co. Warwick; claiming descent from the Kendalls of Twycross, co. Leicester.—Gules, a fesse checky or and azure between three eagles displayed of the second. Crest: An eagle displayed (sometimes double-headed) or.

These arms (which were granted in the 31st of Henry VI. to John Kendall, of Twycross), occur, impaling *Cotton*, on the tomb of Edward Kendall, in Oldswinford Churchyard. He was born in 1684, and married, in 1712, Anna, daughter of William Cotton, by whom he was father of: Jonathan Kendall, of Stourbridge, who died s.p.; Henry, from whom the Kendalls of Austrey are descended; and George, whose son, Edward Jonathan Kendall, of London, haberdasher, living in 1791, married Frances Lucy, daughter of ... Gill, of Stourbridge, by Anne, only child of William Pike, of the same place.

KENDRICK, of Suckley.—Argent, five pallets sable. (*Dr. Prattinton.*)

KENRICK, of Stock-and-Bradley, and of Sutton, co. Northampton.—Ermine, a lion rampant sable. Crest: On a bundle

of arrows lying fesseways or, feathered and headed argent, bound sable, a hawk close of the second, beaked and belled of the first. (Baker's *Northamptonshire*, i., 694.

KETTLEBY, of Cotheridge.—Azure, a saltire ragulée between four martlets argent. (*Penn. MS.*)

Dr. Thomas in his Survey of the Cathedral, blazons among the arms of those who subscribed towards the erection of the organ gallery, in 1614, the following arms—Quarterly 1st and 4th, Argent, two chevrons engrailed sable; 2nd and 3rd *Sable*, a saltire ragulée between four martlets argent. He does not appropriate these arms, but the Kettlebys of Steple, co. Salop, bore Argent, two chevrons sable, a label of three point gules (*Add. MS.*, 14,314). These quartered arms were therefore probably set up for some benefactor named Kettleby.

KEYLE, or KELLY. See PRYNNE.

KEYNES, of Milton Keynes, co. Bucks; as quartered by Stafford, in right of the marriage of Sir Philip de Aylesbury (ancestor of Eleanor, wife of Sir Humphrey Stafford, of Grafton) with Margaret, daughter and heiress of Robert de Keynes.—Vaire, two bars gules. (Baker's *Northamptonshire*). See PALGRAVE.

KEYTE, of Bishampton; and of Ebrington, co. Gloucester. William Keyte of Bishampton, and of Ebrington (at which latter place, Rudder says, the family had been seated for three hundred years), was High Sheriff of this county in the 19th of James I. He died in 1632, aged 78, and was succeeded by his son John Keyte, who was High Sheriff of Worcestershire, in the 10th of Charles I., and of Gloucestershire in 1651. His son John was created a baronet in 1660, which title became extinct on the death of the fifth baronet in 1784. The pedigree

was recorded at the Visitation of this county in 1634.—Azure, on a chevron, between three kite's heads erased or, as many trefoils slipped gules. Crest: A kite's head erased or. (*C. 30, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 99.) See ASHWIN.

The Keyte family appear to have generally borne the chevron uncharged. It is so given by Penn, and occurs thus on the monument, at Ebrington, of the above-named William Keyte, who died in 1632.

KIDWALLY.—Argent, a fesse dancettée gules. (*N.*)

This is a mistake; it is the coat of *Chelle* of Cheadle, co. Chester, and occurs among the Bulkeley quarterings on the Sandys monument at Wickamford. A family named Kidwally bore a similar coat with the field *or*.

KIGHLEY, KEIGHLEY, or KEIGHTLEY, of South Littleton; an ancient family which came from Yorkshire and Lancashire, and settled at South Littleton about the commencement of the sixteenth century.* The family pedigree was recorded at the two Visitations of 1569 and 1634.—Argent, on a fesse sable a mullet of the field. Crest: A dragon's head couped vert (sometimes sable) with three tongues gules, charged with a mullet or. (*D. 12, and C. 30, Coll. Arm.*, ff. 26 and 36b; *Harl. MSS.*, 615 and 1566, &c.)

* The following entries in the registers at South Littleton, relating to this family, have been kindly communicated by the Rev. T. P. Wadley. 5th Edward VI., April 6th, "Born and christened, Judyth, d. of Mr. Ryc. Kytley, freeholder of thys parryssh." 1st, Mary, Aug. 17th, "Born and ch^{ned}. Elizth, da. of Mr. Rychard Kytley, freholder"—1565, May 27th, "Chd. Joyes da. of Bartholomewe Kighley." At the same church were also baptised Philip, Anne, Thomas, William, Francis, and Frances, children of Bartholomew Kighley; and in 1603-4 was baptised "Philip, da. of Sir Philip Kighley, knt., and the ladie Elizabeth." John "Keighley," of South Littleton, married, January 9th, 1604-5, "Mrs. Elizabeth Sheldon;" she was the eldest daughter and coheiress of Thomas Sheldon of Broadway. (Sheldon "Keightley" was baptised at Middle Littleton in 1669.)

Nash mentions under Alvechurch (vol. i., p. 26), a family named Highley, who, he says, entered their arms at the Visitation made by Dethick in 1583. The arms were as above, and the crest A lion's head sable; but Dethick visited in 1683, and no family named either Highley or Kighley of Alvechurch then entered a pedigree.

KILRINGTON.—Argent, a lion rampant gules debruised with a fesse or, thereon three crosses formée fitchée sable. (N.)

An impalement of Vere in Tardebigge church, John de Vere, father of the 15th Earl of Oxford, having married Alice, daughter of Walter Kilrington, *alias* Colebrooke.

KINSWORTH.—Argent, a chevron wavy gules between three greyhounds passant sable collared or. (*Penn MS.*)

KIRBIE.—Argent, two bars gules, on a canton of the last, a cross patonce of the first. (*Penn MS.*)

KIRKBY.—Azure, six lions rampant argent, on a canton or, a mullet gules. (N.)

A quartering of Walsh, which see.

KIRKHAM, *of Blackdown, co. Devon*; as quartered by Blount, in right of the marriage of Sir George Blount, the second baronet, with Mary, daughter and heiress of Richard Kirkham of Blackdown.—Argent, three lions rampant gules within a bordure engrailed sable. (See Nash, ii., 158.)

KNIGHT, *of Beoley, afterwards of Barrells, co. Warwick*.—Argent, three bendlets gules, on a canton azure, a spur or. (*Visitation of co. Warwick*, a^o. 1682.)

KNIGHT.—Sable, a cross gules between four maiden's heads proper. (N.)

“I wryte heere,” says Habingdon, in describing this coat, “as I fynd

as it is, not ever as it should bee." The arms occur on the surcoat of one Sir Richard Knight in a window of Great Malvern church. (See Harl. MS. 2205.)

KNIGHT.—Argent, on a canton gules a spear in bend or.
(*Win. MS.*)

KNIGHT.—Argent, on a canton gules a spur with leathers, rowells downwards or, within a bordure engrailed sable.
(*Penn MS.*)

KNIGHT, of Stoke Prior; ... as borne by Stephen Knight, esq. — . . . three bars . . . on a canton, a spur. Crest: An eagle's head between two wings . . . in the beak a spur.

These bearings were exhibited (without colours) at the Visitation of 1682-3, but disallowed. (See K. 4, Coll. Arm., fo. 50.)

KNIGHT, of Daylesford, and of Southmead, co. Gloucester; as borne by Jacob Knight, who purchased the Daylesford estate from Samuel Hastings in 1715. The family is now represented by the Webbs of "The Berrow," near Ledbury. (See that name.)—Argent, three pallets gules, on a canton of the last a spur of the first. (*M.I. in Westbury Church, Gloucestershire.*)

KNIGHT, of Wolverley, and of Simonsbath, co. Devon. This family is descended from Richard Knight, of Castle Green, Madeley, Salop, (the son of John Knight, of Little Stretton, in the same county, and a presumed descendant of the ancient family of Knight of Shrewsbury), who acquired a fortune in the iron trade during the Commonwealth. His son Richard settled at Downton, in the county of Hereford, and was ancestor of the Knights of Downton Castle, and Henley Hall, and of the present

Frederick Winn Knight, of Wolverley, M.P. for West Worcestershire, who is son of the late John Knight, of Lea Castle, Wolverley, by the Hon. Jane Elizabeth Winn, his wife, daughter of Lord Headley. Edward Knight, junior, of Wolverley, was High Sheriff of this county in 1769, Edward Knight in 1804, and John Knight, of Lea Castle, in 1814.—Argent, three pallets gules within a bordure engrailed azure, on a canton of the second, a spur or. Crest: On a spur lying fesse-ways or, an eagle per fesse argent and azure, wings expanded of the first, beaked and legged gules. (*From the MS. of the late Joseph Morris, of Shrewsbury.*)

The descent of this family from the Knights of Shrewsbury, &c., not being actually *proved*, the authorities assigned a somewhat different coat to Mr. A. J. Rouse-Boughton (son of Sir W. E. Rouse-Boughton, bart., by Charlotte, daughter and co-heiress of the late Thomas Andrew Knight, of Downton Castle) on his assuming, by royal license in 1857, the additional surname of Knight, in compliance with the will of the said T. A. Knight; viz., Argent, three pallets gules within a bordure engrailed azure, on a chief of the last three spurs or. Crest: On a spur lying fesse-ways or, an eagle wings expanded proper, supporting in the beak a spear erect gold, resting on the spur.

KNIGHTLEY.*—Quarterly, ermine, and paly of six or and gules.
(*Win. MS.; and Penn MS.*)

This is the coat of the ancient and distinguished family of Knightley, of Fawsley, co. Northampton, who possessed for some time the manor and advowson of Oldberrow. Thomas Knightley, of Burg-hall, co. Stafford, (son of Sir Valentine Knightley, of Fawsley) presented to the church in 1615; his second son, Samuel, was of Beau-

* A family of Knightley, descended from George Knightley, of Trimbley, co. Worcester, appeared at the Visitation of London in 1633-4, and entered a pedigree of four descents, but exhibited no arms. (*See Harl. MS., 1476, fo. 272.*)

champ's Court, Porrick, and recorded his descent and arms at the Visitation of 1634, the latter being as above *within a bordure azure*. Samuel Knightley married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Pleydell, and widow of Sir William Lygon, knt., but had no issue by her. The advowson of Oldberrow afterwards came to Thomas Foley, of Stoke Edith, co. Hereford, who married Anne, the daughter and heiress of Essex Knightley.*

KNIGHTLEY.—Or, two pallets gules. (*N.*)

This coat occurs on the tomb of John Knotsford, at Great Malvern; and also on that of William Savage, at Elmley, who married Anne, one of Knotsford's daughters and co-heiresses. This John Knotsford married Jane, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Richard Knightley, of Upton, in Northamptonshire† (of the Fawsley family), and died in 1589, having had issue by her five daughters.

KNIGHTON.—Vert, two lions rampant in fesse or. (*Penn MS.*)

KNOTFORTH, of Worcestershire.—Argent, four fusils in fesse sable. (*Berry.*)

This coat was borne by a family of *Knottesford*, of Studley, co. Warwick. (*See the Harl. MS.*, 6060.)

KNOTSFORD, of Great Malvern; as borne by John Knotsford, Serjeant-at-law, High Sheriff in the 1st of Elizabeth.—Sable, on a cross engrailed argent an annulet of the field. (*N.*)

This coat occurs on John Knotsford's tomb at Great Malvern, impaling Knightley (*see Knightley*). There was a family of this name seated at Holdfast, in Ripple, at the Visitation of 1634, when the pedigree, without arms, was entered. Of this family was John Knotsford, of Holdfast, gent., who paid a fine for exoneration from knighthood at the coronation of Charles I.

KNOVILLE, or KNOWELL.—Argent, three mullets gules.

* Mr. Foley sold the advowson of Oldberrow in 1705 to William Holyoake, jun., from whose family it was purchased in 1761, by the Rev. John Pearsall (otherwise "Sir John Peshall, bart."), of Guildford, Surrey.

† According to an old pedigree in Howard's *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, vol. ii., p. 278, John Knotsford impaled for Knightley the quarterly coat within a bordure azure described in the preceding memoir.

This coat was quartered by Russell and Winter (through Hodington) in right of descent from the marriage of Sir Baldwin Hodington (son of Sir Richard Hodington, by Lucy, daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Cromeley) with Joan, daughter and heiress of Sir John Knoxville, or Knowell. (*Harl. MS.*, 1043.)

KYRLE, of Much Marcle, co. Hereford.—Vert, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis or. (*N.*; and *Penn MS.*)

The coat of Thomas Kyrle, of Much Marcle, who married Frances, one of the five daughters and co-heiresses of John Knotsford, of Malvern. It occurs in Great Malvern church, impaling Knotsford. "Mr. Kyrle" occurs in Penn's list of those who were to find horse in Worcestershire during the civil wars.

LACON.—Quarterly per fesse indented azure and ermine, in the first quarter a hawk belled, &c., argent. (*N.*)

Impaled in Sutton chapel, near Tenbury, by Thomas Acton, of Sutton, in right of Mary, his wife, the daughter of Sir Thomas Lacon, of Wylley, co. Salop, knt. By her he had issue an only child, Joice, married to Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, co. Warwick, knt. (*See Nash, ii., pp. 419-20.*)

LACY.—Or, a fesse gules. (*N.*)

One of the Lyttelton quarterings at Frankley. Roger de Laci (son of Walter de Laci, one of the companions of the Conqueror) held four manors in this county, *temp.* Domesday. He was in arms for Robert Duke of Normandy against William Rufus, for which offence he was banished and his estates given to his brother Hugh. In the *Charles* roll Adam de Laci bears, Or a fesse gules, in chief three martlets of the last; and Sir John de Laci, of Herefordshire, bears the same in the roll of *temp.* Edward II. The Earls of Lincoln, who were descended from Ilbert de Laci (by some said to have been a brother of the above Walter) bore for arms, Or, a lion rampant purpure. (*See the Caerlaveroc roll.*)

LACY. *See HOBDAY.*

LAMBERT, of Great Malvern; as borne by the late Sir Henry Edward Francis Lambert, bart. (heir presumptive to the Malvern estates of Lady Emily Foley), the son of Sir

Henry John Lambert, fifth baronet, by Anna Maria, youngest daughter of the Hon. Edward Foley, and great-great-grandson of John Lambert,* an opulent London merchant, who was created a baronet in 1711 as a reward for his exertions to uphold the public credit. Sir Henry married Eliza Catherine, daughter of Lionel Charles Hervey, and dying in 1872, was succeeded by his son, Henry Foley Lambert, born in 1861, the present and seventh baronet.—Argent, on a mount an oak-tree vert, and a greyhound passant gules. Crest: In a ducal coronet or, three ostrich feathers argent. Motto: “*Sexitando si giunge.*” (*Betham and Burke.*)

LANE, of Moundsley Hall, Kingsnorton; as borne by Thomas Lane of that place, a magistrate for the county of Worcester.—Per pale azure and gules, three saltires couped or. Crest: Two eagle's heads addorsed, the one gules, the other azure, issuing out of a crescent or. (*Communicated by the family.*)

LANE, of Tenbury.—Sable, a chevron between three arrows. Crest: An arm holding a battle axe.

These arms, which were borne, according to the Harl. MSS., 1563, and 6060, by Nicholas Lane, of Stratford-on-Avon, occur with the above crest upon a token issued in the 17th century by Edmund Lane, of Tenbury, who died in 1717, aged 81. (*See his M.I. at Tenbury.*)

LANGFORD.—Paly of six or and gules, (corrected to *azure*) a bend argent. (*Penn MS.*)

George Langford, alias Oliver, disclaimed arms at the Visitation of 1634.

* This gentleman was of French extraction, but the family is said to have come originally from Devonshire.

ANGLEY.—Argent, a cockatrice sable beaked, &c., gules. (*N.*)

One of the Leighton quarterings in Kingsnorton church. (*Dr. Prattinton.*)

LANGSTONE, of Sedgeberrow and Malvern; recorded at the Visitation of 1634.—The pedigree commences with Langstone, of Sedgeberrow, who had two sons, Nicholas and Henry, both of Sedgeberrow. The former married Eleanor, daughter and co-heiress of George Daston, by whom he had two daughters, Eleanor and Jane, his co-heiresses, married respectively to William Tanner and James Bridgman. The latter married Anne Daston, sister of Eleanor, and had four sons, Francis, William, Arthur, and Henry; and three daughters, Elizabeth, Anne, and Judith.—Or, a chevron gules between two roses of the last in chief, and a dolphin embowed in base azure. (*C. 30, Coll. Arm., fo. 59; and Harl. MS., 1566.*)

Nicholas Langstone, and William, his son and heir, were fined £15 for declining knighthood at the coronation of Charles I. William Langstone occurs in Penn's list of those who were to find horse; and William Langstone, of St. Clement Danes, co. Middlesex, who possessed an estate at Sedgeberrow worth £87 10s. per annum, was one of those who refused to take the oath of allegiance to George I. Henry Langstone presented to the church of Sedgeberrow in 1551, and Anthony Langstone in 1605.

LANGSTON.—Azure, three fleurs-de-lis in pale between two pallets engrailed or. (*Penn MS.*)

LANGTON.—Argent, three chevrons gules. (*N.*)

L'ARCHDEACON.—Argent, three chevrons sable. (*N.*)

Quartered by Mortimer in All Saints' church, Worcester, and by Carew at Littleton. The Archdeacons, or Archdecknes, were lords of Cotheridge. Elizabeth, sister and co-heiress of John Talbot, of Richard's Castle, marrying with Sir Warine L'Archdeckne, of Lan-

herne, in Cornwall, transferred the barony, and along with it Cotheridge, to that family. Sir Warine had issue three daughters, his co-heiresses : Eleanor married to Walter de Lucy ; Philippa, wife of Hugh Courtenay (by whom she had a daughter, Joan, married first to Sir Nicholas Carew, and afterwards to Sir Robert de Vere) ; and Margaret, married to Thomas Arundel. (*See Nash, i., 358* ; and *Courthope and Burke's Peerages*.)

LASLETT, of *Abberton Hall, near Pershore*; as borne by William Laslett, Barrister-at-law, M.P. for the city of Worcester and lord of the manor of Abberton.—Argent, on a fesse sable three buckles or. Crest : A demi-lion rampant sable charged with five bezants. Motto : “Finem respice.” (*Communicated by the family.*)

LATHAM.—Or, on a chief indented azure three plates. (*N.*)

Nash gives this under *Lutham*. It is the coat of Latham, of Latham, co. Lancaster, and occurs among the Stanley quarterings on George Lyttelton’s monument at Bromsgrove.

LATHAM, of *Hanley*.—Or, on a chief dancettée azure three plates or bezants. (*Penn MS.*)

LATIMER.—Gules, a cross fleurettée or. (*N.*)

One of the quarterings of Willoughby at Welland. The same coat was formerly in a window of the chapel at Hartlebury Castle. (*See Nash, i., 572.*)

LATIMER, Bishop of Worcester, 1535-1539.—Gules, a cross patonce or, over all a bend azure, semée de lis of the second. (*Bedford.*)

LAWRENCE.—Ermine, a cross ragulée gules, a canton ermines. (*Penn MS.*)

Probably intended by Penn for the coat of Giles Lawrence, who occurs in his list of those who “were to find horse.” A Giles Lawrence, of Bengeworth, paid £16 13s. 4d. as a composition for his estate to the Parliamentary Commissioners, *temp. Cromwell* ; and “Mr. Gyles Lawrence” was a freeholder at Holy Cross, Pershore, in 1703. The name of Lawrence also occurs in a list of the gentle

families of Worcestershire, a^o 1660, in the Add. MS. 19,816. The arms are precisely the same as those granted in 1652 to Sir John Lawrence,* Lord Mayor of London in 1665.

LEA, of Halesowen Grange. William Lea, of Lea Green, in the parish of Kingsnorton, and of Halesowen Grange *jure uxoris*, married Joice, daughter and heiress of John Ive, of Kingsnorton (who acquired the Grange estate in 1556) and died in 1612, leaving issue (with others) a son, John Lea, of the Grange, who married Anne, sister of George Tibbots, and dying in 1657, left issue (with daughters) three sons, William, John, and Thomas. The eldest son, William Lea, of Halesowen Grange, was High Sheriff of this county in the 8th of William III. He died unmarried on the 24th of June, 1702, and was succeeded by his nephew, William Lea, born in 1677, (the only son of the above John Lea, by Mary, his wife, daughter of William Deeley, of Warley-Wigorn), who married, in 1709, Frances, only daughter of the Hon. William Ward, and sister and, in her issue, sole heiress of Edward and William, successively Barons Dudley and Ward. By this lady Mr. Lea had issue two sons, Ferdinando Dudley Lea, born in 1710 (of whom presently), and William Lea, born in 1722, who died unmarried on the 22nd of January, 1741-2. He had also five daughters, who became co-heiresses to their brother, viz, Anne, born in 1714, married in 1737, to William Smith, of Stoke Prior; Frances, born in 1717, married to Walter Woodcock,† and had issue; Mary, married to Joseph

* Sir John Lawrence was of Flemish descent, yet the Heralds granted him the ragulée cross of the English Lawrences differenced only by a canton.

† Mr. Woodcock, who was a magistrate for the county of Salop, died in 1794, leaving issue two sons, Walter and Ferdinando, who both died issueless,

Harvey. M.D., of Stourbridge, and died *s.p.*; Catherine, born in 1726, married to Thomas Jordan, jun., of Birmingham, and died *s.p.*; and Elizabeth, born in 1728, married in 1759, to the Rev. Benjamin Briscoe. (*See* that name.) The only surviving son, Ferdinando Dudley Lea, succeeded his maternal uncle on the 20th of May, 1740, as Baron Dudley, and took his seat in the Upper House on the 26th of November following. Lord Dudley died unmarried at the Grange on the 21st of October, 1757, when the ancient barony of Dudley fell into abeyance among his sisters, and his estates passed, under his will, to his nephew, Ferdinando Smith, grandfather of the present Ferdinando Dudley Lea-Smith, of Halesowen Grange, who is thus senior co-heir to the abeyant barony.—Argent, on a pale between two leopard's faces sable, three crescents or. Crest: A unicorn argent guttée de poix gorged with a double tressure flory and counter-flory gules. Supporters, (granted to Ferdinando, Lord Dudley, on the 19th of November, 1740): On either side a lion double queueée vert, armed and langued gules, gorged with a ducal coronet, thereto a cordon passing between the fore-

and six daughters, his co-heiresses, to some of whose descendants, says Sir Bernard Burke, "Dame Fortune has been most chary in the distribution of her favours." One of them married Benjamin Smart, whose only child, Joseph, was a butcher at Halesowen. Another married William Wilmot, who, though the son of a clergyman (the Rev. Charles Wilmot, M.A., rector of Oddingley), and a member of a family which recorded its descent at the Visitation of 1682-3, appears to have fallen into poverty: for one of his sons kept a turnpike gate near Dudley, "almost under the very walls," as Mr. Long observes (*Royal Descents*), "of those feudal towers that gave name to the barony of which he was a co-heir." A memoir of the Barony of Dudley, and an account of its co-heirs from the pen of the present writer, will be found in the *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. v.

legs and reflexed over the back or. Mottoes : “*Contentus paucis*” and “*In seipso totus teres*.” See SMITH.

These arms and crest were borne by William Lea, when High Sheriff of Worcestershire in the reign of William III. ; but not being “properly recorded with his pedigree in the College of Arms,” they were confirmed by John Anstis, Garter, and Knox Ward, *Clarendon*, to his nephew, William Lea, by grant dated November the 12th, 1740. The original grant, and also the grant of supporters to Lord Dudley, are in the possession of F. D. Lea-Smith, esq.

LEA, of *The Hill*, near *Stourbridge*; as borne by Joseph Lea, High Sheriff in 1816, the son of William Lea. He married Lydia, daughter of Wade Browne, of Monkton Farleigh, co. Wilts., and by her (who married secondly John Addenbrooke-Addenbrooke, of Wollaston Hall) had issue an only child, Lydia, married to Col. Philip Wodehouse, nephew of John, first Lord Wodehouse.—Quarterly 1st and 4th, Sable, a lion rampant argent; 2nd and 3rd, Gules, a chevron between three escallops or. Crest : A lion rampant argent. (*Seal.*)

These arms are now borne by the Rev. William Lea, of St. Peter’s, Droitwich, and by his brothers, the Rev. Josiah Turner Lea, of the Far Forest, Bewdley, and John Wildman Thomas Lea, of Netherton House, Bewdley, sons of the late William Lea, of Areley House (younger brother of the above Joseph), by Eliza Frances, his wife, daughter of Jacob Turner, of Park Hall, near Kidderminster.

LEA, of *Astley Hall*; as borne by Thomas Simcox Lea, of Astley, High Sheriff of the county in 1845, the son of John Lea, of Kidderminster, by Anne, daughter of Thomas Simcox, of West Bromwich, co. Stafford, and grandson of Francis Lea, also of Kidderminster, by Hannah, daughter of John Broom, which Francis Lea was the great grandson of Stephen Lea, of Kidderminster, clothier, living in 1686.—Ermine, a fesse dancettée vert, flory and counter-flory or, between in chief

two lions passant sable and in base a stag lodged proper collared and chain reflexed over the back of the third. Crest : A beaver proper, semée-de-lis or, holding in the mouth a branch of willow also proper. Motto : " Spe vitæ melioris." (Burke's *Landed Gentry*, and *Heraldic Illustrations*.)

LE Boys ; as borne by *William le Boys, de Bois, or Attwood*, abbot of Evesham, who died June 13, 1367.—Gules, a lion rampant double queuée argent, on the head an abbot's mitre or.]

This coat occurs in glass at Church Honeyborne.—See Nash, i., 199.

LECHE.—Ermine, on a chief indented gules three ducal coronets or. (N.)

This coat is given in Nash's *List* under *Lench*. It is one of the Lyttelton quarterings at Frankley.

LE DISPENSER, *Lords of Hanley Castle, &c.*—Quarterly argent and gules, in the second and third quarters a fret or, over all a bendlet sable. See SPENCER.

LECHMERE of *Hanley Castle, and Rhydd Court, Upton-on-Severn*; "a family (says Mr. Shirley) of great antiquity, said to have migrated from the Low Countries, and to have received a grant of land, called 'Lechmere's Field,' in Hanley, from William the Conqueror. The first in the pedigree is Reginald de Lechm'e de Hanlee, mentioned in a deed without date. He was father of Adam de Lechmere, who married Isabella, and was the ancestor of this venerable house, whose ancient seat at Severn-End, in Hanley, with the exception of a period of thirty years, has ever since remained in the family." The Lechmeres

recorded their descent at the Visitation of 1634, but did not appear in 1682-3. An eminent member of this family was Nicholas Lechmere, second son of Edmund Lechmere, of Hanley, who having filled the offices of solicitor and attorney-general, was elevated to the peerage in the dignity of Baron Lechmere, of Evesham, by letters patent, dated the 4th of September, 1721; but dying without issue in 1727, the title became extinct. His elder brother, Anthony, M.P., was father of Edmund Lechmere, M.P., High Sheriff in 1733, who by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Blundel Charlton, bart., was ancestor of the Lechmere-Charltons, of Ludford; and by his second, Elizabeth Whitmore, was father of Anthony Lechmere, who was created a baronet in 1818. Sir Anthony married Mary, daughter and heiress of Joseph Berwick, of Hallow Park, and had issue an eldest son, Sir Edmund Hungerford Lechmere, bart., High Sheriff in 1852, father of Sir Edmund Anthony Harley Lechmere, the present and third baronet.—Quarterly, 1st Gules, a fesse or, in chief two pelicans of the last vulning themselves proper, for *Lechmere*; 2nd, Vert, fretty or, for *Whitmore*, of Hanley; 3rd, Argent, a chevron engrailed between three chess-rooks sable, for 4th, Argent, three bear's heads erased sable muzzled or, for *Berwick*. Crest: A pelican azure, vulning proper. Mottoes: “*Christus pelicano*,” and “*Dicit amor patriæ*.” (*C. 30, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 79; *Penn MS.*; *Shirley*; and *Nash*, i., 560.)

LEDSAM, of *Northfield*; as borne by Joseph Frederick Ledsam, High Sheriff in 1849. “The family of Ledsam

(says Burke) is of considerable antiquity in the counties of Chester and Flint. A branch became established in the sister island at Cloghjordan, co. Tipperary, and from it sprang the Ledsams of Birmingham, of whom Mr. J. F. Ledsam is a member."—Quarterly sable and argent, four leopard's faces counterchanged. Crest: A Cornish chough proper. Motto: "Fac et spera." (Burke's *Landed Gentry*.)

LEE, of Worcester and London; as borne by Sir Richard Lee, knt., Lord Mayor of London in 1460, the son of Simon Lee, of Worcester.—Azure, on a fesse cottised or three leopard's faces gules. (*Stowe*, and *Heylin*.)

Robert Berkeley, of Spetchley, married, in 1792, Appolonia, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Lee, of Clytha, co. Monmouth, who claimed descent from this family, and bore the above arms.

LEIGHTON, of Feckenham. "The manor of Feckenham (says Nash) was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Thomas Leighton, knt., who married her kinswoman,* Mrs. Elizabeth Knolles, in which family it continued only two descents." In the 5th of Charles I. Edward Leighton was lord of Feckenham and Hanbury. It appears from one of the pedigrees produced in evidence at the Shrewsbury peerage claim, that Sherington Talbot, of Salwarpe, married for his first wife "Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Leighton, of Fecknam, in com. Worcester, knt., governour of Guernsey, and of Anne his wife, daughter of Sir Francis Knowles, k^t of y^e Garter, &c., and sister to William, Earle of Banbury." But it is stated in Betham's *Baronetage* that Sir Thomas Leighton

* Her mother was Catherine, daughter of William Carey, by Mary his wife, sister of Queen Anne Boleyn.

(who was knighted in 1579) had issue by the daughter of Sir Francis Knolles, a son, Thomas Leighton, who married Mary,* daughter and co-heiress of Edward Lord Zouche, of Herringworth, by whom he had two daughters, his co-heiresses, Elizabeth, married to Sherington Talbot, and Anne, wife of Sir John St. John. (See also Court-hope's *Historic Peerage*.) Sir Thomas was a younger son of John Leighton, of Wattlesborough, co. Salop.—Quarterly per fesse indented or and gules. Crest: A wyvern with wings expanded sable. (*Nash*, i., 440, 548; and *Betham*, iii., 98.)

The same arms are upon the monument at Kingsnorton, of Sir Richard Greves, of Moseley, knt. (ob. 1632), whose wife, Anne, was the daughter of Thomas Leighton, of Wattlesborough.

LENCH, of Lench, Doverdale, and Wich. This ancient family, whose descent was recorded at the Visitations of 1533 and 1634, flourished, says Nash, “in many parts of the county, and chiefly in Lench-Randolf, or Rous-Lench. They continued in Doverdale till Habingdon’s time, if not in elevated, yet in competent circumstances.”† It appears that the family continued at Doverdale long after Habingdon’s time, for there is an inscription in the church to George Lench, gent.,‡ who died in 1704, aged forty-seven ; and the name of George Lench appears in

* From Elizabeth, the elder sister of Mary Leighton, the present Baroness Zouche, of Herringworth, is descended.

† John Lench, of Shelve, in Doverdale, married Penelope, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Acton, of Elmley Lovett, knt., by which match the family estate was considerably increased.

‡ Henry Bromley, of Upton-on-Severn, married Elizabeth daughter and heiress of George Lench, of Dover Court, and had a son William, born in 1685.

the Freeholder's Book for 1703-4, under Doverdale. Randolph de Lench was Sheriff of Worcestershire from the 17th to the 21st of Henry II.; and in the 13th of Edward I., Randolph de Lench held half a knight's fee in Hob-Lench. John Lench, of Doverdale, suffered death in the reign of Edward IV. for the part he took in support of Henry VI. His lands were forfeited, but afterwards restored to John, his son, by Henry VII., in the fourth year of his reign. The pedigree (of the Witch family) recorded in 1634, commences with John Lench, of Witch, who married Jane, daughter and heiress of William Beaufo, of co. Rutland, by whom he had a son, William, who by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Ralph Sheldon, of Beoley, had (with daughters) six sons, the eldest of whom, Ralph, married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Fynch, and had a daughter Anne. The other sons were John, William, Peter, Philip, and Thomas.—Quarterly 1st and 4th, Argent, two bars engrailed azure each charged with three cinquefoils or, for *Lench*; 2nd and 3rd, Argent, on a chevron azure three crosses pattée or, for *Beaufo*. (*C. 30, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 64; *Penn MS.*; *Harl. MS.*, 1566; and *Nash*.)

Nash attributes to Randolph de Lench, Sheriff *temp.* Henry II., Sable two bars engrailed argent, being the coat now borne by Rouse, of which family it is not improbable he was the paternal ancestor.

LENTHAL.—Argent, on a bend cottised sable three mullets pierced or. (*N.*)

An impalement of Russell in Strensham church.

LEVESON.—Azure, a fesse wavy between three oak leaves slipped or. (*Penn MS.*)

LEVESON.—Azure, a fesse between three oak leaves slipped argent. (*Penn MS.*)

LEVESON.—Azure, a fesse per fesse nebulee or and sable, between three laurel leaves of the second. (*N.*)

This coat occurs on one of the Sheldon monuments at Beoley, for Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Leveson, of Lilleshall, co. Stafford, and wife of William, second son of William Sheldon, of Beoley.

LEWES.—Checky argent and gules, on a fesse vert three leopard's faces of the first. (*Penn MS.*)

LEWESTON, *of Icomb*.—Gules, three halberts, two and one, argent. (*N.*) See POXWELL.

LEWKNOR, *of Hadzor*; a famous old Sussex family, derived from Sir Roger Lewknor, living *temp.* Edward IV., and Eleanor his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Lord Camoys. Nicholas, son of Thomas Lewknor,* by Benet Challoner his first wife, and great-grandson of the above Sir Roger, purchased Hadzor from the Pakingtons, and recorded his descent at the Visitation of 1569. He appears to have died unmarried, leaving a sister and heiress, Jane, married to Anthony Sheldon, of Broadway, by which family the arms of Lewknor were quartered at the Visitation of 1634.—Azure, three chevrons argent;

* In the parish register of South Littleton is the following entry: “*1. Philip, Nov^r. 22. Lic. Thom's. Lewkenor, gentylma'*., of the parish of Alchurche, and Jane Coomes, wyddow, gentylwoma'*.*, of the parish of Brodwey. Bawdon Sheldon was her fyrist husbande dwellyng in Brodwey; after hym John à Coomes of Stredford” (Stratford-upon-Avon). This lady was the daughter of John Wheeler. Nash, in his pedigree of Sheldon, calls her Anne. By Baldwin Sheldon, she was mother of the above Anthony Sheldon, who married Jane, the daughter of her third husband by his first wife. Anthony Sheldon's sister, Ursula, married Hugh James, of Astley, whose mother Joan, was a daughter of John à Coomes.

quartering *Bardolf*, *Camoys*, and others. Crests: A greyhound courant argent collared or; and A unicorn's head erased azure bezantée, horned and maned or. (*D. 12, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 40; *Penn MS.*; and Berry's *Sussex Pedigrees*, pp. 130, 343.)

The Forsters of Wich quartered Lewknor in right of the marriage of Thomas Forster with Constance Lewknor, of Trotton, grand-daughter of Sir Roger Lewknor and the co-heiress of Camoys. See FORSTER.

LEYBOCK.—Argent, six lions rampant gules. (*N.*)

One of the Willoughby quarterings at Welland, but attributed to Leyborne by Nash, vol. ii., p. 455. It is perhaps intended for Cheney, who bore Azure, six lions rampant argent. See FEYCE.

LEYBORN.—Gules, six lions rampant argent. (*N.*)

This coat occurs among the Blount quarterings at Mamble (see Nash, ii., 160), but Bigland says it is the coat of *St. Helena*, which the Blounts of Sodington are not entitled to quarter. (See BLOUNT.)

LEYCESTER, of Cofton Hackett.—Azure, a fesse argent between three fleurs-de-lis or, all within a bordure of the second, a crescent for difference. Crest: A unicorn's head couped argent, horned or. (*Prattinton MSS.*; and Nash, i., 251.)

In his List of Arms Nash gives, Argent, a fesse gules between three fleurs-de-lis or, which coat (but within a bordure argent) he describes as being on the tomb of William Leycester, lord of Cofton, who died in 1508.

LEYTE.—Or, three mullets in fesse between two bars sable. (*Penn MS.*)

LICHFIELD.—Per chevron sable and argent, in chief three leopard's faces or. (*N.*)

Habingdon mentions this coat as being in one of the windows of All Saints' church, Worcester. It is the same as that borne by the Swynfens, of Swynfen, co. Stafford. Roger Lichfield, of Worcester,

"alias Roger *Swynfen*," is noticed in Nichols's *Leicestershire*, iv., 311; and in 1411, William Lichfield, cousin and heir of Adomar Taverner, occurs. (*Ib.*, p. 429.) Shaw (*History of Staffordshire*) mentions a deed whereby William Lichfield, "alias William Taverner, esq.," grants certain lands to Thomas de Swynfen, which deed is sealed (he says) with the coat of Swynfen, but circumscribed 'Sig.' Will.' de Lichfield.'" The same coat was probably borne by Clement Lichfield, the last Abbot but one of Evesham, who, according to the register of the parish of All Saints', in that town, was buried on the 9th of October, 1546.

LIDDIAT, or LYDEATE, *of Wollaston, and of Himley and Enville, co. Stafford.*—The pedigree of this family was recorded at the Visitation of this county in 1634, and at the Staffordshire Visitation of 1664. John Liddiat, of Wollaston, was fined £18 for declining knighthood at the coronation of Charles I. He was also one of those who were to find horse in Worcestershire during the civil wars; his son John was of Enville in 1664, and then aged thirty-four. John Liddiat, of Wollaston, was the son of Hugh Liddiat, and grandson of John, whose younger brother, George, was father of Edward Liddiat, of Himley, aged sixty-six, in 1664. John and George were the sons of Hugh Liddiat, and grandsons of Thomas Liddiat, of Himley.—Gules, a fesse erminois between three wolf's heads couped or. Crest: A wolf's head erased, per pale erminois and gules. (*C. 30, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 63b; and *Harl. MS.*, 6104, fo. 21b.)

LILLY, *of Bromsgrove, Stoke Prior, and London.*—This family did not appear at any of the Visitations; but it appears, from a pedigree in the Harl. MS., 1566, that —— Lilly, of Bromsgrove, had two sons, —— Lilly, and Thomas Lilly (of whom presently). The former had issue (with a daughter, Margaret, married to Richard Bradley), three

sons :—Gilbert, of London, merchant tailor, who had a daughter, Judith ; Reginald, of Bromsgrove, who, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of —— Bradley, of Stourbridge, had Gilbert, of Bromsgrove, Nicholas and William, of Alvechurch, all married, and a daughter, Margaret, wife of Francis Knight ; and Thomas, of Worcester, who had three sons, Richard, of Worcester, Edmund, of London, and William. Thomas Lilly, of Bromsgrove, above named, had issue (with daughters) three sons :—John, who purchased lands in Warwickshire ; Richard ; and Thomas, of Stoke Prior. The latter was twice married : first, to Philippa, daughter of Thomas Marshall, and secondly, to Jane, daughter and co-heiress of —— Hemming, of the Vale of Evesham. By the latter he had issue a son, Edward, of London, who had a son, George ; and by the former he had :—Richard, who died *s.p.* ; Thomas, who had a son, Henry ; George, of Wikin, who had a daughter, Sarah ; and John, of London, who married Mary, daughter of John Gabbett, and had two sons, John and Henry. The latter, (Henry,) was of London, pursuivant of arms ; he married Elizabeth, daughter of —— Flynt, of Fisherton, co. Wilts, and by her, who died September 10th, 1635, had issue two children, Henry and Elizabeth. William Lilly, of Alvechurch, above named, (son of Reginald Lilly, of Bromsgrove), married Christian, daughter of —— Thompson, of Suffolk, and had issue, Reginald, Nicholas, Gilbert, and Margaret. The children (if any) of his brothers, Gilbert and Nicholas, are not given in the manuscript.—Ermine, a lion rampant azure ; also Gules, three lilies slipped argent. Crests : A swan's head erased argent,

and, A heart gules, winged or, ensigned with a fleur-de-lis of the last. (*Harl. MSS.*, 1450, 1566, 5814; and *Penn MS.*)

Nicholas Lilly, of Bromsgrove, gent., was fined £9. 6s. 8d. for not taking knighthood at the coronation of Charles I.

LINGEN, of *The Hurst, co. Salop, and of Herefordshire and Worcestershire*.—Barry of six or and azure, on a bend gules three roses argent; quartering (in the Harl. MS., 615), Argent, on a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis sable as many water-bougets or. Crest: In a ducal coronet or, a bundle of leeks, stems vert, heads argent. (*Win. MS.*; and *Harl. MSS.*, 615 and 6157.)

LISLE.—Gules, a lion passant guardant argent crowned or. (*N.*)
One of the Lyttelton quarterings at Frankley.

LLOYD, as borne by *William Lloyd*, D.D., Bishop of Worcester, 1700-1717, the descendant of an ancient Welsh family, whose pedigree is carried back to Rhodri Mawr, king of all Wales, in the ninth century. Bishop Lloyd was the son of the Rev. Richard Lloyd, rector of Tilehurst, co. Berks, and grandson of Davyd Llywd, of Henblâs, in Anglesea. On the 3rd of October, 1680, he was consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph, and was one of the seven prelates committed to the Tower in 1688. He was afterwards translated to Lichfield, and thence to Worcester. He died, in 1717, aged 90, and was buried at Fladbury, where there is a handsome monument to his memory. His only son, William Lloyd, D.D., born October 20th, 1674, was chancellor to his father, and rector of Fladbury and Ripple; he was married,* first, to

* Rudder, in his *History of Gloucestershire* (p. 827), states that Chancellor Lloyd had two daughters, his co-heiresses (Mrs. Cox and Mrs. Soley); and in

Elizabeth Poulden, by whom he had issue two daughters, Margaret, married to John Cox, of Clent, and Elizabeth, to John Soley, of Sandbourne. By his second wife, Jane Thompson, of Askrigg, co. York, Chancellor Lloyd had further issue, viz., a son, the Rev. John Lloyd, rector of Ryton, co. Durham; and a daughter, Mary, married to the Rev. Thomas Baker, rector of Bibury, in Gloucestershire, younger brother of John Baker, of Waresley, in this county. The Rev. John Lloyd married Mary Lightfoot, and by her was father of an only daughter and heiress, Mary, who was married to her cousin, the Rev. William Lloyd-Baker, of Stout's Hill, co. Gloucester (son of the above Thomas Baker), by whom she had issue an only son, Thomas John Lloyd-Baker, of Hardwicke Court, co. Gloucester, father of the present Thomas Barwick Lloyd-Baker, of that place.—Argent, a chevron between three crows sable, in each of their bills an ermine spot. (*Bedford; Nash*, i, 449, &c.)

LLOYD (quartered by *Porter*, at the Visitation of 1634).—Vert, a chevron between three wolf's heads erased argent. (*C. 30, Coll. Arm.*, fo. 75.)

LLOYD, of Great Malvern.—. . . . a lion passant guardant. . . . (*Thomas's Dugdale*.)

LOCHARD (quartered by *Coningsby*).—Sable, three loaches naiant in pale argent. (*Harl. MS.*, 1507.)

LONGCHAMP, of Wilton, co. Hereford; as borne by Sir Henry

the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for November, 1826, p. 394, where there is a pedigree of Bishop Lloyd's family, it is asserted that the Chancellor died without issue. The above memoir has been compiled from information kindly supplied by Mr. Lloyd Baker, of Hardwicke.

Longchamp, of Wilton, who was appointed Sheriff of Worcestershire, for three years, in the 7th of Richard I.—Vaire, two pallets or. (*Nash.*)

According to Dr. Strong, Henry de Longchamp, who was Sheriff of Herefordshire, in the 2nd and 5th of Richard I., bore Or, three crescents gules each charged with a mullet argent; and he is probably correct, for “Henri d’Lunch’mp” bears the same coat in the Roll of *temp.* Henry III. and Edward I.

LONGCROFT, of Worcestershire.—Gules, two bars argent each charged with three martlets sable. Crest: A bull’s head couped. (Burke’s *Armory.*)

LONGMORE, of Worcester.—Sable, a chevron or, and a canton ermine. Crest: Two spears or. (*N.*)

Humphrey Longmore was Mayor of Worcester in 1663. The coat is impaled in St. Andrew’s church, Worcester, by Edward Cooksey, who died on the 16th of March, 1692-3, in right of Joice, his wife, the daughter of George Longmore, of Upper Arley.

LORD, of Hallow Park; as borne by John P. Lord, J.P.—Argent, a cross embattled gules, on a chief of the last a lion passant guardant Crest: A squirrel with a nut. . . . (*Seal.*)

These bearings are not given in the Heraldic Dictionaries. The family of Lawrence, of Iver, co. Bucks., bore a similar coat.

LOVEBAND.—Gules, on a bend between three martlets argent, a lion’s head erased of the field. (*Penn MS.*)

LOVEL, or “Love-well, as some call them.”—Argent, a chevron azure between three squirrels sejant gules. Crest: A garb vert banded or. (*Penn MS.*)

“The naturall acts of this family agree with the last expression of the name (Love-well), as proves by their neighbours and repute.” (*Penn.*) Dr. Thomas ascribes to Lovel, Barry wavy (or nebulée) or and gules, a chevron between three squirrels of the last. The Lords Lovel of Tichmersh, co. Northampton, bore Barry nebulée of six or and gules. (*See* the Roll of *temp.* Edward II.) In Welland church, is

the following inscription :—" Near this place lyeth interred the body of Sarah, the beloved wife of Edward Wheeler, of this parish, yeoman ; she was the youngest daughter of Thomas Lovel, by Mary, his wife, and one of the co-heiresses of that antient estate of her fathers', which hath been in the family of the Lovels ever since the time of King Henry the First, which is near 595 years. She died March 16, 1729, aged 34 years, very much lamented by all who knew her, leaving issue, by Edward Wheeler, one only daughter, nmmed Sarah." (*Nash*, ii., 456.)

LOVELL. *See* HASSELWOOD.

LOVETOT.—Argent, a lion rampant per fesse gules and sable. (N.)

Quartered by Talbot, Lygon, and Rouse. *See* Furnival.

LOVETT, *of Elmley-Lovett, Hampton-Lovett, &c.*; descended from Robert, youngest son of Richard de Louet de Normaniâ *temp. Cong.* His grandson, Henry Lovett, of Elmley, married Isabella, daughter of Sir John St. Maur, and had issue, a son, Sir John Lovett, lord of Elmley, who died, leaving female issue only, viz., Cecilia and Alice; and they dying issueless, the estates of the Lovetts came to the issue of William Blount, who had married the widow of Henry Lovett.—Sable, three wolf's heads or. (*Betham*, iv., 83; and *Nash*, i., 377, 536, &c.)

Nash, under Bayton (i., p. 55), mentions an ancient seal upon which the Lovett arms are a fesse between three wolf's heads erased.

LOWE.—Ermine, on a bend azure three cinquefoils or. (*Penn M.S.*)

The same coat (but the bend engrailed) was quartered by Arden, for Lowe, *alias* Fyfield.

LOWE, *of Enfield*.—Argent, on a bend azure three wolf's heads erased of the field. (*Penn M.S.*)

This family was of Enville and Whittington, in Staffordshire. The heiress, Eleanor, daughter of Humphrey Lowe, married Robert Grey, ancestor of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. (*See* Shaw's *Staffordshire* and Harwood's *Erdeswick*.)

LOWE, *of The Lowe, Lindridge*. Of this ancient family, Nash gives a copious pedigree, compiled by Bishop Percy, who was a descendant of the family. Arthur Lowe, son of Arthur Lowe, of The Lowe, and brother of Elizabeth, wife of John Percy (grandfather of Dr. Percy), married Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Pakington, by whom he had issue a daughter, Elizabeth, his heiress, married to Joshua Lowe, of Birmingham, son of William, and grandson of George Lowe, of Warley-Wigorn, Halesowen. They had issue, an only surviving daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, married, in 1725, to the Rev. William Cleleveland, rector of All Saints', Worcester, son of the Rev. William Cleleveland, vicar of Dudley.—Gules, two wolves passant argent. Crest: An ermine proper, collared, lined, and ringed gules.

These bearings were allowed to a junior branch of the family, at the Visitation of London, in 1633-4. The ancient coat of Lowe, as quartered by Pennel, was a single wolf passant on a field gules.

LOWE, *of Bromsgrove*, “once (says Penn) High Sheriffe of this countie.” Humphrey Lowe, of Chadwick, near Bromsgrove, served that office in the 27th of Charles II. The Lowes, of Bromsgrove, are a branch of the Lowes, of The Lowe,, springing from Humphrey (who died before 1637), youngest son of Henry Lowe, of The Lowe. He had two sons :—Thomas, who died unmarried; and Humphrey, of Bromsgrove, who married Rebecca, daughter of Benjamin Joliffe, of Cofton Hackett, and was grandfather of Thomas Humphrey Lowe, who married, in 1780, Lucy, the elder of the two daughters and co-heiresses of Thomas Hill, of Court of Hill, co. Salop, and died in 1798, having had issue two sons, the Rev. Thomas Hill Peregrine

Furye Lowe, D.D., dean of Exeter, and Arthur Charles Lowe, of Court of Hill, both married.—Or, on a bend cottised sable three lion's head erased of the field. Crest: A demi-griffin segreant or.

These bearings were granted to the family, by Bysshe, on the 8th of February, 1657; but, according to Burke, (*Commoners*, iv., 39), they now bear the bend and cottises sinister charged with three *wolf's* heads, on a field argent. The motto now used is "Spero meliora." Roger Lowe, of Bromsgrove, gent., was fined for not taking knighthood at the coronation of Charles I., and his name appears in the list of disclaimers at the Visitation of 1634; but he is not mentioned in the pedigree of this family, given by Burke, in the *Commoners* and *Landed Gentry*.

LOWLE, of *Yardley*, afterwards of Somersetshire.—Sable, a dexter hand couped at the wrist grasping three pointless darts or bird-bolts, one in pale and two in saltire, argent.

Richard Lowle, great grandson of William Lowle, of Yardley, by the daughter of — Lyttelton, "dyed at Yardley, in com. Worster, and is there buried with this coate." (*Harl. MS.*, 1559, fo. 215, quoted in the *Herald and Genealogist*, iv. 75.)

LOXTON.—Argent, a chevron checky ermine and sable, between three griffin's heads erased gules guttée d'or. (*Penn MS.*)

LOYD, of "Wigorn and Salop."—Argent, a quiver gules banded and replenished with arrows or, between three pheons sable. (*Win. MS.*)

LUCY; as borne by *Robert de Lucy*, Sheriff of Worcestershire in the 21st of Henry II.—Gules three lucies haurient proper, two and one. (*Nash.*)

LUCY, of *Charlecote, co. Warwick, and of Sutton Park, Tenbury*; as borne by Sir Thomas Lucy, knt. (the "Justice Shallow" of Shakespeare), who was High Sheriff of this county in the 28th of Elizabeth. Sir Thomas obtained

the Sutton estate in marriage with Joice, the daughter and heiress of Thomas Acton, of Sutton.—Gules, semée of crosses-crosslet, three lucies, or pike fish, haurient argent. Crest: In a ducal coronet gules, a boar's head argent between two wings displayed sable, semée of billets or. (*N. ; and Catalogue of standards, badges, and crests, temp. Henry VIII.,* in the *Col. Top. et Gen.*, iii., 88.)

Nash (ii., 419) states that in the east window of the chapel at Sutton was formerly an escutcheon of these arms:—"Lucy, Montfort, Hugford, Golafer, Grey, *De la Planche*, Olney, and Trayley; impaling Acton of Sutton." He does not blazon this achievement; but in appropriating the coats, he, or the writer (probably Dr. Thomas) from whom he derived his information, has been misled by accidental resemblances: for there is no doubt that what he supposes to be the coat of Montfort is that of *Fourches*.* Grey that of *Pabenham*;† and Olney that of *Haversham*.‡ *Golafer* alone is puzzling, for the position it occupies shews that it was brought in by *Hugford*; and in a similar achievement in one of the stained windows at Charlecote House, (described in the *Col. Top. et Gen.*, iv., 346), the fourth quarter contains the arms of *Middleton*,§ (Azure, a stag's head cabossed or), which does not in the least resemble the coat of *Golafer*.

* Gules, a lion rampant double-tailed, crowned argent. This coat occurs (impaled by *Lucy*) in stained glass at Charlecote, inscribed, "Sir Wylliam Lucy, weddyd to Pernel, dawghter and heir of Sir Rogere Fourches." (The pedigrees say he married *Amicia*, daughter and heiress of *William de Fourches*.) It should be added, however, that the Lucys claim descent from a certain Thurstan de Charlecote, who is said to have been a younger son of Thurstan de Montfort.

† See *Pabenham*.

‡ Azure, a fesse between six crosses-crosslet argent. This coat also occurs at Charlecote, inscribed "Nicholas Haversam."

§ Walter Hugford, 11th Edward I., married the daughter and heiress of William Midleton, of Midleton, co. Salop, by whom he had issue, Sir William Hugford, knt., who married the heiress of *Pabenham*. Alice, the daughter and heiress of Sir William Hugford, was married to Sir Thomas Lucy, knt., who died in 1415. The arms of Hugford, as quartered by Lucy, are, Or, an eagle displayed sable collared argent; but Blakeway, in his *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, attributes to Sir William Hugford, of Midleton, Sheriff in 1392:—on a chevron between three buck's heads cabossed, as many mullets. (See *HUGFORD*.)

LUDINGTON, *of Shrawley and Worcester*.—“ This family of the Ludingtons (says Penn) were of a great estate, of whom there was one took a large travail to the seeing of many countries where our Saviour wrought His miracles, as is declared by his monument in the College of Worcester, where he is interred.” He alludes to Robert Ludington, gent., a Turkey merchant, who (according to the inscription on his monument) travelled through Italy, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, &c., &c. He died in 1625, aged 76.—Quarterly 1st and 4th, Paly of six argent and azure, on a chief gules a lion passant guardant or, for *Ludington*; 2nd and 3rd, Sable, a fesse nebulee argent guttée de sang between three elephant’s heads couped or, for *Suckling*. Crest (as in Shrawley church): A swan sejant proper, in the beak a branch. (*Nash; Penn MS.; and M. I. in Worcester Cathedral.*)

Burke gives for crest to the above coat A palmer’s staff erect sable.

LUMLEY.—Argent, a fesse gules between three pansey flowers proper. (*Penn MS.*)

The usual Lumley coat is Argent, a fesse gules between three *popin-jays* proper.

LUSHEL, or LUSELLS.—Argent, a pale fusily gules within a bordure azure bezantée. (*N.*)

One of the Windsor quarterings. (*See SAMBORNE.*)

LUTHAM. *See LATHAM.*

LUTLEY, *of Bromscroft Castle, Salop*; as borne, quarterly with Barneby, by John Habingdon Barneby-Lutley, of Brockhampton, co. Hereford, the representative of the Barnebys of Acton. Lutley is in the parish of Enville, co. Stafford,

and Philip de Lutley was lord thereof in the 20th of Edward I. "He was (says Mr. Shirley) the ancestor of a family the direct line of which terminated in an heiress in the reign of Henry VI. But Adam de Lutley, younger brother of Philip above-named, was grandfather of Sir William Lutley, knt., of Munslow Hall, co. Salop, whose lineal descendant, John Lutley, was of Bromscroft Castle, in the same county, in 1623." Philip Lutley, of Lawton Hall, co. Salop, great grandson of John last-named, married Penelope, only daughter and eventually heiress of Richard Barneby, of Brockhampton, and by her (who was the representative of the Habingdons of Brockhampton and the Shirleys of Stockton), he was father of Bartholomew Richard Lutley (afterwards Barneby), of Brockhampton, the great grandfather of the above J. H. Barneby-Lutley, who has recently resumed, by royal license, his ancient paternal surname.—Quarterly or and azure, four lions rampant counterchanged. (*See BARNEBY.*)

With these bearings the Lutleys quarter in the Add. MS., 14314, the ensigns of *Corbyn* (Argent, in chief three crows sable), and *Filylode* (Argent, in chief a lion passant guardant gules, in base three leopard's faces sable), in right of the marriage of John Lutley with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Corbyn and Elizabeth, his wife, the daughter and co-heiress of Giles Filylode, of Alveley, Salop.

LUTWYCHE, of Lutwyche, Salop, and of Bretforton.—Or, a tiger passant gules. Crest: A tiger's head erased gules, crined and tufted or. (*Visitation of Salop*, a^o 1623.)

LYDE, of London, and of Netherton, co. Worcester.—Ermine, a fesse . . . between three eagles displayed . . . Crest: A tiger's (?) head couped . . . (*Harl. MS.*, 1476.)

LYDEATE.—Argent, three bars vaire or and gules, in chief as many annulets sable. (*Penn MS.*)

LYDEATE. *See LIDDIAT.*

LYGON, of Madresfield and Warndon.—This ancient family, whose pedigree and arms were recorded at the Visitations of 1569, 1634, and 1682-3, is extinct in the male line, but is represented in the female line by Earl Beauchamp. In the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV., members of this family were escheators of the county of Worcester; and in the sixth of the last-named reign, Thomas Lygon represented the county in Parliament. Thomas Lygon, who was living in the reign of Henry IV., married Joan, the richly-endowed heiress of William Bracey, of Madresfield and Warndon. Their eldest son, Sir William Lygon, left issue an only son, who died young. Richard, their second son, was father, (by the daughter and heiress of Giffard,) of Richard Lygon, of Madresfield, who married Anne, second daughter and co-heiress of Richard Lord Beauchamp, of Powick, (a branch of the memorable historical family of Beauchamp, Earls of Warwick,) with whom, says Nash, “he had Beauchamp’s Court, in Powick,” and other estates. By her he had a large family, of whom Michael, the seventh son, was of Beauchamp’s Court. Sir Richard Lygon, the eldest son, married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of William Greville, of Arle, Judge of the Common Pleas, and had two surviving sons, William, his successor, and Henry Lygon, whose son, Sir Arnold Lygon, was High Sheriff of the county in the 7th of James I., and died *s.p.* in 1612. William Lygon married Eleanor, daughter of Sir William

Dennis, of Dyrham, co. Gloucester, and had by her a large family of sons and daughters. The eldest son, Richard Lygon, was twice married—first, to Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Russell, of Strensham; and secondly, to Margaret, widow of his cousin, Sir Arnold Lygon, and daughter of Sir John Talbot. His eldest son by his first wife, Sir William Lygon, of Madresfield, was born in 1567, served as High Sheriff of Worcestershire in the 35th of Elizabeth, and died in 1619, having had issue by Elizabeth, his wife, the daughter of Edmund Harewell, of Besford, an eldest son, Sir William Lygon, who was a great spendthrift, and sold much of the family property. This Sir William married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of John Pleydell, and by her (who was married secondly to Samuel* Knightley) was father of William Lygon, High Sheriff in 1647, a colonel in the Parliamentary Army, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Francis Egioke, and co-heiress of her brother, and by her had issue (with others) William Lygon, whose daughter Margaret (by his wife, Margaret, daughter and heiress of Thomas Corbyn, of Hall End, co. Warwick) became eventually sole heiress of the Lygons. She was born in 1694, and married, in 1713, Reginald Pyndar, of Kempley, co. Gloucester, by whom she left issue, at her death, in 1736, a son and successor, Reginald Pyndar, born in 1714, who assumed, by Act of Parliament, the surname of Lygon, and was father of William Lygon, of Madresfield,

* Not *Edmund* Knightley of Grandborough, as in Brydges's edition of Collins. (*See* Knightley.) Edmund Knightley, of Grandborough, married Alice Bury.

for thirty years representative in Parliament of this county, who was created, in 1806, Baron Beauchamp of Powick, and, in 1815, was advanced to the dignities of Viscount Elmley and Earl Beauchamp. He was the grandfather of Frederick Lygon, present and sixth Earl Beauchamp.*—Argent, two lions passant in pale double queueée gules, armed and langued azure.† Crest: A Saracen's head affrontée couped at the shoulders proper, wreathed about the temples argent and gules. (*D. 12, Coll. Arm., fo. 14; C. 30, fo. 48b; and K. 4, fo. 142; Harl. MS., 1566; Penn MS., &c.*) Supporters: Dexter,—A bear proper, muzzled, collared, and chained or; Sinister,—A swan argent, wings elevated gules, ducally gorged and lined or; on the breast of each supporter, a shield suspended from the collar and coronet, charged with the arms of Beauchamp, viz.—Gules, a fesse between six martlets or. Motto: “*Ex fide fortis.*” *See PYNDAR.*

Among the quarterings to which the Lygons are entitled, are the coats of *Bracey*,‡ *Blanchminster*, *Giffard*, *Beauchamp*, *D'Abbot*, *Ufflete*, *Furnival*, *Lovetoft*, *Verdon*, *Greville*, *Arle*, *Sarrell*, *Pleydell*, *Egioke*, *Corbyn*, and *Sturmey*.

LYNOL,§ or **LYNELL**, *of Worcester*.—Gules, on a bend argent

* These particulars have been chiefly derived from Sir J. Egerton Brydges's edition of Collins's *Peerage*, vol. ix., p. 507. The pedigree given by Nash is extremely inaccurate.

† William Lygon sealed with this coat in the 16th of Edward III., and Richard Lygon in the 10th of Henry IV.

‡ *See Maddersfield and Brace.*

§ One John Lineall published, in 1658, a work in 4to, called “*Iter Mediterraneanum*: a true account given of the proceedings of Lord Glin, and the Hon. Baron Hill, in their summer circuit in the counties of Berks., Oxford, Gloucester, Monmouth, Hereford, Worcester, Saloppe, and Stafford. Are to be sold by John Felton, in Stafford.” Anthony à Wood says that great en-

three crosses bottonée sable, on a chief or, a trefoil between two garbs of the third. (*N.*)

This coat is impaled in St. Helen's church, Worcester, by Edmund Wyatt, mayor of Worcester in 1695, in right of Dorothy, his wife, daughter of John Lynol, gent. She died in 1702, aged 40, and he in 1726. John Lynall of Worcester disclaimed at the Visitation of 1682-3. In the Harl. MS., 2163, at fo. 92, are the arms of "Thomas Lyneall, of the city of Chester, Alderman and Justice of the Peace, and Maior thereof in 1591, sonne and heire to Thomas Lyneall of Hordely, co. Salop, who married Elizabeth Cornewall, of co. Worcester." The arms are, *Azure*, on a bend argent three crosses bottonée sable, on a chief or, a trefoil of the third between two garbs of the field. Crest: A garb azure between two trefoils slipped sable. The same bearings are also attributed to "Liniall of Chester," in the Harl. MS., 1535.

LYSONS, *of Worcester*; as borne by Thomas Lysons, who in his official capacity as mayor of Worcester, proclaimed Charles II., King of Great Britain, in 1651. He was the son of William Lysons, of Westbury, co. Gloucester, of the family now seated at Hempstead Court, in that county.—*Gules*, on a chief azure a bend nebulée, issuant therefrom rays of the sun proper. (*Her. Dic.*, &c.)

LYTTELTON, *of Frankley, now of Hagley Hall*. This family, whose name is derived from Littleton, in the Vale of Evesham, is of very ancient standing in this county, and is placed by Mr. Shirley among the knightley families of Worcestershire. So early as the reign of Edward II., Thomas de Luttelton was chosen M.P. for the county. His son was esquire of the body to Kings Richard II., and Henry IV. and V.; and his great grandson was the

quiries were made by Lord Glynne after the author of "this drolling verse" to have him punished for the smart reflections upon him. There was a family of this name resident for many generations at Linehill, *alias* Lineall, in the parish of Penkridge, co. Stafford.

celebrated author of the *Tenures* so learnedly commented upon by Coke. The lands of Frankley were acquired in the reign of Henry III. by Thomas de Luttelton in marriage with Emma, daughter and heiress of Simon de Frankley ; but the issue of that marriage was an only daughter, who espoused Auger de Tatlynton, of Tredington. Thomas de Luttelton married secondly Asceline, the daughter and heiress of William Fitz-Warren, of Upton Warren, &c., Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and by her had issue an only surviving son, Thomas, who succeeded. Thomas married Juliana, daughter and heiress of Robert de Somerie, and had issue two sons, Thomas (of whom presently) and John, who, by Beatrice, his wife, the daughter of Humphrey Freville, had issue an only child and heiress, Elizabeth, married to Jeffrey Frere, ancestor of the Freres of *The Blankets*. The elder son, Thomas (who sealed with a chevron between three escallops, and a greyhound's head collared for crest) married Maud, daughter and sole heiress of Richard Quartremain, of Rycote, Oxon. This Thomas recovered the manor of Frankley on failure of issue to his cousin, Thomas de Tatlynton ; and in his person the male line of Lyttelton became extinct ; he having had issue by his said wife an only child, Elizabeth, who married Thomas Westcote, of Westcote in Devonshire, a gentleman of ancient descent, who assumed the surname of Lyttelton, and was direct ancestor of the present family. John Lyttelton, of Frankley, his great grandson, married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Gilbert Talbot, of Grafton, knt., "whereby," as Habingdon expresses it, "he endowed his family with

abundance of noble blood ; she being daughter of Talbot, by Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Paston, by Anne, sister and co-heiress of Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, grandson of John of Gaunt ; and his posterity have lawfully quartered the arms of France and England within a border gconomy, and likewise all the arms and quarterings of Talbot and Paston." In 1618, a baronetcy was conferred upon Sir Thomas Lyttelton, knt.; and in 1757, a peerage, by the title of Lord Lyttelton, Baron of Frankley, was bestowed upon Sir George, the fifth baronet. This latter dignity expired upon the death, without issue, of his son Thomas, but the baronetcy reverted to William Henry Lyttelton (uncle of the said Thomas and younger son of the fourth baronet, by Christian Temple), who had, in 1776, been elevated to the peerage of Ireland, as Baron Westcote of Ballymore. The English barony of Lyttelton of Frankley was revived in his favour, in 1794, and has, together with the baronetcy and the Irish title, lineally descended to the present George William, Lord Lyttelton,* Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Worcestershire.†—

* The present Lord Lyttelton is heir presumptive to the Viscountcy and Barony of Cobham, which dignities were respectively conferred, in 1714 and 1718, upon Sir Richard Temple, bart., with remainder in seniority to his sisters, Hester, wife of Richard Grenville, of Wotton, and Christian, wife of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, bart. (father of the first Lord Lyttelton of the second creation), and their male issue and descendants. In conformity with such limitation, these dignities have descended to the present Duke of Buckingham ; but as he has female issue only, the Viscountcy and Barony of Cobham will on his decease revert to the male heir of Christian Lyttelton.

† The above account of the Lyttelton family is chiefly derived from the memoir drawn up by Charles Lyttelton, Bishop of Carlisle (one of the younger sons of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, the fourth baronet), and printed in Collins's *Peerage*. The pedigree given by Nash requires some corrections.

Quarterly, 1st, Argent, a chevron between three escallops sable, for *Lyttelton*; 2nd, Argent, a bend cottised sable within a bordure engrailed gules bezantée, for *Westcote*;* 3rd, Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed or, for *Talbot*; 4th, France and England quarterly, within a bordure componée argent and azure, for *Beaufort*. Crest :† A moor's head in profile couped at the shoulders proper, wreathed about the temples argent and sable (being the crest of *Westcote*). Supporters: On either side a merman proper, in his exterior hand a trident or. Motto: "Ung Dieu ung Roy."‡

The arms of the Lyttelton family were anciently supported by a single merman, an almost unique example of such a practice in English Armory. In the Harl. MS., 1566, under a trick of the escutcheon thus supported, is the following note:—"Sir Will'm Lyttelton, of Frankley, knt., did seale with this supporter and sole of armes." The shield of Judge Lyttelton (or *Littleton*, as his name is generally written) is thus represented on his monument in the cathedral at Worcester, but, as Bishop Lyttleton says, erroneously; for his eldest son, Sir William, was the first that used it. The ancient crest of the family was a greyhound's head collared, on a chapeau; a trick of this crest, from an old seal, is given in the Harl. MS., 5841, and also another crest formerly used by the family, viz., A dragon's head couped, charged with a mullet. At the Visitation of Shropshire, in 1623, Lyttelton quartered eighty-four coats, including *Somerie, Beauchamp, Talbot, Paston, Beaufort, Neville, Grey, &c.*; and in Edmundson's *Baronagium*, a plate of the Lyttelton achievement, contributed by Bishop Lyttelton, contains 122 quarterings,

* At the Visitation of 1569, the coat of Westcote was entered as the paternal coat of Lyttelton of Frankley.—See D. 12, Coll. Arm., fo. 9. The pedigree was also entered at the Visitation of 1634.

† The Moor's head crest is represented at Frankley with a dagger in the mouth held by a hand armed azure. This addition seems to have been adopted by the third son of Judge Lyttelton, or his descendants, one of whom was the Lord Keeper Lyttelton. (See Nash, 1., 466.)

‡ When William Henry Lyttelton was created Lord Westcote, he adopted for his motto, "Renovato nomine," alluding to his having taken for his title the ancient paternal surname of his family.

corresponding for the most part with the achievement in Frankley church blazoned by Nash (i., 465), but containing several additional quarterings brought in by *Crompton* and *Temple*.

LYTTELTON, of Naunton-Beauchamp, Groveley, and Halesowen; and of Studley, co. Warwick. This was a junior branch of the Lytteltons of Frankley, descended from Roger Lyttelton of Groveley, in Kingsnorton, (a younger son of John Lyttelton of Frankley, by Elizabeth, co-heiress of Talbot,) to whom his father gave his lands at Coulesdon and Naunton. Roger married Elizabeth, daughter of John Stanley, of Westbromwich, co. Stafford, and had issue by her four sons and four daughters. His eldest son, Humphrey, of Groveley and Naunton, married first, Martha, daughter of Robert Gower, of Colemers', and secondly, Margaret, daughter of —— Westfaling, and widow of Dr. Eedes, dean of Worcester. His first wife died in 1588, and to her memory he erected an altar tomb in Kingsnorton church, upon which he himself is represented in armour, and his name is mentioned in the inscription; but he lived many years after this monument was erected, and was buried at Naunton, where he also has a monument, in 1624. Francis, Roger's second son, married Maria Belingsera, a German lady, and had issue, William of Naunton, (who had a daughter, Maria), and another son, who settled at Antwerp. George, another of Roger's sons, was a barrister-at-law; he died without issue in 1600, and was buried at Bromsgrove. Humphrey Lyttelton of Halesowen, a descendant of this family, had, by Elizabeth, his wife, three sons, Humphrey, Thomas, and Sandys; and three daughters, viz., Elizabeth married, in 1774, to Ferdinando Smith, of Halesowen Grange;

Dorothy, wife of Thomas Roper ; and Mary, who died unmarried. Humphrey Lyttelton, the eldest son, purchased Naunton Court from his relative, Mr. Lyttelton of Studley,* and died unmarried in 1801 ; Thomas died in 1789, and was buried at Naunton ; and Sandys, who was afterwards of Naunton Court, was father, by Elizabeth, *née* Smith, his wife, of an only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, married to Richard Frances, of Droitwich, to which family the manor and estate of Naunton now belong.—Arms, &c., as Lyttelton of Frankley. (*Prattinton MSS.*; *Penn MS.*; *Harl. MS.* 6128, &c.)

* The Lytteltons of Studley Castle (which estate they appear to have acquired in marriage with an heiress of Phillips of that place) are now represented by Sir Harry Holyoake Goodricke, bart., whose grandfather, Francis Holyoake, married Dorothy, daughter of Robert Lyttelton, and niece and heiress of Phillips Lyttelton, of Studley Castle.

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